

13th Conference of the European Sociological Association

(Un)Making Europe:
Capitalism, Solidarities,
Subjectivities



ABSTRACT BOOK

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Subjectivities



European
Sociological
Association



HELLENIC
SOCIOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

Athens | 29 August – 01 September 2017

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(Un)Making Europe: Capitalism, Solidarities, Subjectivities
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Europe can be made or unmade, and this is especially true since the 'Great Recession' of 2008. European society, and even the very idea of Europe, is under threat.

First, the inherent contradictions of **capitalism** are obviously stronger than we thought: Greece, where the emphatic idea of “Europe” originated, has experienced severe austerity measures; Europe has seen a deepening of neo-liberal politics, threats to what remains of the welfare state and increasing inequality. **Second, solidarities** are fragmented in and between societies across Europe. The new world economic crisis formed a context for both the constitution and the undermining of solidarities. On the one hand, from the Arab Uprisings to the various Occupy and Indignados movements – and their manifestations at the level of political parties – we have seen rebellions by citizens demanding political change. On the other hand, refugees fleeing wars have been denied human rights and their lives have been threatened by the closure of borders and the lack of a coordinated European strategy. **Third, subjectivities** are formed that do not only result in resistance and protest, but also in apathy, despair, depression, and anxiety. Authoritarianism, nationalism, racism, xenophobia, right-wing extremism, spirals of violence, and ideological fundamentalisms have proliferated throughout the world, including in Europe.

As a result, the promise of Europe and the geographical, political, and social borders of Europe have been unmade and this 'unmaking' poses a profound challenge for sociology and the social sciences more generally. It is in this context that the European Sociological Association's 2017 Conference takes place in Athens at the epicentre of the European crisis. The **underlying question** for the conference is:

How and where to should a sociology that matters evolve? How can sociology's analyses, theories and methods, across the whole spectrum of ESA's 37 Research Networks and various countries, be advanced in order to explain and understand capitalism, solidarities and subjectivities in the processes of the making, unmaking and remaking of Europe?

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The President's Welcome



Make this meeting matter. The relevance of the theme, world-famous keynote speakers, holding in Greece the debate on *(Un)Making Europe* which stresses the overreliance on *capitalism*, austerity measures and evaporating *solidarities* in Europe, are necessary, but in practice not sufficient for a successful conference. Make our exchanges relevant, with your presentation, pointed questions and, on the part of session chairs, by the strong encouragement of stimulating discussions!

Sociology. The project of questioning reality began in Greece, and sociology from the start shared in this task of highlighting dominant forms of understanding in societies (and science) that limit knowledge, by working towards more fitting kinds of understanding.

Sociologists have been analysing the negative impact of the Great Recession of 2008-9 on European societies, but which of the categories employed truly penetrate thought and action beyond our discipline? Microeconomics, austerity, and neoliberalism on the proactive side, nationalism, xenophobia, and right-wing extremism as forms on the reactive side both persist. While extreme intrasocietal inequalities are aggravated further by *intersocietal* imbalances (see wage dumping by 'strong' export economies) that no longer can be balanced with currency adjustments, mainstream microeconomics omits the "social". Consequently, current debates about proactive and reactive 'ideas' keep bolstering the political ontology of a Hobbesian (cultural, partly violent) war of all against all, thus subverting Emile Durkheim's call for a new "organic" *solidarity* in societies whose stability and integrity is threatened..

ESA. Despite our best intentions, even this community of 3500 delegates representing 77 countries probably will not save the world (not in one fell swoop). Our *subjectivities* increasingly are becoming subject to the spread of precarious careers, numeric research assessments, and tough competition for shrinking resources. For me, it is obvious that scholars must join forces to discuss and decide how to reanimate the idea and the practice of science as a group of peers.

ESA must provide spaces for free knowledge exchange. 37 ESA Research Networks (RN) selected papers by sociologists representing heterogeneous fields and views. Bottom-up construction of new 'Research Streams' (RS) has been invited as well as, for the first time, bottom-up abstract submission for semi-plenaries. The ESA world is flat.

Countervailing the latter, the commercialisation of science has been marching forward, necessitating strong responses. First, to keep a set of journals in 'public' hands (against the dominant corporate ownership of journal titles). Secondly, to create a third ESA journal, 'European Sociological Debate,' which, if it receives the support of ESA RNs, National Associations and members, will facilitate a broader exchange of sociological thought beyond linguistic and regional boundaries within Europe. Thirdly, against the intensified 'innovation' rhetoric in EU research funding and shrinking social science resources, in collaboration with others, to develop a more active voice for social science in Europe and EU research policy.

In order to enable a less dependent, stronger, and active ESA, we are currently restructuring our conference and headquarters operations, and developed a new strategic plan, database, logo, and website. This is a bottom-up community for all sociologists. We are thrilled that you are here!

Thank you. No one could be here without the *enthusiastic work* around the clock by Apostolos G. Papadopoulos (Local Organisers), Dagmar Danko (ESA office), Athanasios Lakrintis (Harokopio), Nikos Leandros (Panteion), Andreia Batista Dias (ESA), Veronika Riedl, Thomas Caubet, Christine Frank (all ESA interns), as well as Christian Fuchs (Conference Committee) and all other members of the ESA Executive Committee including 100 RN/RS ESA coordinators. My sincerely thanks to all for making possible this conference!

Should you still yearn for more wisdom, take a walk up to the Acropolis! Enjoy ESAAthens 2017!

Frank Welz

President of the European Sociological Association

The LOC Chair's Welcome



We are very proud to host the European sociological conference with a theme that strikes right at the heart of current discussions over the sustainability of a common European future. The (sub)theme with its triad of concepts signifies an interaction of forces that will define the future of Europe and its peoples.

The message of the conference theme is conveyed excellently by organizing this event in Greece which has been the main referent of the 2008/9 financial crisis and the 'European crisis' bound together. Therefore this conference states the urgent need to discuss, in depth, not simply the nuts and bolts of the multiple crises as well as their implications for the European citizens, but more importantly to explore the options and drivers connected to the remaking of the so-called 'European project'.

It is a brave move to take the responsibility of co-organizing this conference in Greece. By doing so, we manifested our intention to force academia and wider public in Greece into a wider dialogue over Europe and the quest for democratic solutions. Moreover, the strengthening of sociology as a discipline and sociological thinking have been major concerns in a country that moans under the burden of neoliberal policies and austerity measures. Responding to the excessive pressures of recession, inequalities, political realism, economic rationality and effectiveness, Greek academics and concerned citizens have often raised their claims over development, social justice, democracy, human rights and social resilience. These are also shared by many academics and others across Europe.

Despite the many challenges we faced during the preparation of this major conference, we discovered that the undertaking of our 'common European sociological project' was an exciting and rewarding experience through which many people were engaged and shared the objective of empowering sociologists and social scientists within a wider setting defined by regressive and utilitarian economic and political thinking. As we progressed with the

organization of the event, we realized that there is a critical mass of people with whom we shared our vision, which has been an incentive for us to excel in tasks to get a pleasant event to all participants and followers.

The joint venue of the conference is offered by the two public universities collaborating in the organization of the conference. We are grateful to the rectors and the staff in both universities for facilitating the success of the conference.

I owe special thanks to Frank Welz (Chair of the ESA), Christian Fuchs (ESA Conference Committee) and Dagmar Danko (ESA Executive Coordinator) for their collaboration. All the members of the Athens LOC have worked really hard for accomplishing the targets we set from the very beginning, but I would like to thank in particular to Nikos Leandros (LOC/ Panteion University), Maria Nikolaidou (LOC/ Harokopio University), Despina Papadopoulou (LOC/ Panteion University), George Mavrommatis (LOC/Harokopio University), Laoura Maratou-Alipranti (LOC), Athanasios Lakrintis (Harokopio University), Loukia-Maria Fratsea (Harokopio University), Aleka Theofili (Harokopio University), Nicos Kourachanis (Panteion University) and Georgina Stefou (PCO) for all the hard work to ensure the success of the conference. Finally, our endeavor would not materialize without the assistance of over 200 volunteers, the majority of whom come from the two universities.

I would like to express my warm welcome to each and everyone to the 13th ESA Conference in Athens!

Apostolos G. Papadopoulos

Chair of the Local Organising Committee

Types of Sessions

While Research Network (**RN**) and Research Stream (**RS**) sessions cover the immense variety of sociological inquiry, Plenary, Semi-Plenary and Mid-Day Special sessions offer the opportunity to share a few core debates. All session formats will include time for open discussion.

Plenaries include the Opening Plenary, the Special Evening Plenary and the Closing Plenary. Plenaries address the main conference theme.

Semi-Plenaries (SPs) discuss the main conference theme from the viewpoint of different fields of research. SPs are based on proposals made by the ESA Research Networks. For the first time, some SPs were also open to abstract submission. SPs promote discussion between speakers, next to that with participants. Four SPs are organised by the Executive Committee. One SP is organised by the Local Organising Committee.

Mid-day Specials (MDs) comprise various session formats: ESA Lecture Series, Author-Meets-Critics, a few special topical sessions and more. MDs are offered in one hour sessions at lunchtime. MDs are shorter sessions especially devised for engaging discussions with conference participants.

Research Network (RNs) sessions feature research papers submitted in response to the open conference Call for Papers. The majority of sessions is organised by ESA's 37 active Research Networks. RNs are open to all ESA members. They are based on democratic rules. All RNs hold a business meeting at the conference (on Thursday, 31 August, in the evening after the last regular session). New members are cordially invited to join one or several RNs of their choice.

Research Stream (RSs) sessions are made by sociologists from several European countries who come together to organise sessions on very specific sociological topics. RSs are self-organised bodies with a loose structure which is determined by the researchers who join the stream. Previous to the Call for Papers, a 'Call for RS proposals' has been distributed to all ESA members. While some RSs are regularly organising biennial meetings at ESA conferences, other RSs offer ad hoc sessions on the spur of the Athens conference topic.

Roundtable (RT) sessions are being introduced for the first time. They should foster interactive lively debates. At this year's conference, there will be three RTs on Thursday, 31 August in the afternoon, for presenters from RN10, RN18 and RN25. The room is the largest conference room at the Intercontinental Hotel, Aphrodite II. In each RT session, there will be several tables with presenters. Please note that no technical equipment is supplied at the Roundtable Sessions. Please prepare a presentation that will not require a laptop or projector.

Opening Ceremony & Opening Plenary (Un)Making Capitalism

Session Chair:

Christian Fuchs, University of Westminster



David Harvey, City University of New York, United States of America

When Money Betrays Value

Chinese policy makers rate August 15th 1971 as one of the most important dates in world history. On that day President Nixon announced that the peg of the dollar to gold (at \$35 an ounce) was to be broken, thus breaching the dialectical relation that had long built up within capitalism between social labour and its representation in the material form of the money commodities. This set in train a shift in the historical and geographical development of capitalism that brought a strange mix of excessive though often spectacular urban development and violent dispossessions, extractions and repressions that constitute our present reality, explaining why we are more and more focused on building cities for people, institutions and even governments to invest in rather than cities for all to live in.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

David Harvey is Distinguished Professor of Anthropology and Geography at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York (CUNY) and author of various books, articles, and lectures that have been prominent in the development of modern geography as a discipline and in the advancement of geographical and spatial analysis in Marxist and critical analysis. He is the author of books such as "Seventeen Contradictions and the End of Capitalism" and "The Enigma of Capital and the Crises of Capitalism", which was one of The Guardian's Best Books of 2011. Among his other books are "A Companion to Marx's Capital", "A Short History of Neoliberalism", "The New Imperialism", "Limits to Capital", and "Social Justice and the City". Professor Harvey has been teaching Karl Marx's Capital for nearly 40 years. He was director of the Center for Place, Culture and Politics at the CUNY from 2008 to 2014.



Eva Illouz, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

Evaluation, Valuation, and Devaluation: Sexuality and the Techno-Capitalist Self

This presentation wants to show how the three main activities of the capitalist economy – evaluation, valuation and devaluation – have been transferred into the realm of sexuality.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Eva Illouz has been Professor of Sociology at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem since 2006 and a Directeur d'Etudes at the School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS) in Paris since 2015. She researches how emotional life has been transformed by capitalism and by the culture of modernity. Her studies on emotions, consumer society and media culture are regarded as milestones in the study of emotions and relations in the modern world. She is the author of books such as "Consuming the Romantic Utopia: Love and the Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism" (Honorable Mention for the Best Book Award, American Sociological Association, 2000), "Cold Intimacies: The Making of Emotional Capitalism" (2007), "Saving the Modern Soul: Therapy, Emotions, and the Culture of Self-Help: Therapy, Emotions, and the Culture of Self-Help" (2008), "Why Love Hurts: A Sociological Explanation" (Best Book Award, Alpine Philosophy Society in France, 2012), "Hard-Core Romance: Fifty Shades of Grey" (2014). Professor Illouz was the first woman President of Bezalel Academy of Art and Design Jerusalem.

Special Evening Plenary (Un)Making Europe

Session Chair:

Frank Welz, ESA President, University of Innsbruck



Yanis Varoufakis, University of Athens, Greece

What Comes After Europe's Failed Neoliberal Experiment? The Case for an Internationalist European New Deal

The EU was founded as a corporatist project whose purpose was to take economic policy decisions out of the liberal democratic process across Europe. Once it developed a common currency condemned to unravel at the sign of the next global financial crisis, both the new currency and the neoliberal mantra that enveloped it at the level of ideology degenerated into a source of deflationary policies and increasing authoritarianism – both at odds with the logic of liberal democracy and dream of prosperity that the EU depended upon for its legitimacy and coherence. The pressing question for progressives now is: Can this EU be saved? Is it worth saving? Yanis Varoufakis' answer turns on DiEM25's proposal for an internationalist European New Deal.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Yanis Varoufakis read mathematics and economics at the Universities of Essex and Birmingham and subsequently taught economics at the Universities of East Anglia, Cambridge, Sydney, Glasgow, Texas and Athens, where he holds a Chair in Economic Theory. He is also Honoris Causa Professor of Law, Economics and Finance at the University of Torino, Honorary Professor of Political Economy at the University of Sydney, Visiting Professor of Political Economy at King's College, London, and Doctor of the University of Sussex Honoris Causa. His latest books include *Adults in the Room: My struggle against Europe's Deep Establishment* (2017); *And the Weak Suffer What They Must? Europe, Austerity and the Threat to Global Stability* (2016); *Economic Indeterminacy* (2014), and *The Global Minotaur: America, Europe and the Future of the World Economy* (2011).

In January 2015 he was elected to Greece's Parliament and served

as Greece's Finance Minister (until July 2015). During his term he experienced firsthand the authoritarian inefficiency of the European Union's institutions and had to negotiate with the Eurogroup, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Varoufakis resigned the finance ministry when he refused to sign a loan agreement that perpetuated Greece's debt-deflationary cycle. In February 2016 he co-founded DiEM25, the Democracy Europe Movement, which has grown in numbers across Europe since then.



Donatella della Porta, Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy

Social Movements in the European Crisis. Still A Time of Critical Europeanism?

As trust in the European Union is dramatically falling amongst its citizens, research on alternative visions of Europe 'from below' appears all the more relevant. Civil society organizations linked to the so called 'left-libertarian' movement family have long voiced progressively more critical positions about the EU, yet at the same time promoted 'another Europe' and Europeanized their organizational networks and action strategies. Like the labour movement during the development of nation-states, progressive social movements seemed destined to play a valuable role in pushing for a social and democratic Europe. Accordingly, at the beginning of the millennium cosmopolitan activists of the Global Justice Movement developed critical visions of Europe, elaborating complex reforms for EU policies and politics. While social movement studies, along with other areas of the social sciences, have assumed increasing Europeanisation, recent developments have challenged this view. In particular with the advent of the financial crisis, progressive social movements seem to have moved back to the national and local levels, engaging very little or not at all with the EU and questions of Europe more generally (Kaldor & Selchow 2012). To what extent critical Europeanism has ceded terrain to Euroscepticism, including within this alter-European vision, is a central question I seek to address in this talk.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Donatella della Porta is Professor of Political Science, Dean of the Institute for Humanities and the Social Sciences and Director of the PD program in Political Science and Sociology at the Scuola Normale Superiore (SNS) in Florence, where she also leads the Centre on Social Movement Studies (Cosmos). Between 2003 and 2015 she has been Professor of Sociology at the Department of Political and Social Sciences at the European University Institute. Her latest books are "Late Neoliberalism and its Discontents", "Movement Parties in Times of Austerity" and "Where did the Revolution go?". In 2011, Professor della Porta received the Mattei Dogan Prize. The main topics of her research include social movements, political violence, terrorism, corruption, the police and protest policing.

Closing Ceremony & Closing Plenary (Un)Making Subjectivities

Session Chair:

Apostolos G. Papadopoulos, Harokopio University



Wendy Brown, University of California

How Did the Extreme Right Become the Party of Freedom?

Contemporary right wing political movements heralding nationalism, nativism and traditional (Christian) values are often said to be ushering in a new era of “illiberal democracy.” Yet these movements generally march (and troll) under a banner of freedom and charge their opposition with political values that curtail, endanger or forthrightly assault freedom. What part has neoliberal reason played in this development? What novel formulation of freedom, fuelled by what kinds of social and psychic energies, and legitimated by what supplementary principles, has inadvertently emerged from three decades of neoliberalised politics and everyday life in Western “democracies”?

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Wendy Brown is Class of 1936 First Professor of Political Science at the University of California Berkeley, where she also teaches in the interdisciplinary graduate program in Critical Theory. As a scholar of historical and contemporary political theory, she has established new paradigms in critical legal studies and feminist theory. In recent years, her work has focused on neoliberalism and the political formations to which it gives rise. Her latest books include “Undoing the Demos: Neoliberalism's Stealth Revolution”, “The Power of Tolerance” (with Rainer Forst) and “Walled States, Waning Sovereignty”. Professor Brown is also a frequent contributor to debates about the predicaments and future of public higher education. She is a 2017-18 Guggenheim Fellow and UC President's Humanities Fellow.



Hartmut Rosa, University of Jena, Germany

(Un)Making Subjects of Growth: Dynamic Stabilisation and the Resonance Conception of Subjectivity

The lecture will present a heuristically schematized account of the core features of the modern, capitalist social formation (section 1), of the crises and pathologies it necessarily creates (section two), and of a possible way to transform or revolutionize this formation in the sense of a fundamental paradigm shift (section three). The contribution starts from the assumption that we can only understand society's fabric and its dynamics if we simultaneously look at its structural ('objective') features and its cultural (or 'subjective') underpinnings which provide the (motivational) energy for social life to progress and evolve. The paper will argue that the two sides always go together in the sense of an 'elective affinity' (Max Weber), which implies that we cannot assume that structure always prefigures or pre-determines culture – or the other way round. Hence, the keynote will explore the intrinsic connection between the dominant forms of modern subjectivity and the mode of structural reproduction of modern society with a view to the 'desire' for growth, acceleration and innovation on the one hand and to the socio-economic imperatives which structurally 'enforce' the ensuing logic of escalation on the other hand.

In order to put forward the claim in the most straightforward and bold way possible, the line of argument is this: 1) Structurally, capitalist modernity can be defined as a social formation which can only reproduce itself in the mode of 'dynamic stabilization', i.e. through incessant growth, acceleration and innovation. 2) Culturally, this social formation is driven by a 'Triple-A-Aspiration' or 'Triple-A-Approach', i.e. by the desire to make the world 'accessible', 'available' and 'attainable' to an ever larger degree. 3) Structurally, this leads to pathologies of 'desynchronization' (such as the ecological crisis, the crisis of democracy and the burnout-crisis), while culturally, the triple-A-approach to the world leads to 'alienation'. Thus, while the formation of modern subjectivity is culturally geared and structurally forced towards an 'escalatory' approach to the world, modern subjects are in danger of 'losing' this very world on both counts: 'Objectively' by destroying instead of appropriating their natural surroundings, and 'subjectively' by experiencing the world as dead, silent and grey as well as illegible. 4) Therefore, a fundamental paradigm shift is needed that structurally replaces dynamic stabilization with a mode of 'adaptive stabilization' and which culturally replaces the triple-A-approach with a 'resonance' conception of the good life. Resonance in this sense is defined as an alternative mode of relating to the world which is 'not' geared towards increasing the horizon of what is available, attainable and accessible, but which develops 'responsible', dialogical relationships in three dimensions: with 'things' (material resonance), with 'people' (social resonance) and with life or the world as a totality (vertical resonance).

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Hartmut Rosa is Professor of Sociology at the Institute of Sociology at the Friedrich Schiller University of Jena and Director of the Max Weber Center for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies at the University of Erfurt, Germany. He has worked with the New School for Social Research in New York and the Universities of Augsburg, Duisburg-Essen and Manheim. His research interests are the sociology of time and identity formation and he is considered to be a leading representative of the new critical theory. He is the author of "Social Acceleration", "High Speed Society, Social Acceleration, Power, and Modernity" and "Acceleration: Towards a Critical Theory of Late Modern Temporality". Professor Rosa is co-editor of the peer-reviewed journal *Time & Society*.

Semi-Plenary Sessions

SP01: *The Structural Transformation of Europe's Public Sphere in the Age of Extremes* with Ruth Wodak and Nicolas Demertzis

Session Chairs:

Roy Panagiotopoulou, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Romina Surugiu, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Journalism and Communication Studies

Ruth Wodak, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

“Protecting Fortress Europe”: Identity Politics, Right-Wing Populism, and the Negotiation of “Borders” and “Benchmarks” in National and EU Arenas

Major tensions are governing the debates about refugees on the European stage and in the 28 EU nation states, focused on questions such as 'How many refugees can a nation state cope with?'; 'Which kind of refugees/who should be allowed in?'; 'How will we integrate them?' and 'How to protect Europe/Schengen from illegal migrants/terrorists, etc.?' Europe's “peace-keeping mission” has been back-grounded, refugees have been transformed into commodities, moved from one place to the other. Other discourses, however, foreground the various European and UN treaties, signed by all EU member states, and draw historical analogies between crises of the past (Second World War, 1956, 1968, 1981, 1989, 2001) and the present. Various scape-goats have emerged in these debates: the EU institutions, Greece and Italy, young male (Muslim) refugees, the so-called 'good people' (Gutmenschen) who are too naive, etc. Nationalistic and nativist border- and body politics have become part and parcel not only of the radical right rhetoric but of the political mainstream, advocating a “politics of fear”. These debates imply struggles about how to justify/legitimize the various measures needed to protect Europe from refugees. In my lecture, I trace the genealogy of these debates both on the European as well as national (mainly Austrian) stage while analyzing a corpus of TV interviews, newspaper and news agency reports as well as interviews with leading protagonists in systematic qualitative and quantitative ways.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Ruth Wodak is Emerita Distinguished Professor of Discourse Studies at Lancaster University, UK, and affiliated to the University of Vienna. Besides various other prizes, she was awarded the Wittgenstein Prize for Elite Researchers in 1996 and an Honorary Doctorate from University of Orebro in Sweden in 2010. In 2011, she was awarded the Grand Decoration of Honour in Silver for Services to the Republic of Austria. She is member of the British Academy of Social Sciences and member of the Academia Europaea. 2008, she was awarded the Kerstin Hesselgren Chair of the Swedish Parliament (at University Orebro). She is co-editor of the journals *Discourse and Society*, *Critical Discourse Studies*, and *Language and Politics*. She has held visiting professorships in the University of Uppsala, Stanford University, University of Minnesota, University of East Anglia, EUI, Florence, and Georgetown University. In 2017, Ruth holds the Willy Brandt Chair at Malmo University.

Ruth has published 10 monographs, 27 co-authored monographs, over 60 edited volumes and ca. 400 peer reviewed journal papers and book chapters. Recent book publications include *The Politics of Fear. What Right-wing Populist Discourses Mean* (Sage, 2015; translation into German: *Politik mit der Angst. Zur Wirkung rechtspopulistischer Diskurse*. Konturen, 2016); *The discourse of politics in action: 'Politics as Usual'* (Palgrave),

revised edition (2011); *Migration, Identity and Belonging* (with G. Delanty, P. Jones, 2011); *The SAGE Handbook of Sociolinguistics* (with Barbara Johnstone and Paul Kerswill, 2010); *Analyzing Fascist Discourse. Fascism in Talk and Text* (with John Richardson, 2013), and *Rightwing Populism in Europe: Politics and Discourse* (with Majid Khosravini and Brigitte Mral, 2013).

Nicolas Demertzis, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

The Multifaceted European Public Sphere(s): Socio-Cultural Dynamics

Three overriding focal points deserve special attention: (a) the structural re-transformation, and (b) the unfettered emotionality of the public sphere in European societies, which center stage (c) the prospects of democracy for the decades to come. These points assume radical ambivalence as to the structuration of publicity and politics in postmodern information society. It is not that ICT just boost or vitalize democracy through participatory media, citizen journalism, social media, peer-to-peer technology, etc. It can also burst democracy to the extent that surveillance directed by governments and companies, the dark internet, and the narcissistic bias of the social media may refeudalize civil sphere and dissolve the very idea of the public interest. Although the emotions-politics nexus has been ever present, the more the information society assumes the form of the society of the spectacle the more the emotive expressions in public unleash unregulated. The emancipatory dimension of this dynamics is coupled by regressive affective reactions debilitating rather than empowering individualization processes. The “emotional public sphere” is formed by all media content; gone are the days where the media were telling us what to think about; through their emotional agendas they tell us what to feel about as well.

These ambivalences stem from four major factors: i) the intense commercialization of the cyberspace; ii) the neo-liberal pattern of homo debitor; iii) the cyber war against terrorism, and iv) the incremental informalization of manners and emotions. Thus a crucial question is likely to be re-posed in the neoliberal milieu: can the public sphere be effectively reconstituted under radically different socioeconomic, political and cultural conditions? Is democracy possible?

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Nicolas Demertzis is Professor at the Department of Communication and Media Studies, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. He has published extensively in Greek and English journals and collective volumes. His academic and research interests include political sociology, political communication, and the sociology of emotions. Between 2004 and 2010 he has been Dean at the Technical University of Cyprus, where he established the Department of Communication and Internet Studies, and the 2010-2013 period he was the President of the Greek State Scholarships Foundation (IKY). Currently, he is the Director and President of the Administrators Board of the National Centre for Social Research (EKKE).

SP02: *Migration in Times of Europe's Economic Crisis* with Elisabeth Scheibelhofer and Guglielmo Meardi

Session Chair(s):

Alberto Veira-Ramos, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

Karin Peters, Wageningen University

Elisabeth Scheibelhofer, University of Vienna, Austria

Free Movement Revisited – Labyrinths of Transnational Social Security for EU migrants

Based on a comparative three-year project TRANSWEL (2015-2018) I discuss results from qualitative fieldwork of European Union (EU) internal migrants in terms of securing their (transnational) social rights. Comparing four EU

country pairs (Hungary-Austria/E. Scheibelhofer, Poland-UK/E. Carmel, Bulgaria-Germany/A. Amelina, Estonia-Sweden/A. Runfors) in a mixed methods approach we analyse the implications of 'free movement' for EU migrants moving from a so-called 'new' member state to an 'old' one. Based on 100 problem-centred interviews in the eight countries mentioned above, we comparatively investigate migrants' perceptions of and experiences with the respective (transnational) social welfare systems. This entails the access to social benefits as well as the transnational portability of social rights of migrants.

We will conclude that social inequalities are highly reproduced by the complexity and the ambiguousness of most regulations within the EU social security systems. Social stratification is accelerated as one-time working migrants with no care obligations at young or middle age with high cultural and economic capital can realise the promise of free movement within the EU to a much higher extent than all other groups diverging from this ideal type. Free movement as one corner stone of the European Union thus needs to be re-evaluated in light of our empirical results: the labyrinths are such that many Europeans cannot secure their social security even if they are employed and contributing to the social security systems of the EU countries they are (transnationally) living in.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Elisabeth Scheibelhofer is Associate Professor in Sociology at the Department for Social Sciences, University of Vienna. Her works focus on migration, mobility and qualitative methods. Her research interests include more specifically migration and mobility of EU migrants within and outside of the EU as well as refugee studies with a focus on the experiences of refugees in rural areas. Currently, she works in the Norface project TRANSWEL on transnational social security of EU migrants (2015-2018) in which she has the overall responsibility of qualitative interviews with migrants and their significant others in eight EU countries. Publications and research also cover questions of interpretive methods such as qualitative in-depth interviews, participant observation and qualitative network analysis. She was the initiator and first chair of the ESA Research network 35 "Sociology of Migration". Currently, she is part of the editorial board of the journal "Oesterreichische Zeitschrift fuer Soziologie" (Springer).

Guglielmo Meardi, University of Warwick, United Kingdom

European Dilemmas Over Free Movement of Workers: Do Control and Openness Exclude Each Other?

European migration has highlighted deep dilemmas over the compatibility of social protection and movement and on the social boundaries of welfare. These dilemmas came to a political crisis with the referenda against freedom of movement in Switzerland in 2014, and to leave the EU in the UK in 2016.

This presentation looks at the evidence of public opinion, public debates, and associational policies in a number of European countries (UK, Switzerland, Norway), as well as Canada, which is often portrayed as a 'model' by European politicians, going back to the EU enlargement and through critical cases such as the 'British jobs for British workers' strikes of 2009. It attempts to assess how far free movement of workers is really incompatible with social protection, and how far 'control' and 'openness' are really mutually exclusive.

The presentation identifies, more specifically, those dimensions of free movement that have become socially disruptive, and the variety of social responses that have emerged. It discusses the extent to which labour market regulations, social policies and social organisations can address social concerns over free movement while being perceived as 'fair' by both local and migrant groups, in order to 're-embed' free movement of workers into local employment regimes. It will conclude with the identification of social propositions and experiments that go in the direction of fairness as 'controlled openness' as an alternative to the emerging polarisation between 'control' and 'openness'.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Guglielmo Meardi (Laurea Milan, DEA EHESS Paris and PhD EUI Florence) is Professor of Industrial Relations and Director of the Industrial Relations Research Unit at the University of Warwick, UK. After a decade of studying the 'labour movement', especially in Central Eastern Europe (see for instance his 'Labour Movements' entry in the

ISA's Sociopedia), in the last decade he shifted his research towards the 'movement of labour', again especially from Central Eastern Europe. His analysis of labour migration between the eastern and western EU member states is framed in an 'Exit/Voice/Disloyalty' paradigm, as outlined in his book 'Social Failures of EU Enlargement: A Case of Workers Voting with their Feet' (Routledge 2012). He is currently working on a study of the link between migration and labour standard regulations post-Brexit. Guglielmo has held visiting positions at universities and academies of sciences in Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain and Slovenia.

SP03: *The Sociology of Sustainable Food Consumption* with Julie Guthman and Lotte Holm

Session Chairs:

Peter Oosterveer, Wageningen University

Stefan Wahlen, Wageningen University and Research

Julie Guthman, University of California, United States of America

Forked: On the Limits of Shopping for Sustainability and Towards a Food Activism That Matters

The theory of change driving sustainable food consumption is that consumers should pay more for food that is produced more ethically and ecologically. The market will then respond to changes in consumer demand and eventually food production will transform to be more sustainable and just. Drawing on her research on California's organic and strawberry industries, Professor Guthman will problematize this theory of change, spelling out some of the limits of approaches that depend on consumer purchasing. She will give particular attention to the paradoxes of voluntary food labels in times of economic recession. Her talk will culminate with a discussion of what food politics could and should look like in the age of Donald Trump.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Julie Guthman is a geographer and professor of social sciences at the University of California at Santa Cruz where she teaches courses primarily in global political economy and the politics of food and agriculture. She has published extensively on contemporary efforts to transform food production, distribution, and consumption, with a particular focus on the race, class and body politics of "alternative food." Her publications include two multi-award winning books: *Agrarian Dreams: the Paradox of Organic Farming in California*, *Weighing In: Obesity, Food Justice and the Limits of Capitalism*, and a recently released edited volume entitled *The New Food Activism: Opposition, Cooperation, and Collective Action*. She is the recipient of the 2015 Excellence in Research Award from the Agriculture, Food and Human Values Society, and has received fellowships from both the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation and from the Radcliffe Institute for Advance Study for 2017-2018. Her latest research has examined the effects of the methyl bromide phase-out on California's strawberry industry.

Lotte Holm, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Coping with Economic Restraint: Everyday Food Consumption Practices And Environmental Sustainability

Most research on household's reactions to food budget restraint address low-income groups in countries characterised by large socio-economic differences. In the Western world, such studies have mostly been conducted in Anglo-Saxon countries, while in Scandinavian societies, such as Denmark, it has been maintained that the Social-Democratic welfare regime ensures that no-one needs to be deprived of basic necessities such as food. However, following the global capitalist crisis in 2008, broader parts of the population experience economic unrest and various degrees of pressure on food budgets have become more common in Danish households.

In Denmark, sustainable food consumption is high on the political agendas and organic food purchase is the

highest in the world. But what happens when people react to economic turbulence and attempt to reduce food expenditure? I will discuss results from a Danish project which analyses how households cope with economic restraint. The project Food in Turbulent Times combines in-depth qualitative inquiry with analyses of panel data and a representative survey of Danish households. The focus will be on how pressure on food budgets is experienced and handled in different social contexts, and how differentiated household food consumption relates to sustainability and climate change. The significance of attitudes towards climate friendly food consumption relative to routinized food consumption practices will be highlighted, as will relations between climate friendly and healthy food consumption practices.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Lotte Holm, PhD and MSc in Sociology, is Professor at the Department of Food and Resource Economics, University of Copenhagen. Dr Holm's research centers around food and eating ranging from comparative population studies of changing eating patterns in modern life to in-depth qualitative investigations of e.g. the multiple meanings of food, food and gender identity, lay perceptions of food and health and risk, obesity and bodyweight management. I was a partner in the Trust in Food project which investigated institutional change in the food safety regulatory systems in EU and six European countries following the BSE crisis. Her recent projects include Governing Obesity, addressing specific experiences of individuals subjected to different kinds of obesity interventions, Food in Nordic everyday Life, analysing changes in everyday eating rhythms and patterns in four Nordic countries, and Food in Turbulent Times, focusing on food budget restraint in Denmark.

SP04: *Questioning Boundaries of Age and Place: Child Refugees in an Uncertain Europe* with Pascale Garnier and Rachel Rosen, Sarah Crafter

Session Chairs:

Nigel Thomas, University of Central Lancashire

Griet Roets, Ghent University

Pascale Garnier, University Paris 13, France

"Children of Calais": Precarious Lives Between French and English Borders

Since the beginning of November 2016, the jungle of Calais has been dismantled and around 1.900 "un-accompanied children" have been obliged to leave it. Most of them have been sent to the "centres d'accueil et d'orientation" (CAO, reception and guidance centre) recently opened in France and some of them have been accepted into England. This presentation aims to highlight how children's lives are highly vulnerable in a situation of liminality, a concept introduced by Van Gennep (1908), as the core stage of the "rites of passage", characterized by the ambiguity or confusion of the identities of people between separation and integration. This situation of liminality involves three dimensions: the liminality of space between borders of national states, the liminality between the absence and presence of their family, which emphasize the liminality of their age, as "children" and "not children". Together they give rise to an unliveable life as human beings.

As "un-accompanied" minors, children are at the same time inside and outside their family, having to live independently and to take responsibility for their own lives, but at the same time they are dependent or claiming that they belong to a family. To be a child means to have his/her identity rooted in one's family, in terms of social class, nationality, race and ethnicity, religion and culture, including the various meanings of age and family in his/her culture. This situation of liminality between being with and without a family, between dependency and independency troubles the binary dichotomy between children and adults.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Pascale Garnier's PhD (EHESS, Paris, 1992), under the supervision of Luc Boltanski, was about an historical sociology of childhood in France, analysing how competences and best interests of children are matter of debates and tests. Within a pragmatic approach of children's life, adults' practices and material culture, her researches consider age categorizations as political and moral orders. Recent publications: "Childhood as a Question of Critiques and Justifications", *Childhood*, 21(4), 2014); "Between young children and adults: practical logic in families' lives", in L. Alanen, L. Brooker & B. Mayall (eds.). *Studying Childhood with Bourdieu*, 2015); "For a pragmatic approach of children's citizenship", in H. Warning & K. Fahnoe (eds.), *Lived citizenship on the edge of society*, forthcoming); *Sociologie de l'école maternelle* (PUF, 2016); *Recherches avec les jeunes enfants: perspectives internationales* (avec S. Rayna, P. Lang, 2017). She is professor in education sciences, head of the research team Experice, in Paris 13 University, Sorbonne Paris Cite.

Rachel Rosen, University College London, United Kingdom &

Sarah Crafter, Open University, United Kingdom

Media Representations of Child Refugees: From Dubs to Doubt

The image of Alan Kurdi, the Kurdish-Syrian toddler and refugee who drowned in the Mediterranean, galvanised an international outcry following its widespread circulation by global media outlets. This is considered the moment when the 'horrific human costs' of migration hit home for the European public (Daily Mail, 2015). Concurrently, there are concerns about rising right-wing populism and anti-migrant sentiment, with the media both documenting and instigating such views (Bleich, Bloemraad et al. 2015). In this paper, we consider ambivalent media representations, focusing specially on separated migrant children. We analyse coverage in five English tabloids between the introduction of the 2016 Dubs Amendment, which committed to relocating an unspecified number of unaccompanied minors to the UK, until the demolition of the refugee camp in Calais, where much media attention focused on the plight of children. Drawing on Crawley (2011), we suggest that child refugees are, on the one hand, represented as vulnerable and in need of saving and, on the other, treated as a risk and a problem to British society and institutions for reasons of both security and cost. We argue that the media can simultaneously sustain such contradictory views by preserving an essentialised view of the child, grounded in racialized, Eurocentric and (neo)liberal norms. By taking a temporal view of tabloid coverage, we highlight the increasing contestation of the authenticity of child refugees as they began arriving in the UK under Dubs, and raise questions about the political implications of framing hospitality in the name of 'the child'.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES:

Rachel Rosen is a Lecturer in Childhood at UCL Institute of Education. Her research spans sociology of childhood and materialist feminist thought, with a focus on unequal childhoods, migration and social reproduction. She is co-author of *Negotiating Adult-child Relationships in Early Childhood Research*, which develops a Bakhtinian ethics of answerability, and is currently co-editing *Feminism and the Politics of Childhood: Friends or Foes?*

Sarah Crafter is a Senior Lecturer at The Open University. Her theoretical and conceptual interests are grounded in sociocultural theory, transitions, critical or contested ideas of 'normative' development and cultural identity development. Her recent work focused on the practice of child language brokering (translating and interpreting for parents who do not speak the local language following migration).

Currently, Rosen and Crafter are collaborating on research about separated child migrants' experiences of care, and caring for others, as they navigate the complexities of the UK's asylum-welfare nexus.

SP05: Anatomy of the Greek Crisis with Maria Petmesidou and Nicos Mouzelis

Session Chair:

Sokratis M. Koniordos, University of Crete

Maria Petmesidou, Democritus University of Thrace, Greece

Welfare Reform in Greece: A Major Crisis, Crippling Debt Conditions and Stark Challenges Ahead

The presentation tracks the unfolding of the Greek crisis and examines the main policy reform options in the context of the conditions imposed by the “rescue-deals”. A raft of significant reforms since 2010 in labour market policies, social insurance and health and social care are assessed according to whether and to what extent fiscal consolidation has been balanced with concerns about improving protection and redressing inequalities, or whether standards of social protection have been forced ever lower.

Undoubtedly, neo-liberal austerity is the mantra of social adjustment under the successive bailout agreements. A “fightback” stance rejecting austerity and its neo-liberal assumptions in an attempt to reassert neo-Keynesianism acquired broad political significance with SYRIZA's rise to power, which tapped into the discontent resulting from the harsh austerity measures. However, the government's failure to translate the anti-austerity stance into a realistic economic policy and negotiate a better deal for Greece seriously narrows the scope for reform towards a sustainable redistributive welfare state.

The major questions raised are: How will the ongoing reforms impact upon the social structure, social cleavages and conflicts? More importantly, how will they impact on the large middle class strata in Greek society? Will the outcome be “a race to the bottom” in wages and social welfare? Could, instead, a socially-embedded form of liberalization and flexibilisation be followed (for example, along the lines of social investment)? These issues are examined in the light of a broader debate on welfare transformation in Europe and the changing socio-political cleavages and solidarities.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Maria Petmesidou (Ph.D. Oxford University) is Professor of Social Policy at Democritus University (Greece) and Fellow of CROP/ISSC (Comparative Research on Poverty/International Social Science Council). She has published extensively on social policy and welfare reform in Greece and Southern Europe. Most recently she co-edited the books: *Economic crisis and austerity in Southern Europe: Threat or opportunity for a sustainable welfare state?* (London: Routledge, 2015) and *Child poverty and youth (un)employment and social exclusion* (Stuttgart: Ibidem, 2016). She is co-ordinating research on policy learning and transfer in the field of youth employment policies (funded under the EC FP7 programme).

Nicos Mouzelis, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

The Crisis in Europe and Greece: The Impact on Identities

The presentation analyses the basic developments leading to the crisis; as well as the impact these developments had on the “de”construction of European identities.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Nicos Mouzelis is Emeritus Professor of Sociology, London School of Economics. He has written extensively in the sociology of organizations (*Organization and Bureaucracy*, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1967), sociology of development (*Modern Greece: Facets of Underdevelopment*, Macmillan, 1978; *Politics in the Semi-Periphery: Early Parliamentarism and Late Industrialisation in the Balkans and Latin America*, Macmillan, 1986); social theory (*Post-Marxist Alternatives*, Macmillan, 1990; *Back to Sociological Theory*, Macmillan, 1991; *Sociological*

Theory: What Went Wrong?, Routledge, 1995; Modern and Postmodern Social Theorising, Cambridge University Press, 2008), and sociology of religion (Modernity and Religion: Secularization, Fundamentalism, Ethics (in Greek), Polis, 2014).

SP06: *(Un)Making Europe* with Stefan Immerfall and Kostas Maronitis

Session Chair:

Kathrin Komp, Helsinki University

Stefan Immerfall, University of Education at Schwabisch Gmund, Germany

Keeping Unity, Preserving Diversity: European Possibilities Beyond Integration Overextension

How to stop Europe drifting apart? To simplify, two therapies to get out of this quagmire circulate: “less Europe” and “more Europe”.

There are serious problems with both visions. “Less Europe” could mean little or no Europe in the end. As Prime Minister Cameron's botched referendum strategy aptly demonstrated, opening up Pandora's Box of public sentiment may easily backfire. The second proposal is even less likely. European politicians are understandably loath to put any constitutional change before the electorate. Implementing a financial and social redistribution system of any serious size would cause massive opposition.

My presentation takes a distinct sociological approach for analysing the European integration crisis. Such an approach focuses on the societal basis of European integration and on the relationship between societal and political integration. It is heavily indebted to historical comparativists like Stein Rokkan and their work on the structuring of territorial politics. How, then, to strike a balance between the needs of diversity and the need to form a coherent whole?

The European Union is a union of nation-states with long and variegated histories which continue to show in welfare institutions, economic styles and political cultures. A unified regulatory scheme does not comply with the historically entrenched diversity between Europe's macro-historical regions and the lingering power of its nation-states as a locus of attachment. The task is to organize integration on the basis of Europe's diversity and not against its diversity. Examples of flexible rules, strategies and institutions to accommodate European diversities will be discussed.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Stefan Immerfall is Professor of Sociology at the University of Education at Schwabisch Gmund and founding Director of its Master Program on Intercultural Studies. He has taught at the Universities of Passau, Mannheim, Grand Valley (Michigan, USA) and North Carolina at Chapel Hill (USA). His main research interests cover education, health and well-being, and comparative social and economic analyses. Immerfall's book publications include the “Handbook of European Societies. Social Transformations in the 21st Century” (with Goran Therborn) and “Freizeit” (“Leisure”, with Barbara Wasner). He currently works on the revised edition of his textbook “Europa – politisches Einigungswerk und gesellschaftliche Entwicklung” [Europe – political unification and social developments].

Kostas Maronitis, Leeds Trinity University, United Kingdom

Is this the End of Federalism? The Immigration Crisis and the Remaking of Europe

This presentation argues for a new theoretical framework regarding the emerging structure of the EU through the

prism of the current immigration crisis.

Greece provides the empirical material for this paper. Located at the borderlands of the EU, Greece occupies a strange position between federalism and inward looking social formations where membership depends on blood relations. Drawing on policy documents (Dublin Regulation; Refugee Centres and Hotspots; Refugee Relocation System) and on the political rhetoric of sovereignty and border control the paper introduces the concept of Europia. Europia shifts the debate from the binary of Federalists and Eurosceptics to the capacity of immigration to create utopian and dystopian visions about the European project. Europia exists between the sociological analysis of immigration and an imaginary future of the EU viewed through the prism of hope and crisis. As a result, Europia serves as an analytical tool for a series of actions and mentalities concerning the way immigration authorities construct dystopian environments for immigrants and refugees; the way states understand cultural homogeneity as a political utopia; the way the arrival and presence of immigrants contributes to a dystopia of a torn social fabric; and the way immigrants and asylum seekers view Europe as a utopia of prosperity, rule of law, and freedom.

The presentation concludes by arguing for a renewed understanding of European citizenship independent of national belonging that will ultimately democratize the EU.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Kostas Maronitis is Lecturer in politics and media at Leeds Trinity University, UK. His research interests focus on the political theory and policies of immigration and European integration. He has published articles on immigrant detention and human rights, networks of protest, cosmopolitanism and citizenship, the politics of fear, and diasporic cultural practices. Kostas Maronitis is the author of the book *Postnationalism and the Challenges to European Integration in Greece: The Transformative Power of Immigration* (2016) published by Palgrave MacMillan.

SP07: (Un)Making Capitalism with Lara Monticelli and Paul Raekstad

Session Chair:

Christian Fuchs, University of Westminster

Lara Monticelli, Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy

Embodying the Critique to Capitalism in Gloomy Times. Theoretical Perspectives and Potential Research Horizons on Emerging 'Real Utopias'

In recent years, terms like 'sharing economy', 'industry 4.0', 'collaborative economy' have become the buzzwords in academic research and public debate – gaining prominence in tandem with the growth of digital capitalism. While much has been said about the ways in which digital technology is transforming entire swathes of the economy and constructing new forms of exchange, the predominant tendency has been the reification and expansion of modern capitalism, aimed at maximizing profits and reproducing exploitative mechanisms towards workers, natural resources and the environment. Within this critical juncture in the development of capitalism cooperatives, political consumerism and alternative lifestyles are being adopted and advocated by a growing number of social groups.

Moreover, recent contributions like Erik Olin Wright's 'Envisioning Real Utopias' (2010), Hartmut Rosa's reflections on acceleration and de-synchronisation in contemporary capitalism (2010), Klaus Dorre and colleagues' 'Sociology, Capitalism and Critique' (2015) and D'Alisa et al. 'Degrowth. A Vocabulary for a New Era' (2015), among others, are giving a new momentum to concepts like 'resilience', 'real utopias', 're-politicisation' of everyday life, 'de-colonisation of the imaginary' and 'transition'. These emerging themes are influencing the

academic discourse and research agenda in fields like political economy, sociology and social movements studies. In light of this, the paper attempts to provide with an original theoretical framework focusing on collective and community-based practices that aim at 'embodying' the critique to consumerist and capitalist societies. These include co-housing, eco-villages, intentional communities and transition towns which are increasingly widespread and inter-connected examples of how people are trying to concretize, not without effort, 'real utopias' (Wright 2010).

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Dr Lara Monticelli is currently an independent research fellow, awarded by the FBML Foundation (Italy), working on her project titled 'Laboratories of Change' in collaboration with researchers at the Dutch Research Institute for Transitions in Rotterdam. The project focuses on the (re)emergence of community-based social movements (e.g. intentional communities, eco-villages, transition towns) as living laboratories experimenting with practices of resilience and resistance to environmental, economic and societal challenges. She is especially interested in how these movements politicize and re-configure everyday life, thus representing radical attempts to embody the critique to contemporary capitalism. She has also co-founded and co-chaired two international conferences, creating a vibrant forum for the discussion of this emerging research agenda at the annual SASE meetings (Berkeley 2016, Lyon 2017). Prior to this, she worked as a post-doctoral research fellow at the Institute for Humanities and Social Sciences at Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa (Italy). Her other research has been centered on the study of non-conventional political participation, and combines perspectives from the sociology of work, social movement and political participation studies.

Paul Raekstad, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Freedom, De-Alienation, and Revolution

This paper examines the theory of alienation and its implications for thinking about social revolution to unmake capitalism. After briefly discussing the importance of the theory of alienation to different forms of contemporary anarchist and Marxist theory and practice, I reconstruct Marx's theory of alienation as a diagnosis of how capitalism thwarts human freedom. This in turn raises important questions about the requirements of successful de-alienation – a question rarely given the attention it deserves. A politics of de-alienation requires, I argue, not only rejecting capitalism and the state, but also a commitment to prefigurative politics. Prefigurative politics is necessary for developing revolutionary subjects with the powers and capacities, motivations, and consciousness required for replacing unfree, alienated social relations and institutions with free and unalienated ones. Finally, I compare and assess three contemporary models of de-alienation: the autonomist Marxist model of John Holloway; the more state-involved model of 21st Century Socialism; and the anti-statist model of anarcho-syndicalism. All three provide models of de-alienation that stress the importance of prefigurative politics in some sense, but each suffers from distinct shortcomings. Holloway's autonomist model fails to provide an adequately social conception prefigurative politics; 21st Century Socialism faces concerns about the long-term viability of combining prefigurative economic and political microcosms with retaining hierarchical state structures; and anarcho-syndicalism confronts questions about lacking emphases on institutions of transition – rather than just struggle – and inadequate recognition of community organising. Nevertheless, I argue that an updated anarcho-syndicalist model offers the most plausible vision of anti-capitalist struggles of de-alienation.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Dr. Paul A. Raekstad is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the University of Amsterdam, who previously completed a PhD and lectured at the University of Cambridge. Current research focuses on realism, democracy, the legitimacy of economic institutions, and radical political theory more broadly. Works can be found here:

<https://amsterdam.academia.edu/PaulRaekstad>.

Key works:

Raekstad, P. Accepted. Revolutionary Practice and Prefigurative Politics: A Clarification and Defence. *Constellations*.

Raekstad, P. Forthcoming. Realism, Utopianism, and Radical Values. *European Journal of Philosophy*.

Raekstad, P. Forthcoming. Democracy Against Representation: A Radical Realist View. *Abolition: A Journal of Insurgent Politics*.

Raekstad, P. Forthcoming. Human Development and Alienation in the Thought of Karl Marx. *European Journal of Political Theory*.

Raekstad, P. Forthcoming. The Democratic Theory of the Early Marx. *Archiv fur Geschichte*.

SP08: *(Un)Making Solidarities* with Ipek Demir and Pekka Juhani Sulkunen

Session Chair:

Marta Soler-Gallart, University of Barcelona

Ipek Demir, University of Leicester, United Kingdom

(Un)Making Europe: How to make sense of the contemporary 'politics of resentment'?

My paper will discuss the (un)making of Europe in the context of contemporary issues over difference in Europe. It will rethink the relationship between diasporas, cosmopolitanism and multiculturalism in order to make sense of identity, difference, conflict, crisis and resistance in contemporary Europe, including the 'politics of resentment' which governs the European social and political sphere.

There is currently a growing opposition to both multiculturalism and to cosmopolitan ideals in Europe. The backlash against multiculturalism is accompanied by an anti-immigration and nationalist sentiment, challenging cosmopolitan values. The 'threat' from one is conflated with the other, presented as a menace poised against, and ready to puncture, European identity, culture, civilization and values.

However, rather than seen as bedfellows, cosmopolitanism and multiculturalism have come to be constructed as adversaries. Many social commentators and scholars appeal to cosmopolitanism's Enlightenment origins, taking Kant's theories on cosmopolitanism as a basis. Cosmopolitanism is what the desirable Europeans did and aspired to; the 'undesirable' 'parochial' ethno-religious communities of Europe, on the other hand, did something we did not like very much: they did multiculturalism. What is interesting is that this backlash against multiculturalism did not only come from the usual suspects. Sociologists, for example, Beck (2011: 54), Delanty (2011: 650), and Glick-Schiller et al (2011: 401) have also been critical of multiculturalism, or used multiculturalism as a foil when defending cosmopolitanism (See Demir 2016 for a criticism of this). This juxtaposition of cosmopolitanism against multiculturalism is all the more perplexing given that both cosmopolitanism and multiculturalism question the upper hand that the hegemonic national subjects hold, and attempt to increase the participation of all, including minoritized groups, as equal civic and political citizens within and across nation-states. Debates on Brexit and immigration have tapped into this existing dislike of multiculturalism (and the associated loss of privilege). This is borne out with numbers we have on Brexit which show that multiculturalism tops the list of social ills for Brexiters (81%) over and above immigration (80%) – even if slightly. In my paper I will explore such issues, including the extent to which resistance to both cosmopolitan values and multiculturalism we see in Europe today can be seen as a deep yearning for an old Europe where people knew their place, especially the immigrants, or non-whites or those from the colonies. I will attempt to uncover how without a proper understanding of the backlash against multiculturalism and racial diversity in Europe, we cannot make sense of contemporary Europe, including its making and unmaking.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Ipek Demir (PhD, Sussex) is an Associate Professor in Sociology at the University of Leicester, UK. She was previously an ESRC Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Cambridge. Demir's work sits at the intersections of the fields of diaspora studies, ethno-politics, race and identity, nationalism, indigeneity, global politics as well as social and critical thought. She has carried out empirical research on Kurdish and Turkish diasporas, funded by the AHRC. Her latest article is entitled: 'Shedding an Ethnic Identity in Diaspora: De-Turkification and the Transnational Discursive Struggles of the Kurdish Diaspora', published in *Critical Discourse Studies* (Feb 2017). She is the founder and co-coordinator of BSA's Diaspora, Migration and Transnationalism Study Group and the former Vice-Chair of ESA's Sociology of Migration Research Network.

Pekka Juhani Sulkunen, University of Helsinki, Finland

Causality or Justice? Contradicting Principles of Regulating Problematic Consumption in Consumer Society

Evidence-based public policy usually requires proof of causality as its justification. The causes of problems must be identified and demonstration of the effectiveness of specific measures is a condition for their application. "What works?" is a standard requirement for regulation of problematic lifestyles or consumption. The requirement of causality is often in a strange contradiction with justice. In many lifestyle issues such as excessive eating, gambling, drinking or other behavioural problems causality usually cannot be demonstrated. We do not know, for example, whether poverty is a cause or a consequence of gambling, overconsumption of food, drink or other deleterious consumption patterns. Neglect of policy in these cases means violation of our intuitive concept of justice. This paper applies Adam Smith's theory of justice to deal with the problem. In his *Theory of Moral Sentiments* he advances the idea that justice is the fundamental moral sentiment for the maintenance of social order and solidarity. It is based on the passion of anger but must be qualified and regulated by reason. The paper argues that justice rather than causality should take priority in social policies that aim at social cohesion and order.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Pekka Sulkunen is Professor Emeritus of Sociology, University of Helsinki. He was President of the European Sociological Association 2011-2013. He is a member of the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters. His research interests are the public sector governance, power and democracy, social theory, and addictions. Recent publications include: *The Saturated Society* (Second Edition 2016); *Society on its own. The sociological promise today* (*European J. of Cultural and Political Sociology* 2014); *Autonomy against Intimacy* (*Telos* 156/2011); *The Kurdish Question: The Black Holes of Democracy* (*Telos* 171/2015). *The Consumer Society and the Social Bond: the Neoliberal Turn in Norway* (2015); *The Images Theory of Addiction* (2015). Currently lecturing on "The sociological promise from the Enlightenment to Postmodern Critics". Principal author of an international collaborative book *Gambling, Science and Public Policy* (Oxford University Press, forthcoming 2018).

SP09: (Un)Making Subjectivities with Anastasia Denisova and Nayia Kamenou

Session Chair:

Monica Massari, University of Naples Federico II

Anastasia Denisova, University of Westminster, United Kingdom

Viral Storytelling and Subjectivity in Social Networks: How Personalised Contributions via Memes, Gifs, Hashtags and Comments Affect the Deliberation of Mainstream and Alternative Politics

Since the proliferation of social networks a few decades ago, users have embraced new modes of storytelling and

discussing social and political grievances online. In addition to blogging, microblogging, commenting, liking and sharing, they have also started to exploit the more fragmented bits of communication, namely Internet memes, gifs, hashtags and other seemingly “incomplete” texts.

Brexit and the US presidential campaign of the 2016 saw the use of memes in both traditional and digital politics – politicians employed memes to attract audience to their discourses; whilst other voices were emerging online, aiming to ride the waves of user-generated vitality on social networks and resists to the dominant discourse.

This research studies the impact of viral storytelling and digital communication on the political discourses in social networks. It amalgamates the studies on the attention deficit that has been identified among the Internet publics in the 2010s, emotional storytelling for political activism, affective publics and creative emotional deliberation of politics in the digital space. It also aims to draw the links between the personalised expressions of grievances and opinions, to the formation of collective mobilisations and narratives. This approach aims to link the existing studies on affective publics, alternative political activism and digital storytelling with the need to acknowledge the blurring lines between personalised and collective political discussions; understanding the ways how individualised subjectivities turn into mainstream yet often reverberate back into subcultures.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Dr Anastasia Denisova is a Lecturer in Journalism at the Communication and Media Research Institute (CAMRI), University of Westminster. Before starting her academic career, she worked as a journalist in Russia for over a decade; she keeps writing for the Independent, Global Voices and other media platforms. Anastasia has published her academic research on alternative digital politics, microbloggers, satire and Internet memes in *Media, Culture & Society*, *Demokratizatsiya*, *Comparative Sociology*, among others. She received awards for best presentations at academic conferences (such as Oxford Internet Institute's recognition). Currently, she is looking at viral cultures and memes in the Western digital politics; the role they play in propaganda, populism and citizen deliberation. For further information you can visit Dr Denisova's personal webpage.

Nayia Kamenou, De Montfort University, United Kingdom

On Precariousness and Emancipation: Female Political Subjectivities and Agency in the Greek Far-Right

Why do women join far-right parties? How do they position themselves in relation to their party's ideology? What is the impact of their political agency on party ideology, organization, structure, and strategies? Answers to these questions are important for fully understanding the current thriving of a much-dangerous phenomenon that threatens hard-won democracy. This article offers novel responses to these questions through the study of the Greek Golden Dawn (GD), as one of the far-right parties in Europe that have been successful at recruiting women. It links party politics and gender and politics literature by examining GD women's political subjectivities and agency. It employs a women-centered, close-up, internalist approach to the study of the topic and a qualitative research design. It thematically analyzes empirical ethnographic data from participant observation and interviews with GD women politicians and seasoned activists and documents that appear on the GD's official website and on the blog of the GD Women's Front. It challenges arguments that women are affiliated to far-right parties through men. It shows that GD women have managed to construct a catch-all, flexible, and coherent gender discourse that is becoming central to GD's ideological and policy positions. It also highlights the ways through which gender is employed by the far right to augment its support base, especially when structural conditions are ripe. Therefore, it argues that such gender discourse could lead to an increase in the popularity and support of far-right parties among women and men with diverse views about gender and politics, both in Greece and elsewhere.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Dr Nayia Kamenou is a VC2020 Lecturer in the School of Applied Social Sciences at De Montfort University, Leicester, United Kingdom. Dr Kamenou's research is interdisciplinary and cuts across political science, sociology and gender studies. Her research interests include gender, sexuality, and political agency. She conducts research and has published work on the interrelations between nationhood, ethnic identities, gender, and sexuality; the

impact of Europeanization on lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans*, queer, and intersex rights, identities, and activism; women's participation in far-right parties and the formation of gendered political agency and identities within the far right; women's role in peace-building processes; representations of gender and sexual identities in cinema; the impact of law and policy on trans* identities and political mobilization. Dr Kamenou's work is firmly committed to political and social concerns and to the development of possible interventions for their resolution.

SP10: *Right-Wing Extremism and Islamist Extremism in Europe: Similarities and Differences* with Esther Webman and Zbynek Tarant

Session Chair:

Karin Stogner, University of Vienna

Esther Webman, Tel Aviv University, Israel

Islamism's Manichean Vision and the Jews

In his analysis of classical and contemporary perspectives on antisemitism, Sociologist David Norman Smith shows that antisemitism is a social construction of Jews as enemies. He adopts Norman Cohn's assertion that "the deadliest form of antisemitism...has little to do with real conflicts of interest between living people, or even with racial prejudice as such...[It is] rather a conviction that Jews – all Jews everywhere in the world – form a conspiratorial body set on ruining and then dominating the rest of mankind." This teaching appeared to be specifically modern, forming a decisive extension of the late medieval view that Jews are "mysterious beings, endowed with uncanny, sinister powers." Everyday religious and cultural strife had given way to a global dualism, a Manichean vision of a world divided between Jewish evil and Gentile good.

I adopt Smith's contention to argue that the Islamist worldview is typical to the Manichean vision of a world, and show that Islamism is an apocalyptic ideology which seeks to redeem the world from the ills of modernism, capitalism, imperialism, and the Jews, perceived as the embodiment of all things anti-Islamic. It reinforces a dichotomous worldview of good and evil, believers and non-believers, the House of Islam and the House of war, which can be reconciled only with the ultimate victory of Islam.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Dr. Esther Webman is the head of the Zeev Vered Desk for the Study of Tolerance and Intolerance in the Middle East, and a senior research fellow at the Dayan Center for Middle Eastern Studies and the Stephen Roth Institute at Tel Aviv University. Her research is focused on Arab discourse analysis, mainly Arab Antisemitism and Arab perceptions of the Holocaust. She has published extensively on these topics and participated in numerous conferences. Her book, *From Empathy to Denial: Arab Responses to the Holocaust*, co-authored with Prof. Meir Litvak, won the Washington Institute for Near East Policy's Gold book prize for 2010, and was published in Hebrew in 2015.

Zbynek Tarant, University of West Bohemia, Czech Republic

Attitudes of the Czech Far-right Scene to Islam, Islamism and Islamophobia

My presentation explores the various attitudes of the Czech Neo-Nazis towards the various actors, states and peoples of the Muslim world. The presentation is intended to raise issues that might become crucial for the debates about national security and possibilities of collusion between the far-right and the Islamist movements. For this purpose, I will use an interdisciplinary approach that includes anthropological fieldwork, social network analysis (SNA) and methods of qualitative analysis of electronic and printed far-right propaganda materials. My

goal is to describe the surprising diversity of attitudes by the Czech far-right that could range from open hostility to a more or less disguised affinity. By exploring the conflicting images of Muslims in the neo-Nazi thought (“immigrants” vs. “anti-Zionist fighters”), my presentation will name the factors that might be responsible for policymaking of the far-right about the muslim cultural space. This allows me to define the theoretical conditions, under which certain mutual cooperation between the neo-Nazis and the Islamist movements could or could not be possible. I will describe the neo-Nazi version of ethnopluralism that enables the neo-Nazis and other far-right movements to support the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria, or the Hizballah movement in Lebanon, while maintaining their strong anti-Immigration agenda. Further exploration of anti-immigration rhetorics will show how islamophobia is being connected and misused for the purpose of antisemitism and what do such accusations reveal about foreign inspirations and broader geopolitical perspectives of the Czech antisemitic scene.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Zbynek Tarant, Ph.D. was born in 1982 in the former Czechoslovakia (today's Czech Republic). After graduating at the University of West Bohemia in the field of Cultural Anthropology of the Near East, he continued his studies at the same institution, where he got his Ph.D. in 2012. While his main topic of research is the history of holocaust memory and its institutions in the State of Israel and the USA (the theme being the topic of his dissertation, defended in 2012), he became actively involved in the research of contemporary antisemitism since 2006. His specialty is monitoring of cyber-hate and analysis of emerging threats in the contemporary Central European antisemitism.

SP11: *Care Labour and Affective Labour in the Global Care Chain* with Konstantina Davaki and Lise Widding Isaksen

Session Chairs:

Maria Carmela Agodi, University of Naples Federico II

Michael Meuser, TU Dortmund

Konstantina Davaki, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

On the Global and Local Intersections of Care and Technology-Assisted Reproduction: Internet-Mediated Surrogacy in Greece and Cyprus

This presentation examines issues of surrogacy in the context of two EU countries (Greece and Cyprus) which share significant characteristics. Both are or have been subject to EU-imposed austerity programmes; both are entry points to Europe; finally, they are the only EU member states which allow altruistic surrogacy.

The presentation analyses the impact of recession and austerity policies on the supply of surrogate mothers in the two countries for commercial purposes.

The presentation will focus on the narratives of prospective surrogates and intended parents involving the notions of solidarity, altruism, sisterhood, as well as the role of the mainstream and social media in informing the public debate on the issue.

To examine the above, the presentation will use desktop research methods to identify websites providing surrogate services. The content of such websites is expected to give a sense of the extent of online-arranged surrogacy in the two countries. We will also analyse interviews given to the media by gynaecologists and intended parents, available on the web and identify the ways in which the phenomenon is communicated to the media. In addition, through scrutinising the relevant blogs and social media we will attempt to analyse the contributions and comments of the surrogates themselves using critical discourse analysis, so as to identify the perspectives of surrogates and the ways in which their experience is presented online.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Dr Konstantina Davaki is Research Fellow in Social Policy at the London School of Economics. Her main research interests are gender, comparative social policy, bioethics, care, work/life balance, violence against women, mental health and welfare ideologies in a globalised world. Since 2010 she has been advising the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM) of the European Parliament. Her academic publications include articles in peer-reviewed journals, book chapters and reports: Davaki, K. (2017) 'Surrogacy arrangements in austerity Greece: policy considerations in a permissive regime' in Davies, M. (ed) *Babies for Sale?: Transnational Surrogacy and the Politics of Reproduction*, Zed Books; Davaki, K. (2016) *Demography and Family Policies from a Gender Perspective*, DG IPOL, European Parliament; Davaki, K. (2016) *Differences in Men's and Women's Work, Care and Leisure Time*, DG IPOL, European Parliament; Brunet, L. Davaki, K et al. (2013) *A Comparative Study in the Regime of Surrogacy in EU Member States*, DG IPOL, European Parliament.

Lise Widding Isaksen, University of Bergen, Norway

Changing Welfare Regimes and Migrant Care Work

In this presentation, I will examine how new trends in welfare policies now intersect with gender, employment and migration policies. The local gender egalitarian dual earner/dual carer family model is supported by the welfare state's recruitment of care workers with migrant background and refugees. How migrant care workers' production of care services in Norway might influence gender dynamics in paid and unpaid care work in receiver and sender countries, is an important question for future research.

As the global care chain concept was pioneered in the USA, a context with an absence of collective and public provision of care, the conceptual framework has to be extended when shifting focus to Europe and Scandinavia to include migrants taking jobs in public care services and welfare institutions.

The reconciliation of work and family care is today one of the most pressing problems in most European societies.

As the care work regimes in Nordic contexts are being characterized by the drives for efficiency, productivity and flexibility, work force policies are geared to finding a flexible and available workforce. One result is that present care work regimes increasingly rely on migrant workers; the majority of them are women often arrived in Norway as labour migrants or as refugees. In classic studies of global care chains, the domestic live-in worker is the central individual, while in Nordic context the public employed care worker is becoming the dominant figure.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Professor Lise Widding Isaksen works in the Department of Sociology at the University of Bergen, Norway. Among her research interests are gender issues, globalization, migration, transnational families, care work and welfare/social politics. She has written extensively on gender, migration and power in welfare states, with special emphasis on the social organization of care paid and unpaid care work.

Selected recent publications:

- 1) Lise Widding Isaksen (ed): *Global Care Work. Gender and Migration in Nordic Societies*. Nordic Academic Press, Lund, Sweden.
- 2) Lise Widding Isaksen (2012) "Transnational Spaces of Care: Migrant Nurses in Norway." In *Social Politics, International Studies in Gender, State and Society*, vol. 19, number 1, spring 2012, p.58-78, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- 3) 'Strangers in Paradise? Italian Mothers in Norway' (2016) in Majella Kilkey and Ewa Palenga-Mollenbeck (eds) *Family Life in an Age of Migration and Mobility. Global perspectives through the Life Course*. Palgrave Macmillan.

SP12: *The Transformations of Capitalism in Eastern Europe* with Jan Drahokoupil and Svetlana Stephenson

Session Chairs:

Elena Danilova, Institute of Sociology RAS

Jan Drahokoupil, European Trade Union Institute, Belgium

The Sociology of Economic Dependence: Are East European Countries Stuck in the Dependent Capitalism Model?

It is somewhat ironic that the concept of dependence, traditionally associated with the Marxist tradition, has come to dominate the theoretical frameworks that inform economic sociology and political economy of the region that was once labelled as post-communist. This presentation first explores the meaning of political and economic dependence in the light of empirical evidence from the region. It then proceeds by investigating the prospect of the dependent market economies by looking at the dynamism of wage convergence and considering the impact of new technology on the nature of region's integration into global/European value chains.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Jan Drahokoupil is a Senior Researcher at the European Trade Union Institute (ETUI) in Brussels. He published a number of books and journal articles on European and transition economies, welfare state, and multinational corporations. Jan coordinates research on digitalization at the ETUI. Recently, he edited two special issues of *Transfer: European Review of Labour and Research* on digitalization and the future of work. His book publications include *Globalization and the state in Central and Eastern Europe* (Routledge, 2009), *Transition economies: Political economy in Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia* (with Martin Myant, Wiley-Blackwell, 2011), *The outsourcing challenge: Organizing workers across fragmented production networks* (edited, ETUI, 2015), *Flexible workforces and low profit margins: Electronics assembly between Europe and China* (edited, ETUI, 2016), and *Chinese investment in Europe* (edited, ETUI, 2017).

Svetlana Stephenson, London Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

Criminal Entrepreneurs and Capitalist Transformation in Russia

The collapse of the state socialist system and the rise of new capitalist forms in Russia were accompanied by wide-spread illegality and organized criminality. This led to a period of social chaos and lawlessness, which enabled criminal networks to convert their capacity for violence into economic profit. They established their own systems of private protection, the so-called "roofs", kryshi, using them for primitive accumulation, and competed with the weakened state as agents of violent regulation. While both the strengthening of the state and organized crime actors' own ambitions led to the latter's increasing integration into mainstream economic and political structures, a complex web of interdependencies emerged in which actors from criminal networks and political authorities collaborate using each other's resources.

This fusion and assimilation of members of the governing bureaucracy and members of an aspiring bourgeoisie coming from criminal backgrounds was as much the result of consensus and cooperation as it was of competition and confrontation. Using interview data with members of organized crime groups and representatives of law enforcement agencies, and analysis of secondary data, I argue that instead of a pattern of elimination of Russian organized crime by the state, we can see a mutually reinforcing ensemble that reproduces the existing social and economic order.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Dr Svetlana Stephenson is a Reader in Sociology at London Metropolitan University. Her research has involved

studying informal and criminal social networks in Russia, as well as perceptions of social justice and human rights in a comparative context. She is the author of *Gangs of Russia, From the Streets to the Corridors of Power* (Cornell UP, 2015), *Crossing the Line. Vagrancy, Homelessness and Social Displacement in Russia* (Ashgate, 2006) and the co-editor of *Youth and Social Change in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union* (Routledge, 2012). Her research was published in *Current Sociology*, *Radical Philosophy*, *Journal of Youth Studies*, *The Sociological Review*, *Europe-Asia Studies*, *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, *Slavic Review*, *Social Justice Research and Work*, *Employment and Society*, among others. Before coming to the UK, she had worked at the Levada Centre in Moscow.

SP13: *Public Sociology and Public Intellectuals in Times of Europe's Crisis* with Markus Schulz and Maria Kousis

Session Chair(s):

Eleni Nina Pazarzi, University of Piraeus

Markus Schulz, New School for Social Research, United States of America

Crisis, Contention, and the Sociology of Possibilities

How could or should sociology respond to the crisis of the present? What are the competing options, resources, and obstacles? What can the sociology of imagination and possibilities contribute to these debates? This paper starts by discussing the social construction of the “Greek Crisis” in the context of a broader global crisis and a shifting zeitgeist. It contrasts the spectacles of corporate media and the technocratic narratives of political and economic elites with challenges to austerity and emerging alternative visions. On a theoretical level, it argues for the need to connect economic approaches to crises with studies of contentious politics and futures research. Studying stories of crises is studying futures in the making. This entails the forging of decision points and narrative devices that broaden or narrow the choices considered to be within “reason”. The widely diagnosed decline of utopian visions had left a void. Into it seep resentments of disenchantment to an extent that it threatens institutional stability, yet without altering more fundamental power differentials. Deconstructing the enclosures of expectation can help to democratize the imagination of future scenarios. In this sense, a sociology of possibilities offers practical relevance for the democratization of European futures.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Markus S. Schulz is Vice-President of the International Sociological Association, President of the ISA Forum of Sociology in Vienna 2016, and founding curator of the online WebForum on The Futures We Want. Professor Schulz's research focuses on globalization, media, movements, and democratic imagination. He is author of the six-volume book series on Internet and Politics in Latin America (Frankfurt: Vervuert, 2003) and editor of the *Current Sociology* special issues on Values and Culture (2011) and *Future Moves* (2015). Among his many journal articles are “Collective Action across Borders” (*Sociological Perspectives*) and “Debating Futures” (*International Sociology*). Schulz won for his work international distinction, including the ISA's Bielefeld Prize for the Internationalization of Sociology, the Eastern Sociological Society's Candace Rogers Award, and the American Sociological Association's Elise Boulding Award. Schulz has taught at New York University, University of Illinois, Virginia Tech, and the Bauhaus University of Weimar, Germany. He is currently working at the New School for Social Research on a project about “Reclaiming Futures.” For further information visit Markus Schulz's personal website.

Maria Kousis, University of Crete, Greece

Solidarities Confronting Europe's Crises Through Alternative and Transnational Action Organizations

Solidarities confronting hard times in European spaces have been increasing since the recent economic and refugee crises. This presentation will offer main findings on solidarity initiatives and practices since 2007, which have been produced in LIVEWHAT and TransSOL, two European Commission funded research projects covering solidarity experiences in nine and eight countries respectively. More specifically the presentation will document major features of Alternative Action Organizations as well as Transnational Solidarity Organizations, using fresh data produced with a new method, Action Organization Analysis. Created for the needs of the specific research on solidarity initiatives, the method is based on protest event, protest case and political claims analysis and uses a hubs-website approach to build its randomly selected national samples.

These Action Organizations embody citizens' initiatives and networks of cooperation amongst civil society actors engaging in strategic alternative/solidarity actions in the public sphere, and aiming to provide alternative ways of enduring day-to-day difficulties and challenges under hard times, especially relating to urgent needs (food, health, shelter), the economy, environment, communications, alternative consumption/food sovereignty, self-organized spaces, culture, and others. These initiatives/organizations are not operated or exclusively supported by mainstream economic and political organizations (i.e. corporate, state, or EU related agencies).

The data show that different patterns of solidarity are evident across European spaces unveiling varying organizational types, beneficiaries and participants, solidarity orientations, aims, action types as well as supplementary activities to reach them.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Maria Kousis (PhD University of Michigan 1984) is Professor of Sociology and Director of the Centre for Research and Studies in Humanities, Social Sciences and Pedagogics at the University of Crete. Her work focuses on political, economic and environmental contention, as well as social change and impacts of the recent crises. She was coordinator of the EC DGXII project 'Grassroots Environmental Action & Sustainable Development in the Southern European Union' and partner in EC projects including TEA, PAGANINI and MEDVOICES. Publications include 11 edited volumes/books/special issues and more than 60 articles/book chapters, including *Economic and Political Contention in Comparative Perspective* (co-edited with Charles Tilly; Paradigm, 2005). She is more recently involved as partner in the European Commission projects LIVEWHAT and TransSOL where she is leader of work packages on alternative forms of resilience and innovative paths to transnational solidarity, respectively. Furthermore, with Jochen Roose she has co-ordinated the GGCRISI Project on public sphere attributions of responsibility in Germany and Greece (2009-2013) funded by the Greek and German Ministries.

Mid-Day Specials

MD01: ESA Lecture Series (1) - The Future of Sociological Research

Session Chairs:

Airi-Alina Allaste, Tallinn University

with

Michel Wieviorka, EHESS / FMSH, France

Present and Future of Sociology. A European Perspective

This lecture examines some main characteristics of sociology (and other social sciences) today. They exist now in almost all countries all over the world but this doesn't lead necessarily to the decline of « methodological nationalism », following the expression coined by Ulrich Beck.

We should avoid any confusion between comparative approaches, and « global » or « cosmopolitan » ones.

The globalization of social sciences appear also when one considers the issue of language, and the quasi monopoly of English - a very complex question.

There is a contradiction between the reality in most Universities, and the discourses on pluri- or inter- or multi-disciplinarity, and one observes a strong tendency towards more and more specialization, and difficulties for many scholars to participate in rather general debates.

As a member of the scientific council of ERC, I discuss these issues taking into account the perspectives offered by this European institution. My conclusion : at the world level, we are facing now three main models for sociology, and not two : the International one, under anglo-saxon hegemony, the national one which resists to it, and the new European one, first of all with ERC.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

Michel Wieviorka, professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, is the President of the Board of the Foundation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (FMSH). He was director of the Center for Sociological Analysis and Intervention (CADIS, EHESS-CNRS) between 1993 and 2009. From 2006 to 2010, he was President of the International Sociological Association (ISA) and has been a member of the ERC (European Research Council) Scientific Council since 2014. He was co-director with Georges Balandier of the journal Cahiers Internationaux de Sociologie from 1991 to 2011, and now heads the new SOCIO magazine (with Laetitia Atlani-Duault), which he created in 2013.

His research has focused on the notion of conflict, terrorism and violence, racism, anti-Semitism, social movements, democracy and the phenomena of cultural difference. After having edited the series "Voix et Regards" at Balland Publishing, he is now in charge of the series "Le monde comme il va" at Editions Robert Laffont, and with Julien Ténédos of the series "Interventions" at Editions de la MSH. His latest book is "The Jews, the Muslims and the Republic", at Editions Robert Laffont.

AIRI-ALINA ALLASTE is Professor of Sociology at Tallinn University and President of the Estonian Sociological Association. As a member of the current ESA Executive Committee, she is the director of the Pre-conference PhD Summer School Workshop in Athens from 27 to 28 August. Her research, publications and teaching focus on youth studies. She has been a national coordinator and working package leader for various international projects and been recently visiting professor at Lisbon University, Portugal; Griffith University, Australia and Åbo Akademi, Finland. She has been responsible organiser of several conferences including 10th Annual Conference of Estonian Social Sciences (Tallinn, Estonia March, 2017).

MD02: Assessing Sociology - Research and Impact Assessments and their Implications

Session Chair:

Sue Scott, University of York

with

John Holmwood, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom

Marta Soler-Gallart, University of Barcelona, Department of Sociology, Spain

Assessing Sociology: Research and Impact Assessments and their Implications

This Midday Session will explore the issues raised by the increase in assessment, audit and evaluation in relation to academic research. This process is probably most highly developed in the UK where it began in 1986, but has spread across Europe in various forms, including a range of attempts to measure the social and economic impacts of research. It can be argued that this process has raised the profile of research in Universities and beyond, but also that it has valorized particular forms of knowledge production at the expense of the further development of critical sociological thinking.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES:

JOHN HOLMWOOD is Professor of Sociology at the University of Nottingham and Visiting Research Professor at the Institute for Philosophy at the Czech Academy of Sciences. He is a former President of the British Sociological Association and a current member of the ISA Executive and a Managing Editor of Discover Society. He is an active campaigner for public higher education. His talk will look at market-oriented policies designed to enhance the instrumental value of knowledge – ranging from research evaluation audits and policies for co-production of research – and their impact upon the social sciences and the place of sociology within them. It will argue that individualistic, behavioural science is promoted at the expense of critical, social (structural) science.

MARTA SOLER is Professor of Sociology at the University of Barcelona and director of CREA research center on theories and practices Overcoming Inequalities. She is a member of the ESA Council and of the Board of the Catalan Association of Sociology. She is currently the Coordinator of the EU 7th Framework Programme, IMPACT-EV. This project is evaluating the impact and outcomes of European SSH research (2014-2017), which describes the development of a system of indicators of scientific impact, political and social research in SSH. Her talk will discuss the findings from this project and their implications for social science research and researchers across Europe.

SUE SCOTT is an Honorary Professor at the University of York (UK) and a Visiting Professor at Helsinki University. She has been a Pro Vice Chancellor with responsibility for research and currently acts as a consultant on Research Assessment and Impact to a number of UK Universities. She is Chair of the Helsinki University Change Review. She is a Vice President of the ESA.

MD03: Meet the Editor: The European Journal of Social Theory at 20 Years

with

Gerard Delanty, Sussex University, United Kingdom

Meet the Editor: The European Journal of Social Theory at 20 Years

To mark the 20th anniversary of the European Journal of Social Theory, Sage Publications LTD, London, are sponsoring this Mid-Day Special event at which the Editor, Gerard Delanty, will offer his reflections on the journal over the past two decades as well as discussing the field of social theory and challenges for the future. The informal event, at which drinks will be available, will be also an opportunity to discuss with the EJST editor publishing in the journal.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY:

GERARD DELANTY. Professor of Sociology and Social & Political Thought, Sussex University, Brighton UK.

I work in the field of historical and political sociology and social theory. I am particularly interested in the intersection of history and sociology. I have recently been working on the European cultural heritage in the context of a Horizon2020 research project <http://culturalbase.eu/>. My current research interests include the Anthropocene debate, cosmopolitanism, and modernity in comparative perspective. My recent publications include *The Cosmopolitan Imagination* (Cambridge University Press, 2009), *Formations of European Modernity* (Palgrave 2013) and *The European Heritage: A Critical Interpretation* (forthcoming Routledge 2018). I have edited the European Journal of Social Theory since it began in 1998. I have started a blog site on Brexit related issues at www.gerarddelanty.wordpress.com

MD04: Academic Freedom Under Threat in Europe

Session Chair:

Laura Horn, Roskilde Universitet

with

Latife Akyuz, Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Reyda Ergun, Kadir Has University, Philosophy and Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law

Csaba Szalo, Masaryk University

Academic Freedom Under Threat in Europe

The commitments to academic freedom and freedom of expression are cornerstones of an open, democratic society. The recent assaults on these principles in Higher Education in countries such as Turkey, Russia and Hungary once again show that academic freedom is seen as threat by increasingly authoritarian regimes.

In Turkey, the government has reacted with repressive measures against academics for expressing their political views in the 'Academics for Peace' campaign. Following the failed coup in July 2016, state disciplining and persecution of academics has increased, with their freedom of expression, opinion, association and travel curtailed in many cases. In Hungary, the autonomy of universities is under threat – most prominently following the government's bill of April 2017, which will render it difficult for the Central European University to continue operating in Hungary.

The struggle for academic freedom, it seems, is more crucial than ever in Europe. How could, and should, the academic community, including learned associations such as ESA, react to these developments? Which possibilities for solidarity, and which avenues for protest are there?

In this panel, speakers will offer presentations on the current state of affairs in Turkey and Hungary. Afterwards there will be an open plenary debate.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES:

LAURA HORN is Associate Professor in the Department of Social Sciences and Business at Roskilde University,

Denmark. Her research interests are located within a critical political economy of European integration. She is chairing the ESA RN Council in the 2015-2017 term, and has been a member of RN06 Critical Political Economy since 2005.

REYDA ERGÜN UMUROGLU is Assistant Professor in the Department of Philosophy and Sociology of Law at Kadir Has University, Turkey. Her areas of research are political philosophy, philosophy of law, sociology of law, theory of human rights, and gender studies. She is an academic freedom activist and member of the working group on law under Academics for Peace.

LATIFE AKYÜZ received her PhD from Middle East Technical University (METU), Ankara in 2013. She has held positions as a visiting scholar at Indiana University (2010), Binghamton University (2011-12) and the Center for Ethnic and Migration Studies, Liege University (2014). Her research interests are border regions, ethnicity, and gender studies, with her most recent work focusing on migrant Alevi women living in Europe. She was one of the editors of the *Toplum ve Bilim* (Society and Science) Special Issue on Borders and Border Studies in Turkey. She held the position of Assistant Professor at Duzce University from March 2014 until her dismissal in 2016 due to her signing of the Academics for Peace petition. Now she is a Philipp Schwartz fellow in Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main.

CSABA SZALO is currently Chair at the Department of Sociology, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic. He is involved in the Social Theory Research Network and in the Executive Committee of the ESA. In recent years he has been working on urban memory and European identity politics. He has an enduring interest in social theory and cultural sociology.

MD05: Author Meets Critics: Claus Offe's book "Europe Entrapped"

Session Chair:

Frank Welz, ESA President (Paris/Innsbruck)

Discussants:

Teresa Pullano (Basel), Sylvia Walby (Lancaster), Alison E. Woodward (Brussels)

with

Claus Offe, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin, Germany

Europe Entrapped

In the book "Europe Entrapped", Claus Offe brings into sharp focus the central political problem that lies at the heart of the EU and shackles its ability to deal with the most serious crisis of its short history.

Today Europe finds itself in a crisis that casts a dark shadow over an entire generation. The seriousness of the crisis stems from one core political contradiction at the heart of the European project: namely, that what urgently needs to be done is also extremely unpopular and therefore virtually impossible to do democratically. What must be done - and almost everyone agrees in principle on the measures that would be needed to deal with the financial crisis - cannot be sold to the voting public of the core member states, which so far have been less affected by the crisis than those on the periphery, nor can the conditions that core members try to impose be easily sold to voters in the deficit countries.

The European Union is therefore becoming increasingly disunited, with deepening divides between the German-dominated 'core' and the southern 'periphery', between the winners and the losers of the common currency, between the advocates of greater integration and the anti-Europeans, between the technocrats and the populists. Europe finds itself trapped by the deepening divisions that are opening up across the Continent, obstructing its ability to deal with a crisis that has already caused massive social suffering in the countries of the European periphery and is threatening to derail the very project of the European Union.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES:

CLAUS OFFE is Professor of Political Sociology at the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin. He is author of numerous books, including *Contradictions of the Welfare State*, *Disorganized Capitalism*, *Modernity and the State*, and *Reflections on America: Tocqueville, Weber and Adorno in the United States*.

TERESA PULLANO is currently Assistant Professor in the Law Faculty and in the Institute of European Global Studies of the University of Basel. She is the author of *'La citoyenneté européenne: un espace quasi-étatique'* (Paris, Presses de Sciences Po, 2014).

SYLVIA WALBY, ESA President 1995-97, is Distinguished Professor of Sociology and UNESCO Chair in Gender Research, Director, Violence and Society UNESCO Centre, Lancaster University, UK. Her work contributes to theorising society. It mainstreams gender and other intersecting inequalities and uses complexity science to rethink core concepts of social systems, offering a comparative analysis of neoliberalism and social democracy in Europe and America (*Globalization and Inequalities*, Sage 2009). *Analysis of the cascading crisis* (Crisis, Polity 2015) addresses the changing role of the democratic state in regulating finance and the economy and offers a route towards an alternative future.

ALISON E. WOODWARD (Ph.D. UC Berkeley) is Research Professor Emerita at the Free University of Brussels (VUB) and Senior Associate of the Institute for European Studies at the VUB working on European Union policy on equality, gender, diversity and decision-making. Recently she published (2016) *'EU Civil Society and the crisis: Changing channels and organizational patterns in European transnational civil society'* in *'Shifting Paradigms after the Crisis'*, Palgrave. She has been ESA Vice-President and is presently a Board member of the ESA RN32 Political Sociology.

FRANK WELZ (Innsbruck) is President of the European Sociological Association, currently co-edits *'The Battlefield of European Identity'* with G. Tasheva (Routledge 2018) and is glad about the session for continuing the open debate on the conference theme.

MD06: Author Meets Critics: Jo Littler's book "Against Meritocracy: Culture, Power and Mythos of Mobility"

Session Chair:

Ruth MCDONALD, University of Manchester

Discussants: Ricca Edmondson (NUI Galway), Marianna Fotaki (Warwick Business School)

with

Jo Littler, City, University of London, UK, United Kingdom

Against Meritocracy: Culture, Power and Mythos of Mobility

Meritocracy today involves the idea that whatever your social position at birth, society ought to offer enough opportunity and mobility for 'talent' to combine with 'effort' in order to 'rise to the top'. This idea is one of the prevalent social and cultural tropes of our time, as palpable in the speeches of politicians as in popular culture. In this book Jo Littler argues that meritocracy is the key cultural means of legitimation for contemporary neoliberal culture -- and that whilst it promises opportunity, it in fact creates new forms of social division. In this session 2 speakers will engage in discussion about the book with Jo the author.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES:

JO LITTLER is a Reader in the Centre for Culture and Creative Industries in the Department of Sociology at City, University of London, UK. She works on cultural politics and her research includes work on meritocracy, consumer culture, heritage and celebrity. She is the author of *Radical Consumption? Shopping for change in contemporary culture* (2008) and is co-editor of *The Politics of Heritage: the legacies of 'race'* (2005, with Roshi Naidoo) and *Cultural Studies and Anti-Consumerism* (2011, with Sam Binkley). She is part of the editorial collective of *Soundings: A Journal of Politics and Culture* and an editor of the *European Journal of Cultural Studies*. Her new book *Against Meritocracy: Culture, Power and Myths of Mobility* is being published by Routledge in August 2017.

RICCA EDMONDSON, NUI Galway, Ireland. Prof Ricca Edmondson taught philosophy at universities in Berlin, also working as a translator, before doing post-doctoral research on the sociology of organisations at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development there. She is a member of the School of Political Science and Sociology at National University of Ireland, Galway, Co-Chair of the Social Sciences Research Centre, and founder of the Galway Wisdom Project. She is a former member of the ESA Executive Committee and an editor of the ESA's journal, *The European Journal of Cultural and Political Sociology*. Since 1999 she has been a member of the Board of Research Network 1 (Ageing). Her research centres on four interconnected, interdisciplinary areas: the sociality of reasoning and rhetorical argumentation; understanding phenomena connected with 'wisdom', and developing new techniques for doing so; issues connected with the life course and life-course meaning; and interculturality, translation and qualitative methods in the social and political sciences.

MARIANNA FOTAKI is Professor of Business Ethics at Warwick Business School. She holds degrees in medicine, health economics, and a PhD in public policy from London School of Economics and Political Science. Before joining academia in 2003 she worked as a medical doctor in Greece, China, and the UK, as a volunteer and manager for humanitarian organizations Médecins du Monde and Médecins sans Frontiers in Iraq and Albania, and as the EU senior resident adviser to governments in transition (in Russia, Georgia and Armenia). Marianna is at present a Senior Editor for Organization Studies, and co-directs pro bono an online think tank Centre for Health and the Public Interest a charity that aims to disseminate research informing the public and policy makers (<http://chpi.org.uk>). Marianna is a Network Fellow at the Edmond J Safra Center for Ethics, Harvard University in 2014-2015.

RUTH MCDONALD is Professor of Health Science Research and Policy at the University of Manchester. Her research concerns health professionals and change in health sector organisations. She is a member of the ESA executive committee and former Chair of RN19 (Sociology of Professions Research Network).

MD07: ESA Lecture Series (2) - Sociology Today*Session Chair:*

Carmen LECCARDI, University of Milan-Bicocca

with

Frank Welz, ESA President, University of Innsbruck, Austria

Compass lost? Sociology in the Post-Welfare Society

The purpose of this session is to facilitate active exchange between speakers and the audience about the hopes and realities of sociology today. – Sociology's beginnings were auspiciously ambitious. The formation of a new social order in the 19th century was paralleled by a new mode of thought that

promised to provide a tool for navigating this new social world. During the golden age of the welfare state (1950-80), sociology became most attractive to critical students. It expanded at universities far and wide. My approaches. (1) "Kantian theories" (Habermas, Parsons) fit well with the future-orientation of the welfare state. (2) Backed up by the new neoliberal social order, other theories became dominant in the 1980s, such as "postmodernism" and "systems theory", both of which posited that traditionally modern perspectives, especially on the politics-society-public policy nexus, required serious reconsideration. (3) Focusing on the triumphant progress of a "new social positivism" as a third group of sociological views, my thesis will be that current conditions of knowledge production push sociology toward descriptive analyses which tend to reflect trends rather than analyse social transformation:

(a) the "eclipse of 'society'" in sociology has replaced categories such as collective institutions by nominalist labels like individualization, chance, choice, agency, and risk; (b) the "triumph of the fragmented 'individual'" in cultural analysis further fractured group categories; (c) the "triumph of ready-made methods", imposed via project- and funding-driven work; (d) finally, the increasing importance of "governing by numbers" further encouraging the "triumph" of the sociologist as an "academic 'self-entrepreneur'" (Foucault).

(4) Is there an alternative? What is to be done? Against the fragmentation of sociology into small vignettes, how can we strengthen the education of scholars as members of a collaborative association of peers and experts on societal transformation?

Margaret Abraham, ISA President (Hofstra University), USA

Sociology's Challenge - Unravelling a Post-Truth World

Growing inequality and resultant widespread frustration and anger have engendered deeply polarized societies that have heightened racism, xenophobia, ethnocentrism, religious fundamentalism and the politics of exclusion. Instead of targeting the real perpetrators of an unequal system, the resentment and frustration have metamorphosed into a frontal attack on multiculturalism, secularism, LGBTQA rights and a surge in a narrow inward looking nationalism. A frightening aspect of this surreal world is that the purveyors of fabricated claims and deliberate deceit are often able to convince their legion of supporters of their point of view, however extreme and false, often through effective use of the media and more particularly, social media. We live in a post-truth world. This presentation will consider how can sociologists respond to this dystopia? How does sociology face this profound challenge?

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

Professor Frank Welz (Innsbruck University) currently is serving as President of the European Sociological Association. He conceives of sociology as a public good. He has been the coordinator of ESA RN29 Social Theory and is publishing on social theory, sociology of law, and the history of sociology; currently is co-editing "The Battlefield of European Identity", with G. Tasheva (Routledge).

Margaret Abraham is Professor of Sociology at Hofstra University and the President of the International Sociological Association, (ISA 2014-2018). Her teaching and research interests include gender, globalization, social justice, immigration, and domestic violence. She has published in various journals and is the author of the award winning book "Speaking the Unspeakable: Marital Violence Among South Asian Immigrants in the United States" (Rutgers University Press 2000). Her co-edited book and volumes include, *Contours of Citizenship: Women, Diversity and the Practices of Citizenship* (Ashgate 2010); *Making a Difference: Linking Research and Action* (Current Sociology, Monograph Series, 2012), *Interrogating Gender, Violence, and the State in National and Transnational Contexts* (Current Sociology, 2016).

Carmen Leccardi is professor of Cultural Sociology at the University of Milan – Bicocca. She has been President of the European Sociological Association 2015-17.

MD08: Interdisciplinarity in Times of Budget Cuts and University Restructuring - Advancement or Demise of Sociology?

Session Chair:

Jolanta PEREK-BIALAS, Jagiellonian University

with

Kathrin Komp, Helsinki University, Finland

Creating Interdisciplinarity Through Budget Cuts: When Sociology Goes Economics

Recent budget cuts in academia pressure sociologists to tap new funding sources. Using neoliberal arguments, university administrations and policymakers suggest raising funding through commissioned research and product development. But how can such an adoption of economic perspectives in sociology can be achieved? And what are its advantages and disadvantages? This study answers these questions through expert interviews and participant observation. Findings identify university administrations, consultants and economists as the proponents of research commercialization, who focus on funding acquisitions and product improvement. The adversaries are sociologists, who find a commercialization antithetic to their research, have ethical concerns about aggravating social problems, and fear for their academic careers. Consequently, the discipline of sociology could erode.

Sue Scott, University of York, United Kingdom

Interdisciplinarity: Disciplinary and Institutional Challenges

Many recent university restructurings have created multidisciplinary departments/schools and multidisciplinary degree programmes. These structures are often intended to reduce administrative demands and also facilitate an interdisciplinary dialogue. The assumption is that new research ideas and collaborations will emerge if different disciplines are co-located or otherwise merged. This presentation discusses waves of change in UK Universities of the past 20 years or so and explores the intended and unintended consequences for sociology. The presentation will stress the need to differentiate between organisational structures of convenience and the intellectual questions and social issues which would benefit from a multi disciplinary or interdisciplinary response. The question 'what would we lose if there wasn't a discipline of sociology' will be posed.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES:

KATHRIN KOMP is an assistant professor in sociology at Helsinki University, Finland. She specializes in research on population ageing, welfare policies, effects of the 2008 economic crisis, and research methods. Moreover, she currently holds a Marie Curie grant for a study on the long-term effects of unemployment spells on retirement. Recently, she conducted a study on the commercialization of sociological research. Komp was on the board of the ESA Research Network "Ageing in Europe" for eight years and now serves on the ESA executive committee.

SUE SCOTT has researched and published widely in the areas of gender; sexuality, risk; the body and childhood. She has held academic posts at a number of UK Universities including Professorships at Stirling and Durham. She was also Executive Dean of Humanities and Social Sciences at Keele University and Pro Vice Chancellor (Research) at Glasgow Caledonian University. She currently holds an Honorary Professorship at the University of York and is a Visiting Professor at the University of Helsinki and undertakes research consultancy and mentoring. She is a Vice President of the European Sociological Association and a Managing Editor of, the online social science magazine Discover Society discover.society.org.

JOLANTA PEREK-BIALAS is an assistant professor who works at the Institute of Sociology at the Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland, and the Warsaw School of Economics. She has been involved in international projects under the 5th, 6th and 7th FP of the EU and as well in those finances by the Norwegian Research Council of Science, the VW Foundation, the OECD/LEED Programme related to gerontology, sociology of ageing, population ageing and its impact on economy, active ageing, social inequalities, public policy analysis. Her publications in peer-reviewed journals and chapters in international books considered socio economic

consequences of population ageing in Poland and in selected Central and Eastern European countries, active ageing policy, employers' strategies towards older workers, reconciliation of work and care, social exclusion/inclusion of older people. She is a Vice-Chair of the RN 21 Quantitative Methods of ESA.

MD09: Meet the Editors: How to Write A Journal Article and Get It Published

Session Chair:

Lena Margareta Näre, University of Helsinki

with

Ricca Edmondson, National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland

Michalis Lianos, University of Normandy - Rouen FR, France

Eeva Luhtakallio, University of Tampere, Faculty of Social Sciences FI, Finland

Marta Soler Gallart, University of Barcelona, Department of Sociology ES, Spain

Meet the Editors: How to Write A Journal Article and Get It Published

While dissemination of research findings and critique is at the core of scientific practice, publication processes can be long and frustrating from the author's and journal editors' perspective. Authors want speedy publication, yet the quality of research depends on rigorous peer-review. The increasing pressure to 'publish or perish' forces authors to submit un-polished articles while journal editors are anxious for well-written, polished articles that fit the scope of their journal and contribute to its ongoing debates.

This session is designed to encourage ESA members to write journal articles, to share ideas on how to write a good article and how to get it published. The members of the panel can offer participants a range of long and varied experience in editing journals and in working with authors to help make their work clearer and more accessible.

We invite ESA members to attend the session in order to hear more about what journal editors are looking for in articles submitted to them and their advice on what the author can do to speed up the publication process. We invite ESA members also to share their thoughts and possible problems they may have experienced in getting published. We will offer constructive ideas how to improve journal publishing from the standpoints of authors, editors and readers. We invite ESA members to send their questions in advance to the chair of the session, though questions from the floor will also be welcome.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES:

RICCA EDMONDSON taught philosophy at universities in Berlin, also working as a translator, before doing post-doctoral research on the sociology of organisations at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development. She has since worked at the School of Political Science and Sociology at the National University of Ireland, Galway and is founder of the Galway Wisdom Project. She is a former member of the ESA Executive Committee and an editor of the ESA's journal, *The European Journal of Cultural and Political Sociology*. Her research centres on the sociality of reasoning and rhetorical argumentation; understanding phenomena connected with 'wisdom'; issues connected with the life course and life-course meaning; and interculturality, translation and qualitative methods in the social and political sciences. She has been a member of Research Network 01 (Ageing) since 1999.

MARTA SOLER-GALLART, Harvard PhD, is Professor of Sociology and Director of CREA Research Centre at the University of Barcelona. She is Editor in Chief of "International Sociology", member of the ESA Executive Board and member of the EASSH Governing Board. She served at the ORCID Board of Directors. Recently she published in "Qualitative Inquiry", "Journal of Pragmatics" and "Nature".

MICHALIS LIANOS is Professor at the University of Rouen-Normandie and Editor-in-Chief of the European Sociological Association journal "European Societies" (www.tandfonline.com/toc/reus20/current). 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.

EEVA LUHTAKALLIO is Associate Professor of Sociology (tenure track) at the University of Tampere, Finland. She is specialized in political sociology, visual and gender studies, ethnography, and social theory. Her recent research has focused on marginalization and political participation, as well as the questions of justifying and engaging in a polarizing civil society. Her recent publications include 'Ethnography of Politics and Political Communication: Studies in Sociology and Political Science' (with Nina Eliasoph, in *The Oxford Handbook of Political Communication*, edited by Kate Kenski & Kathleen Hall Jamieson, 2017) and 'Justification Analysis' (with Tuomas Ylä-Anttila, in *Sociological Research Online*, 2016). She is the author of *Practicing Democracy: Local Activism and Politics in France and Finland* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2012). She edits (with Ricca Edmondson) an ESA journal, the *European Journal of Cultural and Political Sociology*.

LENA NÄRE is Associate Professor of Sociology (tenure track) at the University of Helsinki, Finland. Her research focuses on migration, gender, work (especially care work) and ageing. Her recent publications include a co-edited volume entitled *Transnational Migration and Home in Older Age* (Routledge 2016). She is the Editor-in-Chief (with S. Bendixsen) of *Nordic Journal of Migration Research* and member of the ESA Executive Committee (2015-2017).

Md10: Meet the Funders: Sociology at its best - Everything you want to know about the ERC Grants

Session Chair:

Dagmar Danko, European Sociological Association

with

Lionel Léopold Thelen, European Research Council (ERC), Belgium

Sociology at its best - Everything you want to know about the ERC Grants

The ERC funding capacity increases each year and the budget devoted to social sciences has been bettered from 2015 onwards. With funding up to 2,5 million € for a 5 year project, the ERC has become – in less than 8 years – one of the major funding bodies worldwide and certainly the most generous for Social Sciences and Humanities.

"What do the ERC schemes have to offer to sociologists?" "How to get started with an application?" "How to increase your chances to get funding?" "What are the main hitches to avoid?" These are all relevant questions that will be raised during this workshop. Do not hesitate to bring yours!

This session is opened to all sociologists aiming to design and lead ground-breaking research projects to their good end. The presentations will be done by ERC Scientific Staff as well as by ERC Grantees. The presentation will be followed by a Q&A session. Of course, presenters will be available during the whole duration of the Conference to answer your queries. Flyers, reports and publications will be available to help you inasmuch as possible, not forgetting, last but not least, our website: <http://erc.europa.eu/>

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES:

After having graduated from Liege University (B) in Social Anthropology, Lionel Thelen has worked as research assistant in the same university for one year before being accepted as PhD Researcher in the European University Institute of Florence. He did his PhD in Sociology, studying the processes by which some individuals may anchor themselves into long-term Homelessness, processes he subsumed under the designation of "Self Exile". During his PhD thesis he made some visiting fellowships in University Paris V (F), in the University Saint-Louis (Brussels) as well in ISCTE (Lisbon - P). After the PhD Thesis Defence, in 2003 he had the opportunity to be hired by the University of Geneva as Assistant Professor in the Dept. of Sociology.

Since April 2009, he works for the European Research Council as Research Programme Officer, and has coordinated, in this function, various panels of evaluation, mostly in the SSH Domain. For 3 years now he has been in charge of the SH3 panel “The Social World, Diversity, Population” dealing with disciplines such as Sociology, Social Psychology, Demography, Education, Communication and, from next year onwards, Social Anthropology.

DAGMAR DANKO has acquired her PhD in Sociology at the University of Freiburg (Germany) in 2010. She has published a number of books, e.g. an introduction to the sociology of the arts (2012) and an introduction to the work of Howard S. Becker (2015). Since October 2016, she is Executive Coordinator of the ESA (Paris).

MD11: Meet Civil Society Actors: Migration in Greece

Session Chair:

Apostolos G. Papadopoulos, Harokopio University

with

Apostolos Veizis, *Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF)*, Greece

Nikolaos Gkionakis, Babel Day Centre, Greece

Eleni Takou, SolidarityNow, Greece

Fotini Ratsiou, Volunteer, Greece

This event aims at facilitating the interaction between civil society actors and practitioners with the academia and researchers on the issues attached to migration towards Europe. Four experts engaged with migrants/ refugees are invited to present their views on how EU guidelines and policies on migration and asylum have been implemented by state agencies and the NGOs. They are also urged to testify their own experiences connected to their involvement with the migrants/ refugees during the recent period of 'Migration/ Refugee Crisis' and its aftermath. They are invited to offer complementary standpoints in view of their specific involvement with migrants/ refugees at different spatial scales (European, national, regional, local).

The interaction between civil society actors and practitioners, on the one hand, and academics and researchers, on the other, is expected to enrich the wider dialogue among them and empower those who have as their mission to respond to migration challenges. More generally, migration constitutes a domain where numerous socioeconomic, political and cultural issues are merged together, leading to social clashes or discontent. Very often civil society actors have intermediated migrant/ refugee participation, while state actions are limited and problematic. Finally, the presenters have been asked to reflect on the implementation of migration/ asylum policy measures and make policy recommendations.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES:

APOSTOLOS VEIZIS is a Medical Doctor (General Practitioner). He is the Director of Medical Operational Support Unit (SOMA) of *Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF)* -Greek Section. Prior to that he worked as Head of Mission and Medical Coordinator for *Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF)* and *Medecins du Monde* in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Russia, Albania, Egypt, Georgia, Greece, Turkey. Participated on assessment, emergency assignments and evaluations in Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Armenia, Lebanon, Syria, Ukraine, Turkmenistan, Zambia, Malawi, Uzbekistan, Serbia, FYROM, Cyprus and Tajikistan. He participated and had announcements in international and national medical congresses and contributed on publications of relevant articles.

NIKOLAOS GKIONAKIS graduated from the University of Padua (Italy) in Applied Psychology and then obtained his MSc degree specializing in Social Psychiatry-Child Psychiatry at the University of Ioannina (Greece). In 2007 he founded, together with other professionals, Babel Day Centre, a mental health unit for migrants in Athens (Greece). He is the scientific associate of the unit and he has developed clinical activity (especially with survivors of extreme violence and other extreme adversities), training activity (thus cooperating with international and national organisations), and supervision activity with professionals and volunteers assisting migrants and refugees.

ELENI TAKOU has studied communication, political science and political philosophy in Athens and Paris. She works as Senior Advocacy Officer at SolidarityNow (<http://www.solidaritynow.org>). During 2015, she has served as Chief of Staff of the Alternate Minister for Migration Policy. Prior to this, she has served as assistant coordinator of the Racist Violence Recording Network, a coalition of 35 CSOs, under the auspices of UNHCR Office in Greece and the Greek National Commission for Human Rights, and as Project and Communication Manager of the Hellenic League for Human Rights, the oldest NGO in Greece, where she focused her work on issues of migration, citizenship and anti-racism advocacy. She is co-writer of *Immigration in Greece. Eleven myths and more facts*, published by the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (<http://rosalux.gr/publication/i-metanasteysi-stin-elleda>).

FOTINI RANTSIOU is a humanitarian worker in the international field since 1997, with the UN and EU. On a break from international work she moved independently to Lesbos where since August 2015 she has volunteered at the first response and in Moria/Kara Tepe. In 2015-2016 she was field adviser for Solidarity Now in Lesbos, later led a UNICEF assessment in the camps in the north of Greece and in 2017 she conducted an assessment of the urban refugee population in Athens and Thessaloniki for the Danish Refugee Council. She writes and tweets on the refugee situation in Greece, provides inputs to university researchers, think tanks, NGOs and media.

APOSTOLOS G. PAPADOPOULOS is Professor of Rural Sociology and Geography at the Department of Geography, Harokopio University (Athens, Greece). He has served as Director of Postgraduate Studies in his Department (2009-2011) and as an elected Vice-Rector of Economic Affairs and Development (2011-2015) at his University. His research is focused on the factors and mechanisms related to rural transformation, social change, social class and social mobility. He is also interested on the impact of migration on host societies, while recently he became interested on the asymmetries between social transformation and migration processes at various spatial scales. He has (co)edited/ written seven books, while he has over 100 publications, including refereed papers and book chapters. He is particularly interested in applied social research and recently he was appointed as member of the CIHEAM Advisory Board (2017-2020), focusing especially on research, education and rural development in the Mediterranean countries. He is Chair of the Hellenic Sociological Society (HSS) and Chair of the LOC for the 13th ESA Congress in Athens.

MD12: Author Meets Critics: Victor Roudometof's book "Glocalization: A Critical Introduction"

Session Chair:

Sokratis M. Koniordos, University of Crete

Discussants: Gili S. Drori, Giampietro Gobo

with

Victor Roudometof, University of Cyprus, Cyprus

Author Meets Critics: Victor Roudometof's book "Glocalization: A Critical Introduction"

The session will be concerned with the new and relatively under-theorized concept of glocalization. It has at its starting point Victor Roudometof's (London and New York: Routledge, 2016, 185 pp.) volume, which chronicles the term's origins and provides overviews of past and current research from anthropology, sociology, political science, cultural studies, and business studies. Unlike past theories, a central argument is that glocalization should be seen as analytically autonomous from globalization and proposes definitions of glocal as process (glocalization), condition (glocality) and worldview (glocalism). While glocalization and glocality should be recognized as important facets of 21st century social life, social scientists should reject both affirmative and/or negative glocalism. The limits of glocalization should be recognized and uncritical celebrations of glocality should be avoided.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES:

VICTOR ROUDOMETOF is Associate Professor of Sociology at the Dept. of Social And Political Studies, University of Cyprus. He has studied history, economics, cultural studies, and sociology. He has held appointments at Princeton University, Washington and Lee University, Miami University and the American College of Thessaloniki. His publication record includes 100+ articles, book chapters, and other contributions. He has served as referee

and/or reviewer for major international publishers & scholarly journals. He has also served as external evaluator for stage agencies and research foundations in the Netherlands, Greece, Georgia, the USA & the Gulf states and in hiring, promotion and tenure review committees. He is Faculty Fellow with the Center for Cultural Sociology at Yale University & a member in the editorial boards of the European Journal of Social Theory, Nations and Nationalism, the Greek Review for Social Research, and Religions.

GILI S. DRORI studied Sociology, Anthropology and Political Science at Stanford University and Tel Aviv University. Currently she is Professor at the Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. She has held appointments at Stanford University, University of Bergamo, Uppsala University, Technion, and the University of California at Berkeley. Among her more recent publications are: Gili S. Drori, Markus A. Höllerer, and Peter Walgenbach (2014), *Global Themes and Local Variations in Organization and Management: Perspectives on Glocalization*, Routledge; Krücken, Georg and Gili S. Drori (eds) (2009), *World Society: The Writings of John W. Meyer*, Oxford University Press; Drori, Gili S., Janne Tienari, and Arild Wæraas (eds.) (2015), "Building and Managing Higher Education Brands", special issue of *International Studies of Management & Organization*. Drori has been on the editorial board of *European Journal of Cultural and Political Sociology*, and the editor of *BaSha'ar – Academic Community for Israeli Society*.

GIAMPIETRO GOBO studied Sociology and Management off Technology at the Universities of Milan and Trento. Currently he is Professor of Methodology of Social Research at the Dept. of Social and Political Sciences, University of Milan. He has held past appointments at the University of Sienna and the University of California San Diego. Fields of interest and areas of specialization include: quantitative and qualitative methods, marketing research, epistemology, organization and management studies, computer supported cooperative work, and ergonomics. Gobo has published over fifty articles in the areas of qualitative and quantitative methods. His books include *Doing Ethnography* (Sage 2008) and *Qualitative Research Practice* (Sage 2004, co-edited with C. Seale, J.F. Gubrium and D. Silverman). He is currently engaged in projects in the area of workplace studies. He is associate editor of *International Journal of Qualitative Research in Work & Organizations*, and editorial board member in the *Qualitative Research*, *Qualitative Sociological Review* and *Forum: Qualitative Sozialforschung/Forum: Qualitative Social Research*.

SOKRATIS KONIORDOS (BA, Deree & Panteion; MA Kent; PHD London/LSE) is Professor of Sociology at the Dept. of Sociology, University of Crete. He has held appointments at Middlesex University, University of Quest-Nanterre (Paris 8), University of Cyprus, University of Milan-Bicocca, Open University, University of Thessaloniki, HOU, and the University of the Aegean. Main research areas include economic sociology, sociology of work, social structure, modernity, and social effects of the current crisis. He has published 17 volumes, and several research articles. Among his publications are, *The Handbook of European Sociology*, New York and London, Routledge, 2014 (with A. A. Kyrtis); *Conflict, Citizenship and Civil Society*, London: Routledge, 2010 (with P. Baert, G. Procacci and C. Ruzza); *Towards a Sociology of Artisans: Continuities and Discontinuities in Comparative Perspective*, Aldershot: Ashgate, 2001. After chairing the editorial board of *European Societies*, he is now the editor of the *Greek Sociological Review* and board member of the *Greek Review for Social Research*.

MD13: Author Meets Critics: Clyde W. Barrow's book "Towards a Critical Theory of the State"

Session Chair:

Monica Clua-Losada, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Discussants: Claus Offe, Laura Horn, Ian Bruff

with

Clyde Barrow, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, United States of America

Author Meets Critics: Clyde W. Barrow's book "Towards a Critical Theory of the State"

This mid-day special will be based around the discussion of the recently published book "Toward a Critical Theory

of States” by Professor Clyde Barrow. The book is an intensive analysis of the 1970s debate between state theorists Ralph Miliband and Nicos Poulantzas, including its wider impact on Marxist theories of the state in subsequent decades. Clyde W. Barrow makes unique arguments and contributions to this continuing discussion in state theory and lays the foundation for more theoretically informed empirical and historical research on the state in the age of globalization. He argues that by merely moving past the Poulantzas-Miliband debate, as some have recommended, scholars have abandoned much that is valuable in understanding the state, particularly the need to comprehend the contemporary transformation of the state form and the state apparatuses as part of the new conditions of globalization and transnational capital accumulation. Building upon themes of state restructuring found in Poulantzas and Miliband, Barrow establishes the outlines of an approach that integrates the thought of both to propose a synthetic understanding of the new imperialism.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES:

CLYDE W. BARROW is Professor and Chair of Political Science at the University of Texas, Rio Grande Valley. His books include *Critical Theories of the State: Marxist, Neo-Marxist, Post-Marxist and Class, Power and the State in Capitalist Society: Essays on Ralph Miliband* (coedited with Paul Wetherly and Peter Burnham).

CLAUS OFFE is Professor Emeritus of Political Sociology at the Hertie School of Governance. He has held chairs for Political Science and Political Sociology at the Universities of Bielefeld (1975-1989) and Bremen (1989-1995), as well as at the Humboldt-Universität in Berlin (1995-2005). He worked as fellow and visiting professor at, among others, the Institutes for Advanced Study at Stanford and Princeton, the Australian National University, Harvard University, the University of California, Berkeley and The New School in New York. He completed his PhD at the University of Frankfurt and his habilitation at the University of Konstanz.

LAURAHORN's research area is Global Political Economy, with particular attention to the regional manifestation of these structures and processes in the context of European integration. She is interested in the changing nature of capitalist restructuring and how these developments affect social power relations. Empirically, her work analyses the regulation of corporate governance and corporate accountability in the EU and beyond; the nature of the emerging European state formation; the question of which role organized labour can play in the (re)formulation of economic and social policies at the EU level, as well as a broader examination of left strategies and alternatives in the context of the challenges posed by the financial, economic, social and environmental crisis. Dr. Horn's work is situated within a historical materialist tradition, and engages with the writings of Marx, Gramsci and Poulantzas, amongst others.

IAN BRUFF is Lecturer in European Politics at the University of Manchester, UK. He has published widely on European political economy(ies), debates on comparing capitalisms, neoliberalism, and social theory, and is currently researching the political economy of neoliberalism in Europe. He is the Managing Editor for the new, cross-disciplinary *Transforming Capitalism* book series published by Rowman & Littlefield International, and he is on the Editorial Board for the journal *Art & the Public Sphere*. Also, he was the Chair of the Critical Political Economy Research Network of the European Sociological Association from 2009-13, and he now serves on CPERN's International Advisory Board.

MONICA CLUA-LOSADA is Associate Professor in Global Political Economy at the Department of Political Science at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley. She is chair of the Critical Political Economy Research Network. She is also an executive board member of the Johns Hopkins University- Universitat Pompeu Fabra Public Policy Center in Barcelona. Her research focuses on the contestation, subversion and resistance of labour and other social movements to capitalist relations of domination. She has written and researched on the effects of the current financial crisis on the Spanish state, the British labour movement and social movements in Spain. Her recent work has been published in *Comparative European Politics*, *New Political Economy* and the *Global Labour Journal*. She has a forthcoming manuscript with Routledge, co-authored with David Bailey, Nikolai Huke and Olatz Ribera-Almadoz entitled *Beyond Defeat and Austerity: Disrupting (the Critical Political Economy) of Neoliberal Europe*.

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RN01- Ageing in Europe

RN01 | Session 01a Active Ageing & Wellbeing

Women in transition: profiles and wellbeing practices in the age of menopause

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Midlife is a phase of profound personal and social change for women: a number of life events involving a change of role and/or a redefinition of identity take place around that time. The paper presents some reflections based on a work in progress research devoted to focuses on a nodal passage of life biological but not least social: the menopausal transition. Through the analysis of the literature and original data, it studies and clearly identifies profiles and practices of mature adult women, considering the intervening influences between spheres of life, social configurations and health (perceived and objective).

The field research was conducted in two phases, each with specific tools: a survey to key informants; and focus groups typologically organized with women in menopause and perimenopause. Three are the issues in particular better highlighted:

I) The experience of the bodily changes related to aging, along with the awareness of the loss of fertility and the related effects on self-image.

II) The personal experience of menopausal symptoms (light or pervasive) and the potential interference with personal and social activities.

III) The strategies implemented to deal with change.

The analysis of this case studies provided a new and clearer insight into the condition and perception of menopause in relation to health and quality of life; also, the multidisciplinary approach allowed to better define the framework of the main elements - tangible/intangible; individual/collective; environmental - which act as an incentive or as a barrier to redefine women's self-image, roles and daily life.

Timing, duration and order: The influence of housing histories on later life wellbeing

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The long arm of childhood, social mobility and the risk exposure that accumulative (dis)advantage entails, are three powerful, interrelated life course mechanisms that are often tested using relatively crude empirical measures. This contribution wants to highlight the possibilities of life history data in grasping the importance of timing, order and duration of housing over the life course. Housing is an important proxy for life course socio-economic position, as it is the most basic form of wealth accumulation in the UK. This contribution makes use of the residential life history data, from birth up until the age of 50, collected in wave 3 of the English longitudinal study of ageing (ELSA), in a combination of sequence analysis, cluster analysis and regression techniques. A longer duration of renting and owning accommodation is related to respectively worse and better later life wellbeing. Moving more in childhood does not have implications for later life wellbeing, while frequent moving in young adulthood has positive effects on affective and eudemonic wellbeing. Moving more in midlife results in lower life satisfaction. Ten distinct housing careers emerge, illustrating the importance of accommodating heterogeneity in the population. Downward housing trajectories stand out as detrimental to later life wellbeing, while growing up abroad as a child is beneficial.

Spanish elderly are reflecting on their active ageing. How their views differ from the scientific literature and policy making?

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Introduction: The Spanish population is becoming older and this offers alternatives for the development of an active living in different social contexts. There are multiple efforts to make active ageing an operative concept under professional and non-professional perspectives (research, social agents, organizations, older-adults individuals).

Objective: This paper aims at analysing how older-adults in Spain build their active ageing, by studying the dimensions, factors, and consequences that derive from their way of living. A comparison with other active ageing perspectives, especially those coming from the literature and the documents that define public policies, is also intended.

Data and method: Seven focus groups, composed by 50 individuals older than 50, all of them participants in the Longitudinal Aging Study in Spain, Pilot Survey, ELES-PS, as well as 10 in-depth interviews with senior social organizations officers were collected to

approach the lay active ageing perspective. Literature and policy papers review of active ageing has been also deployed to make a contrast with the lay approach. All the data have been analysed with Atlas.ti.

Results: Older people in Spain do not clearly assume what active ageing is for them, but their discourse allows to identify some referential aspects about the conditioning factors of their behaviour leading to an active ageing retirement, offering outstanding ideas about their personal, cultural, social activities, their leisure time in general, their involvement in some social participation interests and the benefits they get. Literature on active ageing and policy documents will allow comparisons between lay, scientific and policy perspectives.

Rethinking the concept of successful aging: a disability studies approach

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The theoretical concept of successful aging has been closely related to individual responsibility for maintaining health, high physical and cognitive functions. Critics have argued that successful aging models reinforce the marginalization and increase the stigma associated with diseases and impairments in older ages. The aim of this presentation is to redirect attention from the – much criticized – normative and individualized character of successful aging, and rework it into a new model inspired by disability policies, and in particular the emphasis on equal rights that is present in the Scandinavian normalization principle. The new model – which we refer to as the Scandinavian Model of Successful Aging – is based on comparisons of possibilities as means to argue for the right to live like “others”. According to the proposed model, success is a matter of how society enables or disables individuals as specified into two criteria: a) being enabled to have an active engagement with life, like others in the third age, and B) being enabled to maintain a high level of function, like others in the third age. The potential of the model is discussed using interviews and participant observations from three projects involving persons who have aged with severe disabilities and help in the form of personal assistance. Interviewees described how the flexible help in the form of personal assistance enabled them to maintain an active engagement in life and a high level of function through activities that have been described as typical for the third age: exercise, travel, studies, research, hobbies, participation in voluntary work and political activities.

RN01 | Session 01b Care Policies

Care gap and the Care Mix in Europe: Exploring Modes of Long Term Care across European Countries

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Ageing in Europe has increased the need for Long term care (LTC). LTC meets similar needs through strikingly different means in different contexts. This paper uses data obtained from the fifth wave (2013) of the Survey of Health Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) of people aged 50+ as a means to benchmark LTC in fifteen European countries from the North to the South. The focus is on two key indicators: The Care Gap, that is, the extent to which the need for care is not met by any kind of provision, and the Care Mix, that is, how the overall provision is split into formal (professional - public and private), and informal care (unpaid care by family, friends or neighbours). Basic findings for the 65+ population are supplemented by an analysis by large age groups and gender. The findings on heterogeneity by systemic features and by individual characteristics feed into an analysis that treats LTC as social investment. They can explain differences in the nature of social investment, the flows of potential costs and benefits and their distribution but also on the identity of those undertaking long term care social investment decisions.

Care in times of choice and competition – A synthesis of the concept(s) of care and their relevance for mainstream economics

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The introduction of market-based mechanisms for the provision of care has been one of the defining characteristics of changes introduced in long-term care (LTC) systems. This transformation explicitly portrays users as consumers of care and implicitly assumes care to be a conventional commodity liable to be traded in marketplaces. The concept of user as consumer of care has triggered a broad debate, but a similar discussion on the concept of care as a commodity and its implications for the theories underpinning choice and competition have thus far lagged behind. This paper aims to bridge this gap by contributing to engage the diverse literature on care with the literature on choice and competition and critically synthesizing the implications that the concept of care has for market-based developments in LTC. Drawing on a range of mostly theoretical literature, the paper argues that the concept of care as a relationship, central to feminism literature, and

motivations for caring based on moral obligations have significant implications for choice and competition. They establish care as an experience good based on intangible caring relationships; whilst also pointing towards the potential for LTC to be morally contested commodity. The latter argument is of crucial importance in the context of choice, as it highlights the relevance of the concept of social embeddedness to understand users' decisions and questions the role of money in caring transactions that might be better described as gift exchanges akin to Akerlof's depiction of certain labour market transactions. The paper concludes by arguing the direct relevance of these findings for policy and research.

Can an expansion of informal care significantly reduce the need for institutional care for the elderly?

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The paper is based on a pure probability sample of 2891 inhabitants, 45 to 75 years old, living in the Flemish (Dutch speaking) region of Belgium, drawn on the basis of the national population register (the net response rate was 53%). The survey dealt with various aspects of aging, dependency and care. The present paper focuses on two questions: (1) to what extent does the present level of informal care for dependent elderly person avoids or postpones long term institutional care, and (2) can a further increase of informal care be expected.

On the basis of the survey it is estimated that the 2.3 million people aged 45 to 75 living in the Flemish region, currently invest 123.000 full time equivalents in care, which postpones or avoids about 71.000 placements in institutional care (compared to the currently existing 75.000 beds currently available in the region). Clearly, informal care currently contributes very importantly to care for the dependent elderly people.

Former care givers were also asked if the institutional placement of the dependent person for which they cared, could have been postponed or avoided. On the basis of their answers it is estimated that, under ideal conditions, this would only be the case for 3000 to 6000 dependent persons. A further expansion of informal care can not be significantly counted on to slow the rate at which institutional care will have expanded in the next 15 years.

Characteristics and determinants of intergenerational transfers among families using mixed care for older people

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Provision of care to dependent old parents or parents

in law is an important part of intergenerational exchanges within families, especially in countries where long-term care system is based predominantly on family care. However, in mixed care networks, comprised from family carer(s) and formal carer(s), care tasks are shared between family members and formal carers. Apart from care shared by formal and informal carers, adult children and their parents may have financial and time exchanges. We will use the first Slovenian national survey of social home care users and their family members, collected in 2013 to observe characteristics and determinants of intergenerational transfers among families that use mixed care, i.e. a combination of formal and informal care for older people. We will observe the main determinants of intergenerational transfers within the dyads of users and their family carers, such as household type, age, distance between caregiver and care-receiver, and extent of care tasks.

RN01 | Session 01c Inequalities

Inequalities in the broken heart syndrome

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Excess mortality after widowhood differs for men and women. Previous studies also have shown that socioeconomic status (SES) is associated with factors, e.g. access to social- and other types of support, which have a bearing on the widowhood effect. I argue, that theory indicates an interaction between gender and SES. As both, the number of widows/widowers and the diversity in SES is increasing, it is necessary to examine these factors jointly.

First results using panel data of from the Swedish Panel Study of Living Conditions of the Oldest Old (SWEOLD), confirm the hypothesis that the relationship between SES and the widowhood effect differs between women and men. The widowhood effect was relatively larger among women with higher socioeconomic status among those with lower, while no differences were found among men. Analyses using Swedish total population register data will be ready in time for the ESA meeting.

What Equality? Life Course Diversity and Inequality in Later Life in Changing Sweden

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This paper discusses shifts in inequality over time in Sweden, which serves as a case example of a quickly changing welfare society. Its 60+ population of today faced the golden age of capitalism, prosperity and welfare but also crises, new uncertainties, erosions and shifts in social norms and organisation of labour.

These changes add to life course inhomogeneity, generate asynchronies, and create winners and losers regarding life chances and inclusion. Transformations in life courses and social institutions exacerbate the cumulation of (dis)advantage and have crucial impacts on employment, retirement transitions and later life. Aspects like gender, cohort, education, ethnicity and others moderate these dynamics. Increasing disparities between societies give rise to migration and contribute in turn to differences within countries. This study deals with changing population compositions, patterns and later-life consequences of life courses in Sweden focusing on inter- and intra-cohort disparities. By taking an international comparative perspective, Swedish trends are contrasted with those in other European societies. Based on extensive Swedish registry information and European survey data from EU-SILC this study assesses changes in trajectories and distributions in a cohortsequential perspective. Results find significant shifts in life course patterns that are fortified by variations in population compositions with disadvantaged groups as forerunners in overall relative declines in later-life economic positions, and increasing intracohort inequalities corresponding with unexpected drawbacks for many as well as new possibilities for others

Paid work after retirement and marital quality: Are there differences between men and women?

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Background: Paid work after retirement has increased in Germany during the last years. Several studies have addressed the prevalence of post-retirement work and its associating factors. However, the association between post-retirement work and marital quality as an indicator of retirement adjustment has not been studied in Germany so far. The study addressed the question (i) whether post-retirement work is associated with marital quality and (ii) whether this association is moderated by gender.

Data and method: The survey "Transitions and Old Age Potential" (TOP), a representative sample of 5,002 respondents aged 55 to 70 years was used. Two indicators of marital quality were analysed in hierarchical binary regressions: Subjectively rated change in partnership since retirement and partnership satisfaction. Post-retirement work was included as a binary indicator along with socio-demographic and transition-related variables, especially gender and the interaction between gender and employment status in retirement.

Results: The results show that paid work in retirement is not directly associated with marital quality, neither for men nor for women. However, the association between post-retirement work and the subjective change of the partnership quality after retirement was moderated by gender. Women in paid work after

retirement had a significantly higher probability of reporting no change or a worsening partnership quality compared to male respondents.

Discussion: The findings of the study add to the international debate by focusing on the setting of a conservative welfare state like Germany. It emphasizes the importance of a gender-related perspective. However, further longitudinal analyses are needed to address questions of causal inference.

Population ageing in Russia

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The last decades of the demographic processes in both developed and developing countries are characterized by population aging. Shifts in the demographic structure determines the main directions of development of health and social protection based on determinants of healthy longevity among the main of which deals with the social status of the elderly, their health status, level of efficiency and mental state. Of particular practical significance at the present stage is a series of annual nationwide representative surveys on the basis of probabilistic stratified multistage territorial sample developed with the participation of leading experts in this field, which is an international research project National research University - Higher school of Economics and ZAO "Demoscope" with the participation of the population Center University of North Carolina at chapel hill (USA) and the Institute of sociology. Since 2010, the project received a new name "the Russian monitoring of economic situation and population health of the HSE" (RLMS-HSE). The results of these studies served as the basis for the work of the M. Kolosnitsyna, N. Khorikina and H. Dorzhieva "What Happens To Happiness When People Get Older? Socio-Economic Determinants Of Life Satisfaction In Later Life", which examines the satisfaction of the elderly life and, as a consequence, identifying key factors to healthy longevity.

RN01 | Session 02a The Oldest Old

Lifestyles of the Very Old – A Qualitative Analysis

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According to Bourdieu, lifestyles are class-specific patterns of taste and behavior. While Bourdieu analyzed lifestyles of middle-aged employed people, it is questionable if his assumptions about the structuring of the social space hold true also for those in old or very old age. Especially within the age group of the very old changes in health, mobility or social network gain importance. However, lifestyle research often treats age as a background variable only and rarely looks at expressive behavior specific to very old age. Hence, lifestyles of the very old are less differentiated and mainly associated with passivity.

Therefore, a qualitative study was performed to shed light on the specific range of expressive behavior of the very old. Eighteen semi-structured interviews were realized with Germans aged 80 and older living privately as well as institutionalized. The analysis follows the main research questions: How are lifestyles expressed in very old age and what function do they have? How are the lifestyles linked to living conditions as well as social origin and biography? Thereby, stability rooted in the habitus as well as change due to age are taken into consideration. Furthermore, taste with regard to music, reading, TV and art is analyzed. First results show a broad range of expressive behavior. In addition, also people in need of care or living in nursing homes show a strong interest to maintain or regain important parts of their lifestyles.

Spirituality of the Oldest Old (80+): Struggle between Traditional Religion and Post-Modernistic Spirituality

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To enable well-being of the oldest old (80+) despite a decline of physical and mental capacities and social losses, spirituality is considered as an important, independent component. Especially in modern and post-modernistic social approaches (eg New Age-movement, Esoteric or Body-Mind-Wellness) spirituality is often conceptualized in contrast to traditional and institutional religion. The European tradition theorizes spirituality in contrast rather within the context of religion.

These ambiguous and more and more merging understandings of spirituality within the local social sphere alongside different social developments regarding the status of spirituality and religion in society (secularization, individualization, liberalization as well as fundamentalism) are particular challenges in the lifelong engaging especially of the oldest old with questions regarding their spirituality and transmitted religious belief systems nowadays. Therefore, the impact of this social controversy regarding the understanding and function of spirituality on the subjective conceptualization of the oldest old is analyzed in qualitative interviews (n=21) with Germans 80+years from Christian, Islamic and Judaist cultural and religious backgrounds as well as non-religious backgrounds. In addition, the importance of religious socialization and social changes for the spiritual development, its relevance to find meaning in and of life and its impact on their well-being are discussed and linked back to different traditions of the understanding of spirituality.

Factors associated with decline in high morale in a five-year follow-up of very old people

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Introduction: Morale in old age can be described as a future-oriented optimism and consists of an overall sense of well-being and a certain acceptance of changes in life associated with aging. Our research has previously shown that high morale in very old age is associated with increased survival and lower risk of depressive disorders. The aim of the present study is to identify variables associated with a decline in high morale over a five-year follow-up period in very old people.

Methods: The study is based on data from the Umeå85+/GERDA-study, which is a population based study conducted in Northern Sweden and Western Finland. The sample of the present study consists of 174 individuals who were 85 years or older and had high morale at baseline. Morale was measured with the Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale (PGCMS). Logistic regression was used for the multivariate analyses.

Results: Forty-seven (27%) individuals had a significant decline in morale over five years. In the univariate analyses, social isolation and poor self-rated health were significantly associated with a decline in morale five years later. Social isolation remained significant on a <0.05 level and poor self-rated health on a <0.1 level when controlling for age, gender, country and years of education.

Discussion: The majority of the sample had no significant decline in morale over the follow-up period. Identifying variables associated with decline in morale can, however, have important implications for the well-being of very old people.

Health and social factors associated with the rejection of active euthanasia in community-dwelling older subjects: evidences from an Italian case study

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Background: The major extension of late life expectancy in last decades has increased the significance of end-of-life issues, particularly among elderly people, considering both the role of medical practices in shaping and defining dying trajectories and the differences in national laws and in public attitudes about preservation of self-dignity and removal of pain in death. Avoiding a prolonged, painful and undignified death provides for many a rationale for euthanasia or physician assisted death, legalized in few countries and largely debated in most of the others. On the contrary, the fear of increased pressure

to end one's life prematurely and of potential abuses became often the main argument of opposition among vulnerable groups, like older people, especially when suffering disability, chronic diseases and lacking of autonomy.

Methods: Through a representative cross-sectional survey on 1.782 community dwelling over 65s residents in Genoa (Italy), we examined with bivariate and binary logistic regression analysis their attitudes towards active voluntary euthanasia (AVE), exploring associations with socio-demographic characteristics, health and socioeconomic conditions, ideological orientations and cultural practices.

Results: 39.9 per cent of our sample fully disagreed with AVE, 26.7 per cent expressed tolerance, 35.2 per cent agreed completely. Results showed significant associations of different attitudes toward AVE with cultural values and moral practices, as well with health and disability conditions, evidencing increasing full rejection toward AVE among over 75s old-old profiles (46.3%).

Conclusions: Our results suggest major differences among intergenerational units of older people, showing evidences of significant cultural change in attitudes toward end-of-life issues. If and to the extent that older age plays a role, it is rather still strongly associated with rejection than with acceptance of AVE.

RN01 | Session 02b Technology & Innovation I

Technostress: A New Threat to Wellbeing in Later Life

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Numerous studies conducted during the past decade have demonstrated an overall positive association between Information and Communication Technology (ICT) use and Subjective Wellbeing (SWB) in later life. Without detracting from the value of previous research, it should be noted that most studies on ICT use and SWB in older adulthood focused on positive impacts, typically neglecting negative effects. By concentrating on technostress (stress created by ICT use), a destructive impact of ICT that is highly documented in research on younger users, this study aims at illuminating a potential risk factor associated with technology use in old age. The study was based on an online survey of 537 Internet users aged 60 years and over. Relying on constructs identified in previous studies, a new technostress scale was designed specifically for older adults. Additional measurements related to users' background characteristics, Internet use patterns and satisfaction with life. Analysis indicated that female gender, older age, less education and income and poorer perceived health correlated significantly with higher technostress levels. Furthermore, Internet use experience, frequency and sophistication were negatively associated with technostress, as was life satisfaction—a correlation that remained significant

even after controlling for background variables and Internet use patterns. These findings suggest that technostress is key factor in explaining third-level digital divides (i.e., disparities in benefits gained from technology use) and ought to be considered a threat to wellbeing in older adulthood. Future research should explore its antecedents and consequences and identify interventions useful in alleviating technostress and its effects on seniors.

Learning to use digital technologies in later life: affordances and constraints

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Globally, older adults (65+) are still less likely to use the Internet than other age groups and are more likely to discontinue use with age. Research has shown that digital exclusion is an emerging form of social exclusion, as older adults are unable to access services and information that can increase social participation and well-being. Despite the growing number of projects to bridge digital divide(s), little attention has been paid to what older adults define as critical digital skills and to what they perceive as vital to ensure a safe and efficient use of digital technologies. This lack of evidence affects how we design and assess the impact of senior training programs, while reinforcing a perception of older adults as passive learners and neglecting their voices, needs, and aspirations. To help bridge this gap, we report on a longitudinal study of 17 older adults learning to use a tablet and a communication app in Canada. By drawing on mixed-methods data that included interviews, field observations, and usability evaluations, we explored their perspectives on training and adoption of digital technology. Findings reveal a rich picture of sociotechnical meanings, self-presentation efforts, and impression management by participants and researchers alike.

Mature Adults and the Information Society. An Analysis through PIAAC Data

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In the current information society, the skills acquired during formal education are quickly obsolete in the lifecourse of a person, hence the importance of Lifelong Learning. If we focus on Mature Adults (MA, people over 55, following the third age range provided by the Survey of Adult Skills - PIAAC -, OECD, 2013), this situation is even more pressing given the risk of exclusion that can be suffered by this population group, especially in the workplace. In the present contribution we analyze the competences of MAs, with special emphasis on their use of ICTs and digital skills, taking into account their sociopersonal variables. To do this, we used the microdata provided

by the PIAAC survey (OECD, 2013) performing a descriptive statistical study, first, to characterize the sample in comparison to others age groups. Secondly, a bivariate analysis was carried out using correlation and binary logistic regression, to analyze the relationship between sociopersonal characteristics, digital skills and other competences measured in the scale. The results show an increasing inclusion of MAs into Information Society, starting to break the generational digital divide. It is also shown that when the domain of informational competences is greater, it has a relevant effect on the other skills measured in the scale. We conclude that a greater democratization of the information society is necessary for a more inclusive society, defending a humanistic approach to lifelong learning and lifewide learning as a fundamental strategy to get it.

How Convenient is Everyday Life?: Older Practitioners and the Migration of Practices Online

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There have been concerted efforts in the public sphere to migrate much of our everyday life to the internet. In the pursuit of increasing standards of convenience and speeds of access to practices, such as those of shopping, banking and communication, much of everyday life, for younger cohorts of practitioners, is now enacted via their information technologies. But how does this affect those older cohorts (aged 65+) engaged in these practices? How do they experience the migration of these practices into the online sphere?

Following a practice-theoretical approach, this presentation will explore interview material collected with 10 older participants who were in the process of integrating apps, and the tablet computer through which they were accessed, into their daily lives. By taking a selection of the practices discussed (including photography and Scrabble) and exploring them in more detail, this presentation will demonstrate how the integration of the internet into everyday practices affects the conduct of their performance by older practitioners. By critically examining the notion of internet-dependence, in relation to everyday practices, this presentation seeks to provoke and contribute to discussions concerning ideas of internet-dependent convenience, and how these notions affect older practitioners who feel increasingly "left behind".

RN01 | Session 02c Voluntary Work and Nonemployment

The influence of intentional on actual volunteering among older people in Germany. Results from a two-wave-study

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Background: In the context of the active ageing

discourse in Germany, older people who intend to participate in volunteering are discussed as a serious societal potential. However, the link between intention and subsequent realisation of volunteering has been examined infrequently. Thus, the study investigates the influence of intentional volunteering on actual participation at a later stage.

Data and method: Data were taken from the two-wave survey "Transitions and Old Age Potential" with 2,501 respondents born from 1942 to 1958. We examine the relationship between intentional volunteering from the first wave (2013) and actual volunteer behaviour in the second wave (2016). The main effect is based on a 2*2 typology along the dimensions "actual volunteer work" and "intention to start/expand volunteering in the future". This effect is controlled for individual (e.g. Big Five) and socio-demographic variables (e.g. gender, education) as well as for past volunteer engagement.

Results: Intentional volunteering in the first wave has rather predictive power regarding actual volunteering in the second wave. Bivariate analyses reveal a strong association between the main effect and actual volunteering in the second wave (Cramer's $V=.6$). This relation stays robust in multivariate analyses controlling for individual and socio-demographic variables and for past volunteering experience.

Implications: The results suggest that the intention to start or to expand volunteer work is a reliable indicator for subsequent volunteering in older adulthood. It gives new and valuable information for the public and scientific discourses about harnessing (further) old age potentials in Germany.

Volunteering among immigrants in middle and later life

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Volunteering contributes to successful ageing and social participation, and it is expected to be beneficial for both the society and the volunteers themselves. This should hold true for immigrants and native citizens likewise. In respect to volunteering among immigrants, two opposed hypotheses are discussed: (a) Volunteering rates should be higher among immigrants than in the native population, due to the necessity to cope with challenges in the immigration process and with the integration process in the host country; (b) Volunteering rates among immigrants should be lower than in the native population, e.g. due to disadvantaged socio-economic status and deficits in the knowledge of the civil society structures.

We deal with two research questions: How do the volunteering rates of the immigrant and the native population differ in middle and late adulthood? How can differences in volunteering rates in immigrants and natives be explained? The analyses are based on the German Survey on Volunteering 2014, a

representative telephone survey of the population aged 14 and older ($n = 15,941$ respondents aged 50 and above; among them $n = 938$ immigrants aged 50 and above). The results show that among the population in middle and late life immigrants are clearly less likely to volunteer than natives in Germany. The differences can be partially attributed to socio-economic resources as well as to differences in the democracy index of the countries of origin, which we interpret as a socialization effect.

Barriers to Volunteering in Later Life

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Background: As the population experiences rapid ageing, concerns are growing surrounding a public expenditure which will be unable to support an increasing proportion of society which will be out of the labour force. However, an increasing number of older people contribute to society through unpaid voluntary roles. Volunteering also benefits the volunteer by providing essential constructive and productive roles as well as being associated with positive health and well-being outcomes. The purpose of this study is to explore barriers to volunteering among adults aged 55+ in Ireland to inform local actions to promote volunteering in Irish communities. **Method:** The current study analysed data collected as part of Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative (HaPAI) survey ($n=10,500$). This was a random-sample, population representative survey of people aged 55 and older, living in 21 Local Authority areas, in Ireland between 2015 and 2016. A mixed effects logistic regression was conducted to analyse the association between voluntary engagement and a range of predictor variables. **Results:** Not liking your neighbourhood ($OR=2.76$), severe daily limitations ($OR=2.78$), material deprivation ($OR=1.91$) and being single ($OR=1.94$) or divorced ($OR=1.76$) all significantly predicted non-volunteering. Other predictors included being a homemaker, being aged 75 or above, moderate daily limitations and being widowed. **Conclusion:** The results indicate that demographic factors, social roles and resources paired with lifestyle factors have propensity to determine volunteer engagement.

RN01 | Session 03a Theoretical Concepts and Discussions

Anti-reductionist sociology as a basis for dementia studies

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Conceptualisations of the experience of dementia have been strongly influenced by the work of Tom Kitwood. While Kitwood's work valuably promoted the personhood of the person with dementia, it has been critiqued for offering a narrow perspective of experience. The requirement to expand this orientation is an enduring concern for dementia studies: drawing upon concepts from sociological theory, this paper seeks a richer theoretical contextualisation of the experience of dementia. This approach is aligned with an anti-reductionist sociology that rejects modes of theorising which reduce phenomena to a single explanatory basis. Anti-reductionist sociology must therefore account for the various domains that comprise the social fabric. Within the domain of psychobiography it is vital to acknowledge the intrinsic value of an individual person, which is not decentred by either neurodegeneration or social influences. While recognising this individuality, a cogent relational approach must also grasp the complex interplay between the person with dementia and others, such as family members, who feature in the domain of situated activity. Moreover, interaction can only be fully grasped by recognising the wider influence of social settings and contextual resources. This paper asserts that this is not a rarefied conceptual debate. Enhanced theoretical resources can help to advance a balanced and credible research agenda for dementia studies, which can reconcile the respective influences of biology, psychobiography, relationships and social contexts.

The Structured Independency of Old People: A novel theory of old age policy

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In this paper contemporary old age policy is critically analysed. This is done by re-examining 'structured dependency' theory by Peter Townsend. By elaborating the Townsends' theory, a novel theory is composed. Theory formulation is based on the findings from the current theoretical and empirical literature, policy documents, and 'grey' literature such as the reports and newspaper articles.

The point of departure of 'structured dependency' theory is that certain kind of social policy, for example institutional long-term care generate dependent and passive old people. Today, active old age and freedom of choice are emphasised and independency of old people has been tried to maintain by for example replacing institutions with home care. This new old age policy has, however, as fundamental although different consequences as the former one, which we aim to identify.

We suggest that the new old age policy is based on neoliberal ideas and as such may result in situations where true need of old people is not recognised. This kind of policy is not responding to the dependency

evident at old age, and consequently makes independency not genuine but forced. Thus, it could be argued that we are heading to 'structured independency' where old people in need are left to cope alone, independently, but socially and physically isolated.

We conclude that the new old age policy may produce 'structured independency' where independency is rather forced than a natural or a dignified state. Instead of emphasising independency, freedom of choice and activity, old age policies should be based on true recognition of the nature of old age.

„Successful = Healthy = Good?“ – Gerontological Concepts of “Successful Aging” in Germany and their Normative Implications

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Gerontological concepts of „successful aging“ not just constitute a leading academic paradigm in contemporary aging research. They also exert a critical influence on political programs in aging societies. Thus, they become a significant element of policies for the elderly and social images of aging. In particular, successful aging is frequently understood as “active” and therefore “healthy aging”, for example in the WHO’s “Global strategy and action plan on ageing and health” aimed at developing strategic international actions for the “Decade of Healthy Ageing” starting in 2020.

Against this backdrop, our contribution explores how concepts of “successful aging” are intertwined with notions of health and healthy living and analyzes the social and ethical implications of such images of age and aging. Our project „Successful = Healthy = Good Aging?“ focuses on contemporary discourses on “successful aging” in Germany. By means of qualitative social research (content- and metaphor-analysis of expert interviews, focus groups, and policy statements), we examine the concept of “successful aging” in recent German gerontology, social policy discourses, and the broader public. In doing so, we identify values and norms grounding contemporary gerontological discourses and examine how they are related to questions of health and illness. We discuss the normative premises and implications of gerontological and social understandings of “successful aging” and point out the need for further research and critical reflection.

RN01 | Session 03b Retirement Timing

The scarring effects of unemployment on the realized retirement age

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Researchers have long established that

unemployment spells can influence the further career progression. They found that unemployment spells, for example, increase the probability of experiencing additional unemployment spells and slow down career advancement. Such effects of unemployment are sometimes labelled scarring effects. Previous studies document scarring effects on the short- and mid-term. This analysis takes a step beyond previous studies in that it explores scarring effects in a long-term perspective, investigating the scarring effects of unemployment on the realized retirement age. The research questions are: Over how long a period of time can unemployment spells influence the realized retirement age? And are there country- and gender-differences in this influence? The analysis is a time-lagged analysis of international longitudinal microdata from the life history interviews of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Findings show that unemployment spells can indeed influence the realized retirement age, with unemployment spells directly preceding retirement being particularly influential. Moreover, within- and between-country differences in this influence exist. An important reason for differences in the influence of unemployment spells is the existence of previous periods of non-employment. Such periods of non-employment determine when individuals reach the minimum contribution period to pension schemes, meaning whether or not they have the option to retire early. Thus, periods of non-employment constitute a mediator that determines whether unemployment spells can have a scarring effect on the realized retirement age.

Which factors influence premium deferred retirement decision?

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Reaching full rate age appears as a central parameter in the decision-making process of future retirees. Most people leave as soon as possible (as they reach a full pension). However, some retirees delay their retirement. This article attempts to understand the determinants that influence the premium decision, as a deviation from full rate standard. Based on data from the “Retirement Intentions” survey (2005), matched with administrative data from the French National Social Security Scheme (Cnav), we estimate the probability of using premium and the number of trimesters deferred. A qualitative approach based on semi directive interviews among retired baby-boomers is added. Our cross-disciplinary work enhances the complexity of the decision process (subjective or objective criteria). The professional status is a significant marker of the choice to retire with a premium: being a manager and having a high income increase the probability to defer retirement with premium. Moreover, those who anticipate economic difficulties also have a more important propensity to be concerned by the premium. Furthermore, home buyers are more likely to extend working life, probably

in order to face out their home loan. At the same time, many baby-boomers think that they should be involved in taking care of a member of their family during their retirement (either a child, a spouse or an elderly parent), which give incentives to use the premium to maximize their resources.

The effect of retaining measures on retirement timing —depending on companies' possibility to adjust work time arrangement

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Offering retaining measures, like phased retirement or additional leave to older workers has become a widespread strategy to promote longer working careers in Norway (Midtsundstad 2015, Hermansen & Midtsundstad 2015, Eurofound 2016). However, analysis of these measures shows that the possibility of phased retirement does not affect older workers timing of retirement in Norway (Hermansen 2015). Studies also show that companies' possibility to offer reduced working hours varies significantly (Midtsundstad & Bogen 2011, Midtsundstad 2014). The aim of this paper is to examine to what degree the effect of phased retirement are dependent on companies' perceived possibilities to adjust their working time arrangement.

The research questions are investigated using data from a surveys carried out among a representative sample of Norwegian companies in 2010 combined with individual register data of all employees in these companies over the period 2000-2012. We use an individual fixed-effects model (difference-in-difference approach) in combination with a linear probability model.

Changing fields of occupation, hysteresis and retirement

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In the recent decades there have been profound economic changes and changes within work-ing conditions. Based on data of a qualitative study I would like to illustrate the interplay of employees with these changes in the past and its impact on early withdrawal from paid em-ployment.

In our qualitative study in which 31 older people who were either still working, respectively intending to work at the age of 63, or who left work before the age of 63 were interviewed. The study specifically focuses on several occupational groups in Germany: nurses, bank clerks, and metal workers. It aims to examine why some older people retire early while some others work longer.

In all occupational groups retirees mentioned major changes within their field of occupation in the last decade of their working live. Those changes posed challenges for these workers because it produced a

conflict between their standards and their idea of "good work" in their specific occupation on the one hand and what was expected of them during and after restructuring through new established norms, values and working routines on the other hand.

This can be interpreted using the Bourdieuan term of hysteresis, which describes the gap between habitus and changing field conditions. By doing so, the cultural and structural aspects of job dissatisfaction, as a factor for leaving paid employment earlier, can be illuminated as well as how structures and individual lives are linked through the life course.

RN01 | Session 03c Technology & Innovation II

The delegation of care to technological means

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European policy agendas address aging societies as one of the „grand challenges“ of the future. The concern is often economic, but also questions of solidarity, inequality and exclusion come to mind. New solutions for safeguarding care for older people are much sought-after. In this paper, I will focus on e-health and related technologies of „assisted ambient living“. Such applications promise solutions for better medical care and the possibility to deliver assistance in familiar domestic environments. Living-at-home at old age rather than in a nursing home does not only suggest a higher quality of life, but also lower health care costs.

With an empirical study, I examine selected contexts of application of computer assisted health-monitoring technologies. Using scenario method, I analyse how stakeholders and health care specialists, frame the ways in which these technologies are expected to be beneficial and help to tackle challenges of future health care systems. Scenarios frame the criteria used for the assessment of technologies of "assisted ambient living". In such a way they foreground economic growth, cost-benefit optimisation, technological innovation as well as living quality, health benefit and incentive of use. Aspects of social justice, inequalities and unintended adverse effects are, however, less prominent or even neglected criteria in the assessment of the delegation of care to technological means.

The paper will be relevant for "Aging in Europe" and addresses how the medical care for older people changes through the integration into capitalist economy and innovation policies.

eHealth policies for multimorbidity care in Europe:

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technologies, health outcomes and policy perspectives for ageing societies

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Older people with multimorbidity are in need for integrated and patient-centered care which can meet adequately their complex health needs. In the healthcare sector, the role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for addressing multiple chronic conditions has increased enormously in the last decades across Europe, sustained by favorable research and policy trends. However, the implementation and impact of eHealth policies for multimorbidity care have not been assessed yet. Our study aimed at surveying eHealth practices addressing needs of people with multimorbidity, analysing implementation aspects and developing policy recommendations for overcoming current barriers. The work was part of the ICARE4EU project, co-funded by the Public Health Programme of the European Union. 101 high-potential programmes of integrated care for people with multimorbidity were selected in 31 European countries, with 84 of them including at least one eHealth solution. Most common services concerned electronic health records (EHRs) and tools for digital communication between care providers. Case study analysis of a sub-sample of programmes suggested that eHealth solutions for people with multimorbidity can contribute to: widening access to healthcare services; enhancing care coordination and integration; enabling patients' self-management; and improving proactive and prevention strategies. Despite this potential, eHealth policies in Europe lacked a global and comprehensive vision for addressing the challenges and exploiting the potential at best. On this basis, a series of policy recommendations was developed for national and European policy makers.

Internet use among carers of people with dementia: a scoping review

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New technologies and social innovations are becoming promising tools in health care sector and

provide a variety of services to support carers of people with chronic diseases. In Greece and Cyprus, the large percentage of the population over 60 years old are less literate in internet service use. The aim of the study is to discuss the profile and the factors influencing internet use among carers of people with dementia. MEDLINE, PUBMED, CINAHL and PsychINFO databases were searched. Key questions of the review were: 1) What information/services do carers of people with dementia search on the internet?, 2) What are the factors influencing carers internet use? 3) What are the main topics of research concerning ICT interventions and carers of people with dementia? In total 84 papers have been reviewed and four main categories of research papers were identified: the profile of internet users and factors influencing use, ICT interventional studies assessing effectiveness, usability and acceptability studies, and concept mapping papers on the importance of ICT tools use. The majority of research focuses on effectiveness and acceptability of ICT interventions. The factors influencing the use of ICT interventions and internet use are not frequently addressed by researchers. Age, relationship with patient, the socioeconomic characteristics, education, hours of care play a role concerning the type and frequency of use. Carers search for health related information, legal and financial issues and care management information. The present study reveals the lack of research on the eHealth literacy field and carers of people with dementia. Carers' training in eHealth literacy topics is an innovative field, which could assist the use of new technologies in Health sector.

The Impact of Selective Participation in eHealth Research on Inequality and Exclusion in Old Age

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High expectations and large investments support research on innovative solutions for health delivered via information and communication technologies (ICTs). Several studies demonstrated promising results confirming the potentials of ICT-based tools in improving quality of life of older people with long-term conditions and their family caregivers. However, those tools are seldom implemented in clinical practice and patients' everyday life. Also, when they are available, they reach only a limited number of users. Part of the reason for this lacking inclusiveness can be attributed to how ICT-based tools are developed and tested. Particularly, little attention has been paid to the selective participation often occurring in the studies and its possible impact on the successive implementation phases, in terms of inequalities and social exclusion of those who were not represented. An analysis on social selectivity is conducted in four randomized controlled trial studies testing ICT-based tools for self-care for older people and family

caregivers. The analysis is based on multivariate quantitative modeling and aims at quantifying effects of selective participation on the results of the interventions. Preliminary results suggested some participation biases are possible in the research process between individuals involved in the studies and those who were excluded, particularly in relation to: level of education, digital skills, attitudes towards ICT-based tools for health, health status. Several challenges face research and implementation of eHealth, among which is the risk of exacerbating social exclusion and inequalities for some groups. In order to promote better outcomes of the studies and guarantee equal provision of services, it is essential that research considers the heterogeneity of individuals targeted.

RN01 | Session 04a Care

Dementia caregiving as a challenging task of ageing

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Parallel with population ageing, the number of those who will need care will increase. Non-institutionalised, voluntary caregiving, usually provided by family members, has gained a critical role in recent times. Informal caregivers can face financial hardship, emotional strain, and deleterious effects on their physical and mental health, but caregiving has also been shown to have positive aspects. Productive roles – such as caregiving, volunteering, employment – have advantageous effects, especially for elderly people, for older caregivers.

Prior to 2000, studies highlighted the negative aspects of caregiving including the compromising of caregivers' wellbeing. Despite this evidence of negative effects, positive outcomes do exist, and are worthy of notice and emphasise. Societal sustainability needs new values, like willingness to care, and to find happiness and satisfaction via such challenging role.

My research goal is discovering the aspects and determinants of caregivers' wellbeing, and finding the appropriate interventions for improving it. In the focus of my interest is dementia – an incurable chronic condition, affecting more than 50 million people worldwide, and based on provisions, the number will double in every 20 years. My previous work with the data of older caregivers of people living with dementia highlighted some factors have an important role as determinants of psychological wellbeing. My further plan is continuing this revealing activity using qualitative methods, which hopefully leads to new theories about ensuring better wellbeing status for caregivers and care recipients.

Caregiving Transitions and Life Satisfaction of Informal Caregivers

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In the Western world, about two third of care recipients are in home care. This fact holds also for Germany: 70 percent of care recipients are cared for at home. Most of the caregivers are family members without any professional background in caregiving. To date, little is known about how caring for a close relative influences life satisfaction of caregivers in the long run. This study seeks to fill the gap by focusing on the process of transitions into and out of their caregiver role. Further, I examine how the caregivers' life satisfaction develops after these incisive life events.

The analyses are based on the data of the German Socio-Economic Panel, which provides annual information about caregiving situations in German households and life satisfaction since 1997. Using panel data allows to capture intraindividual changes by controlling time constant unobserved heterogeneity. The longitudinal research design also enables to identify effects of adjustment processes in terms of life satisfaction with respect to transitions into and out of caregiving situations.

As expected, life satisfaction decreases after transitioning into the caregiving status and—in contrast to the findings of the vast majority of cross-sectional studies—remains stable over the time of caregiving. When analyzing the period that marks the transition out of caregiving, the picture is rather heterogeneous. It seems that women recover more quickly than men from this strenuous event that is often associated with the death of the care recipient. After recovery, life satisfaction increases constantly for both genders.

Tensions and resilience of adult foster care work

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In Finland, the two main objectives of care policy for older people are deinstitutionalism and ageing-in-place: home itself has become the most significant place of older people's long-term care. This study examines the new housing and care service for older people called adult foster care. In adult foster care older people are not cared by their relatives or friends but by foster carers, who do not need to have any kind of formal education; motivation, a short training course and personal features are enough if one is caring for max. 4 persons in carer's own home. The government of Finland is putting a major emphasis on it as it is less expensive compared to the traditional institutional care. However, there is no scientific research on adult foster care.

The purpose of this study is to examine tensions and problems which foster carers face in their work, and to understand what helps them to sustain in their caring

role. Concept of resilience, which is understood as a psychological phenomenon referring to effective coping although faced with adversity (McCann et al. 2015), is used as a tool of analysis. The data consists of 10 thematic interviews which were analyzed by using thematic content analysis. The themes of the interviews focused on foster carer's everyday life, home and family, and the expectations, experiences and difficulties of the care work. The preliminary results suggest that in many cases foster carers are left alone with their problems.

Insecurities of taking care and being responsible: Adult children's stories about home safety for their elderly parents'

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This study focusing on adult children's perspectives on their own parents' wellbeing. We argue, that in caring and taking responsibility for elderly parent's wellbeing, adult children also address own insecurities. Based on interviews with, and observations of intergenerational interaction between, adult children and their parents (in total, 11 persons included), we analyze how adult children's understanding of their parent's wellbeing is embedded in various constructions of home safety – emotional and practical. The insecurities inherent in taking care of, and the responsabilization of care for, the elderly are manifested in how the adult children are caught up in dilemmas, and balance between promoting the social activity of their elderly parent on the one hand, and taking responsibility for protecting the parent from harm, on the other. In the case of home safety, children seek to lessen their own anxiety through control, which stands at odds with, and undermine, the elderly parent's activity and self-determination. The children's construction of safety for the parent is intertwined with dealing with own insecurities related to the responsibility for their elderly parent. Understanding the adult children's insecurity, dealing with dilemmas in relation to their parent's safety, is important to acknowledge complexities around activity and self-determination among the ageing.

RN01 | Session 04b Theoretical Concepts and Discussions

The intersection between ethnicity and old age: what sociologists of aging and ethnicity can contribute

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This presentation departs from social gerontology's theoretical deficit as far as understandings of ethnicity are concerned and builds upon an upcoming book that theorizes about the intersection between ethnicity/ race and aging/ old age. The book traces the social gerontological origins of scholarship on this intersection and argues that social gerontologists risk losing ground as the designated experts in this area as more and more ethnicity scholars discover aging and old age. This is especially the case since few sociologists of aging have contributed to the debate on ethnicity and old age over the past few decades. This may explain why social gerontologists' understandings of ethnicity have yet to embrace the shift from essentialism to constructivism that sociologists of ethnicity have proposed to be necessary if we are to understand ethnicity in global times such as ours. The book – upon which this presentation is based - builds on the systematic review of articles published in all gerontology and ethnicity journals between 1999 - 2016 (n= 291) which address the intersection in question. The presentation will provide insights into what characterizes the scholarship there is about this intersection and will argue (based on the debates that have received the most attention: on health, intergenerational relationships and caregiving as well as health and social care) that much could be gained if the social gerontological imagination on ethnicity were to be further developed.

The Othering of Old Age. Insights from Postcolonial Studies

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We witness a growing bifurcation of old age into a capable Third Age and a Fourth Age that is characterized by sickness, frailty and dependency. Against this backdrop, many gerontologists claim that the so-called young-old are praised and valued for their (ongoing) "sameness" in terms of activity-related midlife-norms, whereas the oldest old are increasingly excluded from humanity by radical "othering". Taking up this diagnosis, the paper elaborates on this growing polarization in later life: Based on empirical research on the re-negotiation of old age in Germany, the contribution argues that the juxtaposition of "sameness" and "otherness" obscures the true character of the polarization: Instead of sameness and otherness, we rather witness different processes of othering, with the young-old being valued as the other and the oldest old being disdained as the other. Despite the existence of profound critical analyses of the abjection associated with the Fourth Age as well as a considerable amount of literature on old age activation and the new role of the young-old, the othering of the Third Age has been completely neglected so far. The paper will indicate to what extent concepts from Postcolonial Studies may help us to understand this dual process of othering—glorification and abjection. Elaborating on the glorification the

paper argues that by affirmative othering the young-old are not just addressed as capable, but as non-competitive, social and caring and therefore as a new reproductive resource in times of changing gender relations. Are the young-old (of both sexes?) the “new” women?

The (un)making of citizens living with dementia: rethinking belongingness, solidarity and aging in a changing society by the concept of citizenship

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Citizenship is a central concept in the idea of a good society. The concept encompasses the cultural, social, political, health-related and technical aspects of ageing in a changing society. Citizenship encompasses the meaning and practice of belonging to a society and its various policy areas. An important part of claiming full citizenship is to be acknowledged as an independent individual with rights and also as an actor in the society. Citizenship becomes constructed through a dynamic process that involves various actors. Through this process older citizens, as targets of welfare-state policies, becomes socially categorized and positioned in an ambivalent way related to different attributes as e.g. age, gender, background, dementia. To study and problematize dementia and situations for people with a dementia diagnosis from a citizenship perspective has received increasing attention during the last decade. This paper critically discusses the “making” and categorisation of people living with dementia as citizen targets. The paper has a comparative approach and draws on empirical examples from interviews with actors working in Swedish welfare institutions and how they encounter citizens with dementia and furthermore how their practice relates to politics of redistribution, recognition and respect in that could end up excluding and/or including groups in society. The paper aims to further broaden the debate on how to enable citizenship and social inclusion for older people and people with dementia. It contributes to research on good ageing in a better society by critically analysing how perspectives on citizenship advance the thinking of ageing and further how to challenge ageism practices.

The relational 4th age

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Ageing societies have been a topic of public, political and academic discourses for years. Due to demographic and epidemiological developments, later stages in life have been significantly prolonged and older people who are active and independent are distinguished from those considered really old. Many authors have criticised the discursive split between the

so-called 3rd and 4th ages as creating new divisions, through which, first, the individual can confirm him/herself as active and independent, second, social policy can define a subject of care and, third, society can describe the other to the idealised citizen. Thus we know that a group is constructed in order to demarcate us from them, allowing, at the same time, a re-emphasis of active personhood.

However, by starting with a focus on the individual and his/her impairments, these critiques inevitably recreate and reproduce a passive victim of societal processes. The meaning and construction of very old age or the 4th age thus inscribe individuals with shortcomings and lacks. In this paper I therefore propose an alternative ontological starting point from which the 4th age can be investigated. Departing from (social) relations to other people and places I will explore the meaning of the construction of the 4th age not for individuals but for the very relationships. This approach, I will demonstrate, offers both theoretical and methodological tools and possibilities to challenge the 4th age as the horizon which, once crossed, cannot be accessed anymore (Higgs & Gilleard).

RN01 | Session 04c Care and Social Investment

The Concept of “Social Investment in Long-Term Care

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The need for long-term care is a growing challenge for all European countries. The demographic changes entail several problems: in the countryside it is often difficult to organise and maintain adequate services for long-term care. Secondly, since trained professional staff is hard to find often untrained underpaid migrants with an uncertain legal status fill this gap. But the main issue for all countries is how to finance long-term-care. Long-term care needs an intensive manpower and there are only few possibilities to automatize care (eg. by robots) because care is a very personal and emotional matter. Many countries have shifted a good part of the organisation of care and of the implicit financial burden to the dependant or the dependant person’s family. In view of the change in family structures (e.g. increasing number of childless persons) this model will not work in future. The cost-intensity of long-term care results in many countries in the pauperization of persons in need for care given the overall decrease in old-age pensions. But financial constraints, which are mostly due to the EU-restrictions of the Stability and Growth Act refrain governments from investing in a better and decent care in human dignity.

This cross-country and comparative presentation shows how various European systems have approached and reacted on this social task. It will also reveal the EU social policy on long-term care, in particular the EU-Commission’s new idea of a “Social Investment in Long-Term Care” for an ageing society. This concept is currently under discussion and

considered as a feasible tool to mitigate some of the deficiencies in providing long-term care and to improve the situation of people in need for care.

Social Investment in Long-Term Care: Stakeholders' views

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Social investment has come to be seen as a new approach in contrast to Keynesian and Liberalism in the understanding of the development of welfare states. An abundant number of books and articles have been published in recent years to discuss the contours of the concept and its meanings for policy design and implementation. However, less emphasis has been put on whether the understanding of social investment has reached the stakeholders in a given a social policy field. This paper will try to discuss how stakeholders in the field of Long-Term Care perceive social investment and its applications to address LTC policies. The paper is based upon focus-group interviews done in different countries, representing different strands of welfare state development (Lithuania, Poland, Finland, Portugal and Denmark). The collection of data takes place during January and February 2017. The collection of data is done within the framework of the Horizon 2020 project SPRINT - Social Protection Innovative Investment in Long-Term Care. The paper will present the analysis from a comparative perspective presenting long-term care in the countries, how the stakeholders perceive and understand the concept of long-term care social investment.

Evaluating the design, participation, effectiveness and impact in support programmes for carers of elder people

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Purpose: The problems surrounding care for the elderly are a demonstrable fact in our society. The research called "Carers of the elderly: the situation regarding the Dependency Act and evaluation of programmes for caregivers" (MINECO, "Ministry of

Economy and Competitiveness", CSO2009-10290, National R&D Plan, 2009-2013, Spain) reflects the persistence of carer problems by exploring programmes for carers of elder people by qualitative and quantitative methods. This proposal emphasizes the quantitative analysis.

Methodology: CRPAC questionnaire develops items based on different surveys with special focus on EUROFAMCARE SPQ. The selected representative sample (439 programs) stems from Spain. Initially, a total of 57 items were examined to compose the dimensionality analysis for CRPAC. The questionnaire was answered by the program supervisors. The CRPAC scales assessed reliability and validity, including internal consistency, factor analysis, criterion-related validity, and average correlation between factors. Finally, the regression model tests the factors.

Results: AIC and BIC define the chosen factors. The decision was refined by factors referred to as "design," "participation," "effectiveness," and "impact of programmes". Cronbach's alpha coefficients range from 0.97 and 0.99 between these factors. The regression model considers the effectiveness as variable criterion (ANOVA with $p < 0.01$), and, design, participation, and impact of programmes as predictor variables. The model is statistically significant (adjusted $R^2 = 0.9264$, $F(3,334) = 1400.39$, $p < 0.01$). Conclusion: Evaluation of effectiveness could be considered for the application an improve caregiver programmes strategies by using the CRPAC questionnaire. Finally, this research underlines the need of review in quantitative gender perspective.

RN01 | Session 05a Portrayal of Old Age

Constructions of loneliness in Swedish and Danish daily-press

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Loneliness among older people are highly present topics in mass media internationally, and on national levels in Denmark and Sweden. These two countries are commonly perceived as welfare "models" with universal coverage enabled through high taxation. Despite this, loneliness among older people is often described as a widespread phenomenon in both countries. In two studies, we will examine how loneliness among older people is constructed in Sweden and Denmark, respectively. Particular focus will be on how loneliness is described, how each society should "tackle" loneliness and which actors that are designated responsibility for working with the issue. Conducting these type of studies have several motives: 1. Mass media has a significant impact on how loneliness and older people are constructed and perceived. Constructions which, in turn, has an impact on how older people understand and evaluate their own life situation. 2. There is, since several years

back, a demand for studies on how loneliness is constructed in different societal contexts. 3. Studies of this kind raises the question of differences in how loneliness, which commonly is understood as a universal and inevitable human experience, is constructed between two countries that, internationally, are perceived as similar, regarding organization of their welfare institutions. 4. These studies also highlights the concept of Aging Enterprise, central to critical gerontology, which can be used to understand how policies, programs, care provision and industries may contribute to socially produce dependency among older people.

On temporal regimes and (un)marked age in grey dancing: A problematization of age power

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Comprehensive research has argued that analyses of ageing and older people's every day life conditions need to be based on age as a power relation. Despite this, age theories have only to a limited extent contributed to the problematization of age power, which has restricted empirical analyses of older people's conditions. This paper aims to illustrate and discuss different forms of age power, starting out from critical age studies which emphasise that theorization of age cannot be based on delimited age categories but needs to be based on empirical studies on the entire age span of the life course. The paper is based on analyses of qualitative interviews with 33 older persons whose main leisure activity is dancing, and with 11 organizers of dance events for older people as well as observations of 14 such events. Analyses of the temporal and choreographic organization illustrate that older people's dancing is marked, i.e. is presented as a deviating form of dancing while dancing for younger age groups is given a position as an unproblematized normality, and that younger age groups are presented as the age normality, i.e. as (un)marked age. Finally, the paper argues that temporality and choreography are examples of non-verbal practises which operate in the processes where age relations are created and maintained. The role which the concept pair marked/un marked age may have in analyses of age power and older people's social conditions is also discussed.

Portraying elderly people through video games. Gameplay and the procedural rhetoric of ageing

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In previous decades, games were mostly designed by teams of young men, for imagined young male players, mostly with male playable characters and a restricted repertoire of secondary characters and tropes for different genders and age groups. In recent

years we witness an ever higher diversity of game players, designers and characters (Williams et al, 2009). Correspondingly, there is increased scholarship on gender and video games and, to less extent, on ageing and old age as experienced through gameplay. We take this dialogue further by examining a variety of games designed for older and younger audiences, proposing a typology of elderly game characters in relation with their imagined players. We study games ranging from minute-length art games or casual mobile games to indie creations such as '80 Days', 'To the moon' and 'The way of life', and larger scale gameworlds such as Dragon Age. By virtue of interactivity and procedural rhetoric (Bogost 2006, 2008), games offer specific means to portray characters and their adventures. We thus propose and illustrate a typology of game-specific representations of ageing and the elderly. We also discuss a double standard of ageing (Sontag 1972) in game worlds, comparing older male and female characters. At the same time, while games designed within a feminist and gender-aware frame often feature women characters, games designed within an ageing-aware frame tend to focus on repairing their imagined players' cognitive abilities, rather than engaging them with a meaningful narrative involving older characters and/or experiences of ageing. We thus observe here a bifurcated trajectory in game design diversity.

RN01 | Session 05b Work

Entrepreneurship in older age – panacea for ageing workforce or the next step towards occupational insecurity?

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Mature entrepreneurship* is gaining momentum. In both, numerical as well as in socio-political and economic terms. It is being presented as a panacea for the problems of aging workforce, seen as an inevitable direction for future labour market policies and proposed as an way of empowering of older workers or unemployed. On the other hand however, re-careering at older age brings about major risks and insecurities related to the financial outcomes, impact on societal and family relations, as well as possible strains on health. The aim of the paper is to look critically and comparatively at the international (EU, OECD, ILO) and national institutional setting (PL and DE) in which the mature entrepreneurship is embedded. The institutional factors conditioning the functioning of mature entrepreneurship include range from the functioning of labour market institutions, pension system reforms, policies of welfare states (including care regimes), governmental and non-governmental policies and projects targeting entrepreneurship, EU structural funds, as well as informal institutional factors, operating on more micro level, such as social networks. The goal of the paper is to present the dominant models and narratives of mature entrepreneurship as conveyed in international

and national policy papers. The paper is based on empirical work of an international project "Mature entrepreneurs in Poland and Germany" funded by German Scientific Foundation.

* persons starting business aged 50 and more

Employment of Older Workers - comparing Germany and the UK

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The relatively low employment rate of older workers in the UK has been a long-standing issue for the UK Government. This paper compares the UK with Germany.

Like the UK, the policy of early retirement was introduced in Germany in response to recessions, notably the 1973 oil crisis, but reversed in 2000 after the Lisbon Summit.

At this time, German employment rates of older workers had dropped far below the UK's and this, together with Germany's coordinated labour market, made Germany the least likely country to improve.

However, since 2004 the employment rates for older Germans have risen faster. Some have suggested this as evidence of a new German model? An alternative explanation could be that the German labour market has changed. Previous research has identified that retirement decisions are affected by factors such as age, sex, health and type of work. For example, those engaged in heavy physical labour tend to retire earlier than office workers.

This paper models the effect of such factors on the age of retirement using Survival analysis of longitudinal panels (BHPS, Understanding Society and G-SOEP) from 1992 to 2015. The more rapid changes in Germany - notably the increase in the proportion in service sector jobs and proportion of older women in employment - partly explain the faster increase in the employment of older people. However, some national differences, remained even after controlling for individual factors with 2004 marking the year when the improvements in Germany began.

RN01 | Session 05c Ageing & the Welfare State

Ageing in Bulgaria: Tackling the Misery of Welfare Reforms

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In the early 1990s, the ex-socialist countries faced an urgent need to reform the systems by which they delivered social welfare to their citizens. Inherited systems were inefficient and financially unsustainable. Most of these countries, Bulgaria among them, tried to institute reforms based on a liberal paradigm of reduced entitlements and subsidies, means-testing, and privatization (Cook 2013). The aim of this paper is to discuss the evolution in the pension system, health care and long-term care in Bulgaria and the

demographic challenge of aging society they face. Although the focus is on the period 2008-2013, the social protection trends are explored in the context of the developments of the welfare system during the last 25 years. The first section of this paper offers an interpretation of the key factors that determine the state of welfare state in Bulgaria. The impact of economic pressures on welfare is linked to the domestic political instability and aging trends. In the next three sections, the evolution of pension system, health care and long-term care is discussed on the basis of statistical, economic and social surveys data, mostly in the EU comparative perspective.

Public Policy and Social Justice in Aging Society: Generational conflicts in European Countries.

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The project focuses on justice between age groups and generations and bases on data of 6th wave of World Value Survey. This dimension of justice has become one of the major issues of contemporary societies. There are moreover other cleavages that are usually categorized as "new" dimensions of inequality, for example, gender, ethnicity, race. And question is raised to what extent have the new intergenerational conflicts really crowded out traditional intragenerational ones?

Issues of justice play an important role in adjudicating conflicts and legitimizing their solutions along all these cleavages. In all modern societies, the elderly are the main recipients of public income transfer programs, while children, even when taking child allowances and the costs of schooling into account, are to a large part financed privately by their parents. Such unequal allocation of public resources among age groups may be considered "unfair" or ineffective if, for example, its outcome is that one group is consistently worse off than another.

There are three basic principles by which distributive outcomes are justified: need, merit or desert (usually based on work performance), and equality (usually based on citizenship status). Their salience varies between countries, between groups of persons, and between the parts of the welfare state, but together they seem to exhaust most of the conceptual and empirical space of distributive justice. For the specific topic of justice between age groups and generations, it is first of all necessary to analytically separate these three dimensions. The conflict between generations may be caused by different understanding of role of state in the public distribution. This is a key question of this project.

The political response after 20 years of transformation in the living arrangements of dependent seniors in France.

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Over the last few decades, the residential autonomy of the very old has increased. This growing autonomy among older age groups is seen everywhere in Europe and can be explained, in particular, by a greater desire for independence of the various generations, improvements in the economic situation of older adults and the development of public policies to promote sustainable autonomy. However, the contrasts between countries remain strong: residential isolation and institutionalization are more frequent in Northern Europe and multigenerational cohabitation is the prerogative of Southern Europe. These contrasts reflect differences in the degrees of family involvement and in the levels and modalities of public support.

Previous work has revealed large contrasts in the residential situations of older adults between the different territories of France. To what extent do these disparities persist in this context of increasing old-age autonomy? Do public policies take account of, or adjust to, these situations?

After examining changes in the residential situations of people aged 85 years and over at the département level, and the persistence or not of territorial disparities, we propose to describe social policies and to observe their possible correlations with the demographic situation in 2011.

We will begin by extracting demographic data from the censuses conducted between 1982 and 2011. Then, based on a number of public policy indicators and the health status of populations within the French territories, we will propose a typology based on an analysis of multiple correspondences and a hierarchical top-down classification.

Revisiting the Nordic long term care model: Persistent or new inequalities in the combination of formal and informal care resources?

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While both representing the Nordic welfare model with a universal, formal and de-familising approach to welfare, Denmark and Sweden were in the early 2000s at crossroads:

Denmark had for a number of years invested in public and free home care for older people with as many as 18% of those 65+ receiving such services, while Sweden had reduced home care, to covering only 9% of the population 65+ and at a somewhat high out-of-pocket cost. This positioned older people in Denmark and Sweden very differently: Analysis of Levels of Living Survey data from the early 2000s showed that in Sweden frail older people with shorter educations (and presumably lower incomes) were left with no one

to resort to but the family, whilst those with higher education purchased help from market providers. In Denmark, regardless of socioeconomic background, older people with need for care could rely on public services (Rostgaard and Szebehely, 2012).

With updated survey data, we now 10 years later revisit the two countries and see how recent cuts of home care in Denmark to levels similar to Sweden has affected the combination of formal and informal care resources for older people. Have older people in Denmark come to rely on the family instead and do with find similar inequalities in care resources as in Sweden? And are the inequalities in care resources still intact in Sweden? We also look into whether older people in general over time are in less need for care and address what are the implications of the trends over time in regards to the existence of a care gap within the Nordic model.

RN01 | Session 06a Ageism & Discrimination

Perceived age discrimination in the job search process in later life

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This article presents interview data from older job seekers (n=27) conducted during a time of legislative change in relation to retirement, pensions and age discrimination. These interviews were also collated into a representative case study video to further highlight, share, and educate people on the barriers to employment that older job seekers face, and the strategies they use to overcome them. Perceived age discrimination, change of identity, motivation, health and insufficient feedback were identified as significant barriers to finding employment. Social support, coping strategies for identity change and detailed feedback were reported as positive facilitators of the search for work. The findings suggest that older job seekers face significant barriers to securing employment, which require age specific support to overcome. Minimum standards of feedback provided to job applicants may increase transparency, and reduce the prevalence of discrimination in the job application process.

From an Ageing Society to a Society for All Ages: Perceived Age Discrimination across Age in Europe

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Ageism is commonly seen as targeting older people. Age discrimination of younger people has received little attention. We investigate perceived age discrimination with data from the European Social Survey (Round 4, 2008), with advanced statistical methods.* We test the validity of the 3 age discrimination items in the ESS to assess perceived age discrimination across 29 countries and across

age, finding support to the age discrimination measure. We then find that younger respondents perceived substantially more age discrimination than older people across Europe, though no single pattern of age discrimination across age fits all countries. Following up on this finding, we raise the question why younger people seem to experience more age discrimination than older people.

* In addition to traditional multilevel structural equation modeling, we use the following statistical methods (possibly relevant for the RN01 & RN21 session on Advanced quantitative analysis in ageing research):

- approximate measurement invariance to test for measurement invariance across many groups (including the estimation of factor scores for latent variables in a model with approximate measurement invariance)
- local structural equation modeling to test for measurement invariance across age as a continuous variable
- moderated non-linear factor analysis to test for measurement invariance across age as a continuous variable and to develop individual-level factor scores with models that account for some level of measurement non-invariance.

Biographical continuity and disruption in nursing home settings – ageism in practice?

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Personalization and biographical continuity are prominent goals in nursing home care, but little is known about how these goals are interpreted by actors in the immediate care context. The aim of this presentation is to critically examine how ambitions to personalize care through biographical continuity are discussed by residents, relatives, staff and managers in nursing homes.

Data consisted of individual and group interviews with 46 persons at four Swedish nursing homes. The analysis revealed that on the one hand, all actors embraced goals about biographical continuity. On the other hand, actors frequently referred to residents' frailty and disability as something that made them incomparable to their previous selves and something that justified biographical disruption.

Two competing ways of personalization was identified in the data: 1) "external life referencing" based on claims that previous habits should be transferred to the care context and 2) "internal care referencing" based on claims that aging and disability made residents different and incomparable to before. When using a disability perspective to interpret findings, it appears that arrangements that are described as logical in eldercare, may be regarded as a form of ageism. From a disability perspective, disability is an effect of the way societies support or restrict persons. Disability and frailty were the very reasons for admission to nursing homes, but the aging process was still regarded as the cause of "bodily limitations". This logic conceals the ways that eldercare

arrangements disables residents in nursing homes.

RN01 | Session 06b Intergenerational Relations and Policies

Redistribution in the welfare state: between income groups or between age-groups?

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The welfare state has multiple roles in developed countries. One role is to redistribute income over the life-cycle, which aims at financing human capital investment and consumption during inactive phases of the lifecourse (childhood and old age) from contributions of those in working age. Another aim of the welfare state is moderating poverty and decreasing income inequality by transferring income from the relatively well-to-do to the poor. Previous research has focused mostly on the role of government redistribution in reducing poverty and inequality. Here our aim is to describe the redistributive role of welfare state programmes by income and by age in the same time and to assess the relative importance of these two factors. Our data (based on Household Budget Surveys) covers government cash transfers as well as in-kind transfers and both direct and indirect taxes in Hungary and selected countries representing different welfare regimes. First we describe concentration of transfers and taxes by income and by age then we decompose net taxes by age and income using the regression-based inequality decomposition method proposed by Fields (2003) and Cowell and Fiorio (2011). Our results show that overall redistribution between age-groups is more important than redistribution between income groups. These results suggest that analysing redistributive role of the welfare state should also include the study of redistribution by age. This is all the more important since current patterns of redistribution between age groups might prove unsustainable in ageing societies.

Does gender trump family ties? Intra-couple and inter-siblings sharing of caring responsibilities for elderly parents and in-laws

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This paper aims to understand more about the relationship between elderly care provision and family ties, in its distribution across family members. It contributes to the literature by comparing high intensity care provision in a range of European countries, by focusing on both providers' and recipients' characteristics. We use the data of the second, fourth and fifth wave of SHARE data, fielded

between 2006 and 2013 for seven selected EU countries, and probit multilevel models to explore the extent to which care responsibility towards elderly care extends across family's members. Results indicate that intense elderly care is still very much a gendered activity: daughters are more likely to provide it than sons, and mothers are more likely to receive it than fathers. We found that intense elderly care is a "children' issue", for which sister are more likely to share the responsibility compared to brothers. The three generations framework reveals how upward and downward caring responsibilities might be conflicting, but also how individuals more inclined to provide care to their parents are also more likely to provide it to younger generations.

Abstract: Intergenerational relationship and ageing

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Cross-national studies on intergenerational relationship have been found to be dependent on the social and cultural context in which they are embedded. Comparative studies have suggested that differences especially relate to family structure, economic conditions and state financed elder care. This study investigates dimensions of family relationships between older people and their adult children living in the Faroe Islands, a small archipelago in the North Atlantic Ocean and contributes to the existing literature on intergenerational relationship by adding empirical data from a remote area in Europe. Data derive from interviews with home-dwelling men and women aged 68 to 91.

The aim of the study was to explore how the roles of adult children were constructed and negotiated by older parents in the light of changes in family structures, demographic changes, and policies on elder care. Social constructionism formed the methodological point of departure and data were analysed using a discourse analytic approach. The results show that older parents do not rely on their adult children to support them in later life. On the one hand this is stated as a natural consequence of geographical distance; on the other hand, despite proximity, adult children were excused for their lacking support by referring to their busy schedules and independent lives. For those having adult children to support them on a daily basis, this was often constructed as an interdependent relationship which both parts would benefit from. In general, the interviewees expected the state to provide the necessary support and care if needed.

RN01 | Session 06c Family & Relationships

Siblinghood in the old age

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The contribution is based on a sociological study on siblinghood in late adulthood (funded by the Czech Science Foundation, No. 17-07321S); its main objective is to understand siblinghood, i.e. to discover seniors' lived experience of siblinghood, ways of action in sibling relationships, key elements of the situation and their mutual interconnection – social worlds, arenas, in which siblings are rooted (see action-centred and situation-centred approaches) by means of the constructivist grounded theory. On the basis of an analysis of data from in-depth interviews, the author's contribution will outline (1) the core of elderly individuals' experience of siblinghood, meanings acquired by bonds among them; show (2) conditions, circumstances forming the context of contacts, relationships and exchange of support among siblings, (3) processes of negotiation sibling bonds. She will present sibling relationships as part of the network of relationships in the family of origin and siblings' procreation families from the perspective of the research. She will also view siblinghood in late age through the life course perspective, enabling to capture the influence of personal experience from the previous stages of life, events in the course of siblings' lives, interweaving of their family paths with the other life trajectories on negotiation of meanings of siblinghood.

The author compares the results of the qualitative data analysis with current competing theories/concepts of family relationships (the theory of kinship solidarity; the concept of kinship ambivalence).

Family relationships and food practices within french public retirement homes for autonomous elderly

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Public policies establish solitude and undernutrition of elderly as major risks of ageing and public health concerns, elaborating nutrition plans and professional domestic help programs to solve them. Though, previous studies have shown the crucial role of families in domestic help and social interaction at old ages, in private housing as well as in nursing homes.

In France, 110000 elderlies live in public homes for autonomous people. They provide private apartments in a collective building offering various services. They are supposed to fight isolation and foster "autonomy", spreading "well eating" and "well ageing" messages, through daily activities and collective lunch particularly.

In this paper, we examine the effects of this specific institutional context on family relationships at old age, analyzing them through food practices, as they are part of the public concerns: how do relatives still play their part in their relatives'live? What happens for childless people? How is the experience of ageing impacted?

To answer these questions, we made a content

analysis of data collected through ethnographic observations and biographical interviews, in three nursing homes for independent elderly (two months in each institution), set into varied neighborhoods with regarding the urban environment and the public transportation. The analysis focuses particularly on the interviews with the residents.

It suggests that even in a context where help can be provided by the institution, families use food in different ways to maintain relationships between younger and older members. Besides, food practices reveal changes in familial roles, as new generations come in the game, and elderly modify their day-today routine. Furthermore, the institution organization use food as support to foster sociability of the inhabitants.

Characteristics of the interpersonal networks of old people in Hungary

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The presentation aims to describe the ego-centric interpersonal networks of the 60+ years old Hungarian adult population in detail, based on data gathered in the framework of the Hungarian National Research Fund study „Integrative and disintegrative processes in the Hungarian society” in 2015. The dimensions in focus are: partnership relations, core discussion networks (based on the GSS survey name generator question), friendship and weak ties (based on the position-generator by Lin and Dumin). The analysis describes the above mentioned dimensions by basic socio-demographic variables, creates a network-typology and present links of interpersonal network characteristics to life satisfaction. It tries to put the findings in international context and it also includes conclusions based on the findings with policy relevance.

RN01 | Session 07a Ageing & Migration I

Migrant narratives of Hungarian live-in care workers employed in Austria

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As a result of population ageing across the continent, the demand for cheap labor of immigrant live-in caregivers has significantly increased in certain European countries. Employing a care worker from abroad means less costs and risks for the family in need than employing a native one. The lack of

favorable legalization policies can lead immigrant care workers to irregular status in many countries in Europe, unlike in Austria, where immigrant live-in care workers are mainly registered self-employed. For that reason Austria, as a special receiving country has been chosen for our study. Due to spatial conditions, and historical reasons, Hungary is an important sending country to the Austrian elderly care sector. Hungarian live-in care workers circulate from the country of origin to Austria once every second week, as they share shifts with another care worker. The study focuses on migrant narratives of Hungarian care workers who are involved in the Austrian live-in elderly care. The applied interview method combines the elements of narrative and semi-structured interview technique. The analysis of twenty life course interviews conducted with live-in care workers and their partners is based on the method of objective hermeneutics. The study presents different decision-making practices of the households, the motivations embedded in the family's socioeconomic situation, social-historical references, and new arrangements within the family through migrant narratives. The analysis of self-representations contributes to a more precise understanding of global care chains ruled by female workers.

Care biographies of elderly Poles from migrants' and stayers' families – are people, who give most care throughout their lifetime, best taken care of?

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While care scholars acknowledge that care is possible only within relationships (e.g. Browne 2010, Weicht 2015), this paper makes existing relationships a starting point and attempts to answer the question how caregiving and receiving have figured in the whole biographies of people requiring care in elderly life.

The paper proposes care biographies approach, which seeks to reconstruct patterns in which people engage in care processes throughout their lives. Taking as a vantage point the perspective of currently frail elderly, we include both the care they have received, as children, as parents for their children, and finally their elderly care arrangements, as well as the care they have provided: for their children, for their grandchildren and other family and non-family care receivers. Care biographies approach is inspired by the sociological concepts of trajectory and career (Hughes 1971, Goffman 1961, Becker 1963).

The paper discusses the case of Poland, where the biographical approach seems especially valid due to the predominant informal family care regime - the individuals in their biographies are the ones who have

to deal with care challenges both as givers and receivers. However, we provide empirical evidence that especially in the case of the elderly whose children are physically absent or who are childless, different actors are included in the networks of care, that go far beyond family.

The findings of this paper are based on a multi-sited transnational fieldwork. We collected interviews with 127 participants, among them 50 elderly people with children abroad, 32 migrants to the UK with parents back in Poland, with seniors with no migrants in the family, as well as with informal and institutional carers.

Ageing Finnish wellness tourists in Estonia

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The increasing number of ageing tourists is especially visible in the segment of wellness tourism. The present culture of health self-management together with the idea of active ageing encourage people to pay attention to their bodily self-care especially in early old age. Consequently, many people are continuing an active lifestyle and enhance personal wellness to maintain good health and quality of life as they age. In this case study the focus is on ageing Finnish people who regularly visit spa destinations in Estonia. The study provides an insight into widening spectrum of self-care possibilities among ageing people.

Previous studies state that “transformation of the self” is one of the central benefits sought by wellness tourists. Prior research also highlights the importance of “therapeutic landscapes” in the process of achieving wellness. Hence, this study addresses questions such as: What meanings are attributed to spa tourism among ageing people? How does the Estonian spa environment shape the experience of wellness?

The study combines qualitative and quantitative methods. The data comprises focus group interviews (N=2), survey data (N=698), as well as field work (observation and individual interviews), which will be conducted in an Estonian spa destination. Preliminary observations indicate that for those who regularly visit spas in Estonia, spa travels are an important part of their personal wellness routine serving the purpose of both self-pampering and health improvement. Moreover, in spa environments people seem to find ways to develop wellness skills they feel are necessary for feeling and ageing well.

Negotiating the Identity Categories of Old(er) Age and Migrancy: A Social Constructionist Lens

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Given the concurrent trends of population ageing and the globalization of international migration, more and more people are ageing in countries other than the ones in which they were born. The resulting growing

number of older migrants has led to an increased interest in this population both in social gerontology and in migration and ethnic studies. One area of research in which this has become apparent is in the small but growing literature on identity among older migrants. What this literature thus far has not yet examined together are the two identity categories of old(er) age and migrancy (i.e. perceived difference from the native population resulting from migration). The present paper departs from a social constructionist understanding of identity as accomplished in the interplay between internal (self-)definitions and external definitions (by others). When (in what situations) and in relation to whom are identities pertaining to old(er) age and migrancy asserted or ascribed? How are the identity categories of old(er) age and migrancy negotiated? The presentation is based upon empirical material in the form of 24 interviews with individuals aged between 55 and 79 who were born in 12 different countries and have lived in Sweden between 18 and 61 years. The overall aim of the presentation is to shed light onto how the identity categories of old(er) age and migrancy are negotiated.

RN01 | Session 07b Sexuality & Intimacy

‘It’s a nice country but it’s not mine’: implications of ageing in place for older lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) adults in later life.

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Internationally, ageing in place is one policy initiative targeted at meeting the rapidly increasing health and social care needs of an ageing population. In the UK, the ‘ageing in place’ agenda has been approached as a viable solution to finite resources because of its resonance with older adults’ wishes to remain living in familiar localities in which they have lived for significant periods of their lifetime. However there is little evidence to ascertain whether ageing in place is a suitable or beneficial way forward for older adults whose lives have not followed a normative life course in line with heterosexual expectations and heterosexual norms. Research on the social wellbeing of lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) adults indicates a differing but complicated relationship to community, neighbourhood and place in comparison to heterosexual older people. Here, we examine what an ageing in place agenda may mean for older LGB people from three angles: rural places as ‘home’; connections to LGB communities across localities; and, anticipating social care provision in the home. We present qualitative findings from a mixed-methods study into the long-term care needs of older LGB adults in Wales that included semi-structured interviews with 29 older LGB adults (50-76 years).

Thematic findings indicate a complex, and sometimes estranged, relationship to home, place and community. We contend that for health and social care policy to fully support the longevity of independent living a more nuanced understanding of home, rurality and community for sexually diverse groups of older people is required.

A place to transform: creating caring spaces by challenging normativity and identity

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In this presentation we discuss the transformative potential of the social (and partly residential) space of La Fundación 26 de Diciembre, in Madrid, Spain, which opened up to specifically support older LGBT people. Like all spaces, concrete caring places both shape and are shaped by understandings and constructions of normativity and identity. The traditional understanding of care for older people, imagining clearly demarcated dyadic roles, is firmly embedded in heterosexual logics of relationships within families, the own (family) home and institutional support. Social and residential places for older people thus both assume particular gender and sexual identities and contribute to a (re)production of the very normativity. But how can this interlinkage between the construction of caring spaces and the normativity of identities be understood and, possibly, challenged? Drawing on an in-depth case study we explore a space that allows visibility of different forms of living and caring practices of people with different genders, sexual preferences, origins, classes or political backgrounds. Through the daily life narratives of the people who work, volunteer or simply use the center we discuss the potential of challenging the restricted notions, assumptions and constructions through which particular places gain both social and political meaning. The paper highlights the transformative power of the active and collective making of caring spaces through which narratives of care, collective sexual and gender recognition and practices of caring relationships can replace both traditional/informal forms of living together and institutional spaces that provide professional care.

'I know how to deal with that disease': Challenges in Developing Inclusive Residential Care for Older Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans (LGBT) People

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Little is known about older LGBT experiences of healthcare services but when older LGBT people's

accounts have been documented, they indicate invisibilization and marginalization (Willis et al 2016). This paper reports on a feasibility study co-produced with older LGBT community advisers (CAs) who were trained to implement an audit tool that was designed to evaluate the inclusivity of older LGBT residents. We address the challenges and opportunities identified in interviews with eight CAs, six care home managers, two regional managers and a LGBT trainer associated with a voluntary organization before and after intervention in the home by CAs (N=33 interviews). In particular, we examine the diverse perspectives of study participants that identified structural/organizational and discursive barriers to inclusion animated by anti-LGBT prejudice - religious and secular. We also highlight opportunities arising from creation of safe space to explore pre-reflective LGBT-related phobias and CA role-modelling that lead to small but significant shifts in awareness and steps towards, more valuing, inclusive practice. We conclude with specific recommendations on advancing inclusion in care homes accommodating older people.

"Hope for the best, but prepare for the worst" – Same-sex Couples' Imagined Futures

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This research explores how older same-sex couples imagine their future, what challenges they imagine in their future, and how their imagination is framed by the normativity of heterosexuality. The research also addresses discrimination that surrounds sexual minorities, in particular older same-sex couples, who face homophobia and ageism in their daily lives. The theoretical concept of imagined futures is explored in the context of non-heterosexual ageing in Scotland, which was chosen because of its status as one of the best countries for LGBT equality, and against the backdrop of heteronormativity that is still prevalent in society, employment, and care settings. In order to explore these issues, the research takes a qualitative approach – it combines interviews with the couples' personal representation of their future. The interviews are semi-structured and allow the couples to focus on the areas of ageing they find most important for their life and relationship. In dialogue with existing literature on non-heterosexual ageing, some of the initial findings of this research suggest that there are indeed differences between the literature and the experiences that emerged from the data, such as an almost non-existent level of discrimination, and a large amount of social support. This research therefore contributes to a more comprehensive reading of literature on older age, with a better recognition and a more nuanced understanding of the intersection of gender, age and sexuality. The practice and policy implications of this research will address the challenges of discrimination against older people based on their age and stereotypes of sexuality.

RN01 | Session 07c Social and Political Participation

Gender, social participation and well-being in old age from a life course approach

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Social participation has been proposed as a determinant of the health of both women and men. More and more studies are examining the link between the social participation of the elderly and their quality of life and health, as the correlation is becoming increasingly relevant. Is the social participation of the elderly an effect or a cause of health? The answer remains unclear.

Epidemiological data show an apparent paradox between increased longevity in women and higher morbidity rates. Scientific research in this area has focused on what has been defined as feminine “resilience”, focusing on healthy lifestyles and habits (e.g. smoking behaviour), but without considering the effect of social participation on gender from a life course perspective.

By adopting the life course approach to study “health trajectories” in the ageing process, our research analysed the impact of social participation on health outcomes in old age. Specifically, we sought to redefine social participation to operationalise - in a gender-sensitive manner - those activities identified as socially oriented sharing of individual resources (including formal activities, such as participating in religious, hobby, volunteer, and political groups and informal activities, such as care-giving). By analysing the life story and medical history of a group of witnesses – women and men over the age of 75 – our research revealed a possible connection between the worst health outcomes (in terms of both disease and illness) and overburdening, resulting from a “double presence”, and the positive effect of the “re-establishment” of identities in care continuity.

Political Participation over the Life-Cycle. A Pseudo-Panel Approach

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After an initial period of interest (Crittenden, 1963; Nie et al, 1974; Curtis and Lambert, 1976; Beck and Jennings, 1979), the issue of how active citizenship evolves over the life-cycle has, for decades, been largely ignored by political scientists. However, given the increasing interest over the impact of ageing in developed economies, a body of evidence is slowly building in recent years - see Turner et al, 2001; Burr et al, 2002; Bukv et al, 2002; Campbell, 2002; Pattie et al, 2003; Goerres, 2007; Quintelier, 2007; Wass, 2007; Goerres, 2009; Bhatti et al, 2012; Bhatti and Hansen, 2012; Erkulwater, 2012; Nygard and Jakobson, 2011; Nygard and Jakobson, 2013; Grasso, 2014.

In order to adequately study how active citizenship varies over the life-cycle, we need be able to capture how individual’s behaviours vary over time and also to understand how historical and institutional contexts shape those behaviours. However, with some exceptions (see Tilley, 2004), longitudinal databases that allow us to follow individuals over extensive periods of time are scarce. Most importantly, as most of them are based on single-country surveys, they do not allow us to control for the effect of cross-national differences in individual behaviours. In order to overcome this limitation, and building on Deaton (1985), we will use data from the European Values Survey to build a pseudo-panel to assess whether political participation declines with retirement.

Mobility and Ageing – Preferences in the Use of Transportation Services and Goods by Age

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The changing age structure in industrialized countries like Austria, caused by the increasing life expectancy and low fertility rates, is affecting the consumption patterns of a (regional) economy. This can be explained by changing preferences and needs subject to the age of a household. Also studies in the field of mobility have shown that consumption patterns and expenditures for goods and services in the field of transportation are influenced by certain socio-economic variables as the age of the household. While there are comparable “young” regions in Austria like the capital Vienna (due to domestic and international immigration of young people to the metropolitan regions) there are also relatively “old” regions like Carinthia, a federal state marked by domestic out-migration of young people. The objective of this paper is to investigate to what extent mobility behaviour and expenditures of Austrian households for mobility (e.g. cars, bikes, public transportation etc.) are dependent on the age of the household, and subsequently which effects are to be expected for the demand of transportation goods and services due to the ageing of the population. The paper is based on a comprehensive literature review as well as a quantitative analysis of mobility expenditures from recent Household Budget Surveys.

RN01 | Session 08a Active Ageing Policies

Effective active ageing policies: High Performance Work Systems for elder employees

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The world is ageing rapidly (Loeppke et al., 2013). Population ageing is perhaps the most significant feature of global demography, given the fact that

never before in human history has our planet contained such a large share of old-age population. From an economic perspective, the emergence of graying populations is related to a decreasing number of younger employees. In contrast to the existing pressure for older employees to exit the workforce early, mature workers will be needed longer in the coming years (Taylor, 2007). In a competitive environment which changes constantly and requires creativity, innovation and adaptability, their work performance, their experience and their potential for further learning (Paloniemi, 2006) become valuable assets. The need for organizations to adapt Human Resource Management (HRM) practices for an ageing workforce and develop new ones is already urgent and will soon become critical (Patrickson & Ranzijn, 2004). Building upon the broad research question on the link of Human Resource Management with employee performance, this paper examines the relationship among High Performance Work Systems (HPWS), age and employee performance, using data from 1254 employees. Our aim is to explore which of the HPWS are most effective into sustaining the employment performance of older employees. Our results show that all HPWS have a significant effect on employee performance and that age moderates the relationship between High Performance Work Systems and employee performance. From all HPWS, training & development seem to be the most crucial for fostering a high performance of aging employees. Results will be discussed under the light of the challenges that they pose for the management of ageing human resources.

Active Ageing Policies and the Structure of Social Inequalities in Late Employment life

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In recent decades, most European countries followed a strategy of early retirement to relieve their strained labour markets. Yet, against the background of demographic ageing, these measures increasingly were considered as socially and financially unsustainable. Many European governments revised their labour market and welfare policies accordingly to foster higher employment among senior workers. Legal retirement ages were raised and public pension benefits were cut to reduce the incentives for early retirement. Furthermore, employment-sustaining measures such as active labour market policies or lifelong learning were increasingly implemented - measures that were often referred to as 'active ageing' policies.

Most recent figures indeed suggest that these policies have been effective, as older workers' employment rates have risen substantially since the turn of the millennium. Yet, it remains an open question whether this aggregate increase has spread equally among all labour market strata or whether certain labour market groups are structurally excluded from this upward trend. We argue that - simultaneous to the increase in

late-career employment – active ageing policies have led to an increase in social inequalities among the older workforce. Particularly weak labour market groups – those with low education, in blue-collar occupations or working under hazardous conditions – have hardly been able to profit from employability measures while at the same time being confronted with an increasing pressure to prolong their working careers. To substantiate this allegation empirically, we provide a stylized sketch of major institutional trends based on most-recent macro data. Data from the European Labour Force Survey will then be used to reconstruct over-time shift in social inequalities in late career employment within European countries.

Activation and intergenerational solidarity as challenges for European social citizenship: suggestions from a comparative study

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The paper is part of a wider research aiming to investigate welfare systems reforms, with a particular focus on active ageing policies in Italy, France, United Kingdom and Poland.

Each country case highlights principles inspiring national welfare reforms in the last decade (i.e., intergenerational solidarity, equity, activation) and how they have been translated into policies and measures focusing, in particular, on labour and training policies.

Paper hypothesis is that intergenerational solidarity may foster older people activation into the labour market. Activation, in fact, suppose a link between welfare and labour policies, since paid employment is a requirement for having access to welfare services and benefits.

The *contrat de génération*, "staffetta generazionale" and "solidarity contracts" are cited as a relevant example of how governments may favour employment for all generations at work. Furthermore, the impact of some reforms is presented and commented.

The role of institutional context is particularly underlined. If the welfare state wants to play an empowering action, it must ensure a context allowing actors to take responsibility for their activation. This means, to act first on training and employment opportunities, labour market and retirement regulation. The final part reflect, in a comparative way, on the role assumed by work in the in national policy frameworks and in defining the status of social citizen, in light of an interdisciplinary (main sociological) literature. Two approaches to social citizenship characterizing modern societies (the asset-based approach and the capabilities-based approach) are used to interpret results.

Co-creating welfare: Forming the active, old citizen

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In recent years there has been an increased focus on co-creation in local governance in Western welfare states (Pestoff & Brandsen 2013). As part of this governmental turn, older people are urged to participate as volunteers in the design and execution of welfare services in Danish municipalities. This is caused by the potential resources amongst the healthy and active retirees, as well as the pressure on the welfare sector that the aging society constitutes in terms of increasing health- and care expenditure.

The study investigates how this type of co-creation is practiced in a small, sub-urban municipality in Denmark called Ishøj. Through interviews with municipal employees and active older citizens as well as participant observations amongst organizations and municipal initiatives, we have studied how retired older people are invoked to exercise active citizenship and engage in their local community.

The movement towards co-creation challenges and reshapes professionalism, responsibility and authority at a municipal level. While this is meant to leave an open space for innovative citizen initiatives it also forms a specific old age subjectivity; the engaged and resourceful. Our data shows how the constant flux of short-term welfare projects is dependent on and co-constitutive of this form of subjectivity.

The paper conclusively raises a discussion about the continuity and temporality of welfare initiatives and the restrictions of citizen involvement in co-creation initiatives.

RN01 | Session 08b Work & Transition to Retirement**Does the Task Specific Retirement Behaviour in Germany Support the Polarization Hypothesis? - Gender Differences Among Socially Insured German Workers**

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Women and men tend to retire at different ages, primarily due to different legal regulations but also because of differences in socio-demographic and employment characteristics. While some factors are well determined, few studies actually look into the determinants of retirement at the micro level. Especially one factor has not been studied before - the performance of different tasks at the workplace.

We use two different data sets to study whether and

how the performance of different tasks influences the likelihood for retirement. We use task measures from the German Qualification and Career Survey (BIBB/IAB) to test whether they significantly have an effect on the hazard of leaving socially insured employment. For that purpose we use the Sample of Integrated Labour Market Biographies (SIAB).

Our analysis shows that tasks do indeed significantly influence the retirement behaviour, as do - besides socio-demographic characteristics and the sector of employment - firm characteristics and unemployment experience. Consistent with the technological change hypothesis higher percentages of routine manual tasks lead to a higher likelihood to leave employment while higher percentages of non-routine manual tasks decrease the likelihood to retire. With respect to analytical, interactive and routine cognitive tasks, women's retirement behaviour also supports the task change hypothesis: Routine cognitive tasks tend to have a positive, analytical and interactive tasks a negative influence on the timing of retirement. However, the retirement behaviour of men is being influenced less clearly by tasks. Finally, we do not find support of the polarization hypothesis as workers with low and medium educational levels do not significantly differ in their retirement behaviour.

Doing Retiring -The Social Practices of Transiting into Retirement and the Distribution of Transitional Risks

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With the ageing of the 'Baby Boomer' cohort, more and more adults are transiting from working life into retirement. This transition is shaped by different institutions and societal discourses and entails risks and chances that are coped with in diverse ways by different groups of persons. The presented research project focuses on the social practices of retiring, asking: How is retiring being done? Which societal institutions shape transitions into retirement? How are transitions into retirement articulated discursively? And how do these differ in regard to persons from different status groups? Methodologically the project tracks 15 older adults throughout their process of retiring from before to three years after retirement. It follows a longitudinal mixed-methods design with a qualitative focus, combining episodic interviews, daily diaries and non-participant observations. With this the research follows three aims: a) to describe doing retiring as a process in a holistic and comprehensive manner, considering the involved institutions and discourses from a praxeological perspective; b) to compare how older adults of different status groups do retiring and if these doings can be linked to the reproduction of social inequalities across the life-course; and c) to explore the practical potential of educational institutions at the transition from work to retirement. The presented paper focuses on the conceptual and methodological implications of a praxeological perspective for life-course research and

the distribution of transitional risks.

Transnational Habitus at the Time of Retirement

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International mobility requires the shifting of bodies across places, through life courses and stages, creating individual and collective experiences that become taken for granted. They are habitus, which is the durable deployment of an individual's body in the world, as well as a scheme of perception, thought and action that is present throughout life, including retirement. This study asks what kind of transnational habitus is visible in the narratives of interviewed older adults at the time of retirement. The answer is sought by analysing life stories of mobility from older adults who live or have lived abroad for several years. The multilocal transnational habitus of interviewees rests on their desire to maintain their mobility when retired. However, both their physical and mental international mobility is at risk when faced with an ailing body and mind, and policies allow and restrict the transferability of benefits and accessibility to services.

How does low-income employment effect the pension claims of cohorts differently? The German case

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The German Statutory pension system strongly links the benefit level with the contributions paid throughout the entire working life. Employees need to accumulate enough contributions in order to achieve an adequate pension in later life. Person working in the low-wage sector or employed on a part-time basis for a longer time risk to have an insufficient old age security. The presentation will examine the labour market developments in Germany in the last 15 years and its effects on old age pensions. On the one hand Germany experience a so called "job miracle" with a substantial increase in employment rates. On the other hand – at least for the period between 2000 und 2010 – a large part of the job growth took place in the low-income sector. Using data on contribution records from the statutory German pension fund, we will analyse a) if the share of persons with low pensions claims is higher in younger cohorts than in older ones and which social groups are most affected from the increasing low-income employment sector in Germany. With the longitudinal data source, we compare different birth cohorts at the same age by using sequence analysis in order to distinguish cluster(s) with periods of low income.

RN01 | Session 08c Ageing & Health

An examination of the factors associated with influenza vaccination uptake among older people

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Background: The WHO has labelled 'Community Support and Health Services' as a core domain of an age-friendly environment which includes access to health and social care services which support healthy ageing. Influenza immunisation is an example of a primary preventative health intervention which is recommended for high-risk groups including older people. However, annual uptake in Ireland is frequently below the target of 75%. The aim of this study is to examine the prevalence of influenza vaccination among people aged 65 and over and the demographic, socio-economic, behavioural and environmental correlates and predictors of influenza vaccination uptake in Irish Local Authority Areas.

Methods: The Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative (HaPAI) survey data was used (n = 10,540) which is a random-sample, population representative survey of people aged 55 and older, living in 21 local authority areas in Ireland (2015-2016). Stata 14 was used to carry out descriptive statistics and a mixed-effects logistic regression.

Results: Of the 6,548 eligible participants, 65% received the influenza vaccination (ranging from 46% - 79% across the 21 local authority areas). Uptake of the influenza vaccination was found to be significantly associated with age, gender, household composition, occupation and access to local health services. Regarding health-related variables, influenza vaccination uptake was significantly associated with poor self-rated health, not smoking, having a long-standing illness, multimorbidity, a full medical card, and private health insurance.

Discussion: The prevalence of influenza vaccination remains below the WHO target level in Ireland. Understanding the factors that influence influenza vaccine uptake among older people will inform future community public health plans to increase immunisation rates among older people.

Informal caregiving and health of migrants across Europe: What is the role of background and current country context?

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In our analysis we examine the relationship between caregiving and health for foreign-born and native-born caregivers in Europe. We hypothesize that there are

differences in the relationship because these two groups vary with respect to resources like health, social support, income, norms and values, which can all mediate health effects of caregiving. We further assume that the relationship between caregiving and health is different for migrant caregivers across Europe. This is because the degree of formal care supply and the duty to provide informal care vary considerably in the different countries. We first examine the relationship between informal caregiving inside the household and self-perceived as well as mental health for foreign-born and native-born caregivers. Second we investigate whether this relationship varies across different countries. We thus shed light on the role of country of origin and current country context for health outcomes of caregiving. The analysis is based on data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (waves 1, 2, 4 and 5) and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (waves 2 - 5). We apply cross-sectional as well as longitudinal models. We found no significant differences between foreign-born and native-born in the relationship between health and caregiving. All caregivers across Europe experienced a decline in their mental health, whereas native-born caregivers experienced also a decline in their self-perceived health. The country models showed that migrant caregivers in a few, mainly conservative welfare states, were in worse health compared to non-caregivers.

Social networks may decrease the risk of genes on dementia among older adults: A gender difference?

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Objectives: Emerging evidence suggests that social networks may provide a protective mechanism against the development of dementia among older adults. In this paper the relationship between social networks and the onset of dementia is studied. Since there is a gender difference in both quantity and quality of social networks, special attention is given to the potential interaction effect between genetic factors, in this case the presence of APOE ε4 allele, and the strength of social networks on the onset of dementia among men and women, separately.

Methods: The analyses build on population based longitudinal data Gothenburg, Sweden - the H70 Birth Cohort Study. 564 individuals who were born in 1930 and had no dementia diagnosis before underwent the semi-structured neuropsychiatric examinations in 2000-01. The timing and rate of dementia onset was analysed using Cox proportional hazards regression model.

Results and Conclusions: Our results showed a significant association between APOE ε4 allele and the risk of developing dementia only in women. After we adjusted for marital status, education and socio-

economic status, among women, APOE ε4 carriers, a weak social network with children, neighbours and friends was associated with an increased risk of dementia onset, but this was not the case for men. The preliminary conclusions can be made that genetic factors (APOE ε4 allele) and social networks are interactively related to dementia risk and that social networks might decrease the risk of genes (APOE ε4 allele) on dementia for women, not for men.

RN01 | Session 09a Social Networks

The Strength of “grey ties”: a case study of self-managed community centres for elderly people in Tuscia district – Italy.

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The present work aims to overturn the common sense about elderly people as passive subject benefited by social welfare, showing an inedited vision of senior citizens, here shown as active people and leaders in local communities.

This qualitative-quantitative research is based on 393 cases divided in more than 20 social centres in Viterbo district (known as Tuscia Viterbese) in Italy and to what extent social capital (in specific environment) can be a flywheel for empowerment, trust, health and happiness for senior citizen. The mix of social capital and democratic environment in community centres that are self-managed by seniors and the fact that they can really decide activities and ruling class are crucial elements for well-being and happiness of seniors. This study shows that social capital could reduce daily hospitalization, medicines consumption while increasing perceived happiness.

The community centres for elderly people managed by ANCeSCAO NGO are not just a case of excellence (even with some critical issues as e.g. communication and conflicts), but they could be also a bridge for new welfare for seniors, an empowering and enabler social welfare, where bottom-up processes are balanced with top-down ones.

Elderly people involved in ANCeSCAO NGO in Tuscia district display availability to help the local communities, some of them are involved in voluntary activities or fundraiser for poor people and earthquake victims in Italy.

“Not just any club” – A regard to the 'hows', 'whens' and 'whys' of building collective wisdom in older adults' group activities

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Research on wisdom has been of increased interest in sociology and developmental psychology. Also the ways to become wise are explored in many current theories in the individual level (eg. Glück & Bluck 2014). But could wisdom be shared property, and becoming wiser a joint effort?

This paper investigates the process of creating, cultivating and sharing wisdom in study groups of older adults belonging to an active, young-old segment of the older population. It shows, how wisdom is constructed both through participants' own experiences and through role models – and how it could be developed further into an utilizable, shared scheme for thought and action. This paper will also shed light on the diverse functions of study groups and group activities for and by older adults.

Does Size Matter?' Social Networks and Network Satisfaction in Age

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Intimate relationships are important for any human being and constitute a valuable resource for support. However, despite longer life expectancy and thus an increasing extent of sharing contacts, previous research has paid more attention on social networks in young adulthood than in old age. With respect to lower birth rates and rising divorce rates increased retirement age and generally higher social and geographical mobility, intimate relationships are in danger of becoming more volatile. This applies especially to the second half of life, where children move out, health and mobility limitations increase, relatives pass away and the contact with former colleagues diminishes.

Against this backdrop, this study investigates the size of and satisfaction with social networks of persons aged 50+ in various European countries on the basis of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). We focus on emotional ties, addressing the following questions: (1) How small or large are social networks of the elderly?, (2) Who belongs to the social network and how satisfied are they with their social networks?, (3) Are there gender- and/or country-specific differences? and (4) Does network size and constitution matter for network satisfaction? In all countries, women reported significantly larger networks and a greater network satisfaction than men. Furthermore, the larger the social network the greater the satisfaction of women and men. However, this link varies between countries and is dependent on a series of exogenous factors.

Everyday Activity Limitations and Social Networks of Older Adults: Longitudinal Evidence from the SHARE survey

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Studying the role of social networks in health

outcomes helps to understand how surrounding social environment, particularly interactions with other people, influence health. Cross-sectional analysis of the European older adults has shown that network size is slightly bigger for those with less severe limitations, but smallest for those with severe limitations compared to the non-limited population, indicating that there is a changing dynamic with regard to networks depending on the level of activity limitations. Some countries such as Switzerland, France and Belgium indicated having more diverse networks whereas Austria, Estonia, Hungary and Portugal had more family-based networks. (Abuladze & Sakkeus 2013). This paper aims to understand how the dynamics of social networks are related to disability outcomes among older Europeans. The main research question is the following: Which type of social networks lead to the onset of disability? We use the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) Waves 4, 5 and 6. The change in the Global Activity Limitation Index (GALI), identifying three levels of severity of activity limitations as our main health outcome variable. Social network characteristics will be used as main independent variables. First descriptive results indicate that Estonian older adults have remained the most disabled people among the participating countries - 29% of them are severely limited by Wave 6. Estonian and Italian older adults have lost the most network members since Wave 4. These are also the only countries where people have lost more members than added during this time. Swiss older adults see no change in the number of social networks; Austrian, Spanish and Slovenian older adults have added the most network members.

RN01 | Session 09b Ageing & Migration II

Immigrants' old-age pensions in Germany: employment patterns, migration-related features and socio-economic disparities

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By-now established countries of immigration like Germany host a substantial minority of immigrants among their retired population, many of them from other European countries. By and large, statutory pensions relate only to employment (and other pension-inducing activities) within the boundaries of the national welfare state – which immigrants have crossed at some point. In Germany, immigrants' average old-age pensions are well below the national average and the variance of immigrants' pensions is situated in the lower half of the distribution. My approach to the topic of migration and retirement aims at answering the following questions: Which patterns of employment careers as valued by the German retirement law do retired immigrants exhibit? And what do average old-age pensions associated with those patterns amount to? For which immigrant groups –

both in terms of the characteristics of employment trajectories and socio-economic features – are the pension entitlements caused by directly migration related factors like a higher age at migration and/or by post-migration factors like under-average wages or longer spells of non-employment? My statistical analysis uses the data base “completed insurance biographies” (Vollendete Versichertenleben [VVL]) for the retirement-entry cohort 2014. The VVL used here contains the original administrative data on the whole employment careers recorded by the German statutory pension scheme. Based on the monthly information on different activities and formal statuses (e.g. employment differentiated by three income-categories, unemployment, unpaid reproductive labor) of more than 90.000 immigrant, the employment patterns to be presented are the result of a sequence analysis combined with an hierarchical cluster analysis.

Alternating Migration Flows and their Age-Structure and Duration-of-Stay Effects on the Long-Term Sustainability of the German Statutory Pension Insurance

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Besides fertility and mortality, migration is a key influence to demography. It changes both population size and age structure. Nonetheless, demographic parts of macroeconomic long-term pension simulations for Germany have not fully taken into account that the age structure resulting from alternating migration flows has a reasonably different shape than the one resulting from constant migration scenarios – especially, when labour market participation heterogeneity across the duration of stay is taken into account.

This contribution makes use of regularities in the relation between the size of a migration flow and its relative age structure. These regularities allow a parametrisation of the age profiles with a few intuitive parameters. With this parametrisation, alternating migration scenarios reaching until 2060 are created together with their constant counterparts, which share the same average size.

The simulation model applied here consists of a cohort-component population projection, a Solow-Swan growth model, a projection of the labour market participation via entry and exit rates considering heterogeneity across age, gender and duration of stay of immigrants, and a detailed calculation of the pension insurance's budget via average lifetime earnings profiles for each cohort. The main target variables for an assessment of the pension insurance's sustainability are the contribution rate and the insurance level under a balanced budget constraint.

The simulations show a reasonable effect of the different age structure on both target variables in the alternating scenarios. This might lead to an underestimation of the effects of immigration on the

sustainability of the German statutory pension insurance.

Does migration have long-term consequences for cognitive functioning?

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A large amount of studies have investigated the “Healthy Immigrant Effect” (HME) and found that people who migrate are healthier than their native counterparts. This health advantage tends to wane with length of residence. The HME was detected for a range of health outcomes like physical health, disability, mortality risk, and health behaviour. An understudied outcome in this context is cognitive functioning. On the one hand, the adaptation to a new environment including language, habits, working conditions, etc. might have a positive effect on the cognitive functioning of migrants. On the other hand, stress associated with difficult emigration and acculturation experiences could undermine cognitive abilities. The so far existing literature focuses on Latin American immigrants to the United States. Although few studies suggest that the HME extends to indicators of cognitive functioning, the majority of them do not find apparent differences between immigrants and natives. However, the classical comparison with the native reference group does not necessarily provide sufficient information

on the consequences of migration itself. In this study I extend the existing literature in two respects: First, I compare migrants not to natives in the destination countries but to stayers in the respective country of origin. Second, I study the European migration context using data from the “Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe” (SHARE). Focusing on people aged 50+, the migrant sample in SHARE has migrated several years ago (on average 30 years), which allows for observing the long-term consequences of migration.

Structural disadvantage and subjective wellbeing: Protection by religion among young-old Turkish and Moroccan immigrants in the Netherlands

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High levels of structural disadvantage are known to have a negative impact on the wellbeing of older labor immigrants and their wives. The question is how these

populations may be protected against the negative effect of structural disadvantage. The stress coping literature suggests that intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity may help immigrants to maintain high levels of wellbeing. This may be especially so in contexts where persons have relatively little control over the disadvantage with which they are confronted. Furthermore, populations in which religion is the norm rather than the exception, are likely to call upon its protection whenever their wellbeing is jeopardized. The current study investigates protection by religion against structural disadvantage among Turkish and Moroccan immigrants living in the Netherlands. Data were collected from 255 Turkish and 199 Moroccan immigrants in the context of the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam. Cluster analyses with variables denoting social, physical and economic disadvantage revealed three severity levels of structural disadvantage, namely severely, - moderately, - and not disadvantaged. Linear regression analysis showed that being severely and moderately disadvantaged was negatively associated with level of wellbeing. Furthermore, religious coping, but not religious attendance and membership of religious organizations, was positively associated with respondents' level of wellbeing. Religious coping buffered the relationship between moderate and severe disadvantage and well-being. Membership of religious organizations impacted the relationship between structural disadvantage and wellbeing, however not as a buffer but as an accelerator of the negative impact of structural disadvantage on wellbeing. This study concludes that protection by religion among young-old immigrants differs by intrinsic and extrinsic religion.

RN01 | Session 10a Elder Care

Should I stay or should I go? Nurses' motivations for working in elderly care services

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Aim: Most modern countries encounter increased demands for skilled staff in health- and social services, resulting in stronger competition between health sectors for skilled employees. Several studies have documented that elderly care has difficulties recruiting skilled employees, but whether employees plan to stay in their jobs has received little attention. We investigate to what extent nurses in the Norwegian elderly care consider changing workplace and working outside elderly care. And what reasons do those wanting to quit report?

Data: A nationwide survey conducted among 4,945 nurses working in nursing homes and home- care services in Norway in 2016.

Results: About 90 percent of the nurses indicated that the most important motivation for starting to work in elderly care was a desire to contribute to the patients'

wellbeing, and that they perceived working with older and chronically ill patients as meaningful. Still, 50 percent considered quitting work in these services. The main reason indicated was that their department had too few employees trained for working in health services, resulting in a stressful work environment with too little time to give patients adequate service.

Conclusion: In addition to improving the recruitment of employees, it is crucial to develop methods that motivate skilled employees to remain as workers in the elderly care.

Care poverty among older people in Finland: A Nordic country facing the risk of unmet care needs

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Nordic care systems have recently been under major transformations, as publicly funded services have become targeted more strictly, leaving many older people without support. Simultaneously, for-profit provisions have emerged and grown rapidly. Consequently, new inequalities have emerged: private care service use has increased among well-off older people and family care in low-income groups.

Due to gaps left by shrinking public care services, some older people might not receive the support they need. Having unmet care needs is here examined through the new concept of care poverty, that is, care needs that are not covered adequately. The extent of care poverty and its predictors among the 75+ population are analysed with questionnaire data from Finland, gathered in 2010 (N=1464) and 2015 (N=1474). The results show that there is a specific group of older people in Finland who have a clear risk of ending in care poverty, despite the continuing universalist orientation of the public care system. The analysis shows how the recent transformation of the care service system has contributed to the emergence of care poverty among older people in a Nordic context. The results are compared to international findings concerning the level of unmet care needs in other welfare states.

"If we are nice to each other we'll make it" - a follow-up study on elderly care recipients' experiences of informal care in a Finnish context

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Finland is characterized as a Nordic welfare state with mainly publicly financed and publicly provided social and health care services available to all according to need rather than ability to pay. Eldercare has generally been carried out within public homecare or institutional care. However, due to demographic, economic and political changes, active ageing and

ageing in place are increasingly highlighted as well as marketization, increased privatization and refamilisation of eldercare. Refamilisation refers to the shift of care responsibilities back to families, in other words more informal care. Previous research on informal care tends to focus on the caregivers, leaving the care recipients' experiences understudied. This study contributes to the research in this field by presenting results from a follow-up interview study among Finnish informal care recipients aged 71-80. The aim of the study is to investigate elderly care recipients' experiences of informal care overtime. The follow-up interviews were conducted in 2017, nearly two years after the initial interviews, using a qualitative semi-structured procedure followed by qualitative content analyses of the responses. The results from the baseline study showed that the care recipients appreciate informal care but worry about the future. In this follow-up study we expect to find increasing health problems and changes in the everyday lives of the care recipients. Our study provides in-depth knowledge on care recipients' experiences of informal care and thus provide unique evidence on the virtues and possible shortcomings this care form may entail in a larger societal context.

RN01 | Session 10b Health & Disability

Comparing cumulative (dis)advantage in health for different contexts: Later life developments in England and Germany.

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Background: Health disparities between different social groups, as well as health developments over the life course are a long-standing topic of interest in the social sciences. In this study, we examine cumulative (dis)advantages in health from a comparative perspective between England and in Germany to understand better the impact of welfare states on health development and health inequalities. Therefore, we disentangle ageing from cohort effects and compare health developments for different educational classes in later life.

Data: We used data of the English Longitudinal Ageing Study (ELSA, bi-annual between 2002 and 2014, 14,139 individuals) and the German subsample of Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE, 2004, 2006, 2010, 2012, 8400 individuals) to compare developments of functional health (sum of ADL and IADL) over the age range of 50 to 90 years. We applied multi-level modelling to plot ageing-vector graphs.

Results: The findings show that people in Germany have less limitations at the age of 50 than in England. At this age, we find stratified functional health by education in England only. While the differences between the higher and lower educated stayed stable in England, in Germany education-stratified health

differences increased over age.

Discussion: Welfare states affect health inequalities in later life differently - but also in the years before. While health differences seem to increase in England already in earlier ages and then remain rather stable, health limitations increase and accumulate in Germany stronger in later life. We discuss these findings under the light of contextual differences.

Transitions between disability and old age - now and in the near future

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As our societies witness increased longevity and ageing societies, we also see that more people with disabilities live well into old age. However, there are different societal, systemic and individual assumptions about needs, rights and obligations associated with frail older people and people with disabilities.

The paper presents quantitative results from a Danish study, investigating what challenges ageing of society pose for the individual as well as for the welfare state in regards to meeting the needs of those who either age into disability or age with disability.

Using panel data from the Danish Level of Living surveys (Ældredatabasen) from 1997-2012, we investigate how ADL related needs for care have changed over time for the 52+ year olds. In line with theories of compression of morbidity we find an increase in functional ability for the individual, but with ageing societies, overall societal need for care is increasing. We make projections of how needs will change in the near future and how this will also affect the take-up of care services. Finally, we show how the very different systemic approaches to assessing needs and rewarding services for persons who are under or above 65, but otherwise have identical and socio-economic backgrounds, result in a very different service take-up that seems to favour those 65+.

Diverging Ideas of Health? Explanatory Factors for Self-Rated Health Across Gender & Age-Groups in Europe

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Self-rated health is the most important and widely used single indicator for health in survey research. Despite its widespread use, self-ratings of health remain a black box for researchers since hardly any studies systematically analyze what factors influence their rating, especially from a comparative perspective. In our paper, we want to gain a better understanding of health ratings firstly by identifying relevant determinants for the assessment and secondly by quantifying their contribution to R² across gender and age-groups in 15 different European countries.

Using data from almost 57,000 respondents of the fifth wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we explain self-ratings of health via linear regression models. Our model comprises a wide array of health-related variables which are grouped into five categories: BMI, performance tests, diagnoses of illnesses and pain, restrictions in daily life and mobility, and depression. We focus on the share of explained variance by variable group and compare these shares between males and females, three age-groups (50-64, 65-79, and 80-90), and across 15 countries.

Results indicate that our model explains self-ratings of health rather well ($R^2 = 0.46$) with illnesses and pain contributing the most to the appraisal (41%). Restrictions are the second most relevant factor (29%) followed by performance tests (16%). Depression (12%) and especially BMI (3%) are less relevant for health ratings. This ranking is consistent for both genders across almost all countries with only little variance overall. A comparison of age-groups across countries, however, indicates that the contribution of illnesses and BMI to health-ratings decreases over the life-course while the contribution of restrictions and performance tests to R^2 increases.

Coping with hearing and vision impairment in old age.

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Hearing and vision impairments are natural parts of ageing and therefore affect the lives of many elderly. Estimates are that 40-50% of the septogenarians and more than 90% of the octogenarians are affected by presbyacusi. The global burden of presbyopia tops one billion people worldwide. These impairments are also risk factors for functional decline, social exclusion, withdrawal, depression and accidents. The aim of this study was therefore to explore how elderly themselves experience or cope with (impaired) hearing and vision in everyday life. Data derive from in depth interview of 10 elderly home care patients with a mean age of 89 years old, about their hearing and vision in daily life. The findings show that this group of elderly have serious health challenges in general that are so challenging that they cannot attend to or prioritize their hearing and vision impairments. Their hearing and vision impairments have come gradually over many years and often without their having noticed it. They have changed their daily routines and practices in accordance with their impairments and for the most part they accept the impairments. They think this is a part of ageing and are not informed that it may be possible to optimize both hearing and vision. When asked whether they would accept help to improve their hearing and vision, they confirmed that it would be helpful. The conclusion is that the elderly need help and guidance to improve their hearing and vision impairments.

RN01 | Session 11a Inequality and Marginalisation

Social participations and life satisfaction: specific issues and inequalities

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This presentation explores the links between social participations and life satisfaction after retirement age. Today, many researchers emphasize the positive association between activities and health in the broad sense. These results contribute to the discourses promoting “active ageing”. This concept can be seen as the dominant contemporary representation of “ageing well” and puts great importance on the social participation of the elderly. Here we want to examine this question in the light of the diversity of the investments and the population’s heterogeneity. To this end, we adopt a large and multidimensional perspective on social participation. We will study simultaneously various activities: socially strongly valued forms of formal participation in the public space (volunteering, associative activities) but also more informal manifestations (“social leisure”), participation to religious sphere or modes of investment in the private sphere. More precisely, we will explore the links between these different aspects of the participation and a measure of life satisfaction. Beyond that, these results will be considered in the light of a broader system of resources and inequalities. These analyses – showing the relative importance and the issues attached to various forms of practices at retirement time – contribute to a critical perspective on “active ageing”. Empirically, we will use data from the survey “Vivre-Leben-Vivere: Old Age Democratization? Progresses and Inequalities in Switzerland”. This survey on the living and health conditions of people 65 and older was carried out in 2011/2012 in five Swiss regions.

Ageing and the city: urban resilience and sociospatial marginalisation of older people in East London

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Ageing is a heterogeneous process, key aspects of which are played out in the civic spaces of cities. In their everyday routines older people inhabit, traverse, observe, avoid and contest civic sites – streets, transport infrastructures, markets, community centres – assembling their own personal territories and networks. Readings of these assemblages offer insights into the existing spatial, temporal and social accessibility of civic spaces for older people. This research argues that age should be engaged in its urban and spatial dimensions and that older people need to be included in discussions of marginalisation

in cities. A questioning of age as a factor of marginality in urban studies opens up debates on spaces and practices of exclusion, isolation, loneliness and fear, as well as mobility and visibility, that link with ageing studies. While ageing studies address the complexities of ageing and point to the importance of urban environments, this research is yet to be properly connected to and critiqued within urban and architectural disciplines. These disciplines offer a unique contribution and challenge to ageing and urban debates through concrete empirical analyses of space that act to ground the abstract in descriptions of everyday physical places. Along with empirical ethnography and spatial mappings of the London Borough of Newham, this research reveals how ordinary urban spaces are transformed through their quotidian occupation into civic places. They then demonstrate how fundamental these places are to older people, especially when vulnerable, and how they impact their ability to resist their marginalisation and be a part of the city.

Loneliness among older people in Europe: a comparative approach

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Previous research suggests a link between cultural factors on a society level and loneliness indicating that older individuals in more individualistic societies generally report lower levels of loneliness. It is also, however, plausible that the link between cultural differences and loneliness is to some extent mediated by differences in welfare-institutional characteristics, such as the generosity and coverage of pension rights, the level of income inequality or the general standard of living. Based on previous research linking welfare-institutional characteristics (such as the degree of universalism) to various health and well-being outcomes, we can perhaps assume that welfare-institutional factors alongside society-level cultural factors (such as the degree of familialism) may also be associated with subjective experiences of loneliness on an individual level. Previous research on such cross-level associations however still remains scant. Therefore we explore loneliness among older Europeans from different welfare regimes by testing the association between loneliness in older people (60+) and various socio-demographic, social and health-related indicators on the one hand, while simultaneously controlling for various welfare-institutional and cultural characteristics on a context level on the other. We employ regression models to estimate these associations on the basis of the latest European Social Survey (ESS) Data from 2014. We argue that the associations between loneliness in older people and individual variables are embedded in larger cultural and welfare-institutional contexts. An investigation of these complex interactions and

connections is therefore warranted for a deeper understanding of the prevalence of older people's loneliness in a comparative setting

Socio-economic and health determinants of elder abuse

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The starting point of the project underlying this communication is the need to fill in the gap on elder abuse studies, focusing on the effects of the socio-economic crisis. The broad research hypothesis is the recent economic recession increases the risk for those that are already at structural risk and it brings additional strain translating into increased prevalence. The research project will start from the EPIPorto database. EPIPorto is a cohort of 2485 adult residents in Porto, Portugal. It will focus on the elderly participants from the initial cohort with the specific purpose of: reassessing their socio-economic conditions and testing if the decline or deterioration of those has had any impact on to the occurrence of aggressive and abusive behavior; analyzing general health indicators, their effects as determinants of vulnerability towards abuse; characterizing the neighborhoods where individuals live, according to their socio-economic status, in order to identify risk factors associated with these areas.

This communication intends to show the first results of the project and discuss if this is a cluster effect of accumulation of socio-economic disadvantages and health conditions that together increase the vulnerability of older people and the risk of abuse.

RN01 & RN13 | Session 09a JOINT SESSION: How do Increasing Childlessness and Limited Family Support Affect Older Adults?

Support networks of childless older people in Europe

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Research on the social networks of childless (older) people up to now produced quite ambivalent results – especially in comparison to parents and in older age. There are studies claiming that there is no real difference between childless people and parents in terms of wellbeing. Others found that social networks of parents and childless are similar and that the childless elderly receive as much support from their social network as parents do. Some, however, do find

differences and claim – almost – the exact opposites: childless people feel worse, they have smaller networks, receive less support, etc. With the social network module of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) it is now possible to analyze social networks in a comparative study using reliable measures of social networks. We will use this data to analyze if and to what extent childless older people differ in their social networks from parents. Important network measures are the size of the social network, as well as its quality in terms of contact and closeness with its members and the satisfaction with one's social network. The analyses show that childless older people have somewhat smaller networks than parents, are also less satisfied with their social networks, are not as close with their members and have less contact with them. We thus find substantial differences between parents and childless older people concerning their social networks apart from the lack of children.

Students' attitudes about ageing and intentions to work with older adults after graduation

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The increase of older population has two important implications for health care and social work students: (1) an increase demand for social workers and health care professionals; (2) the need for social workers and health care professionals to be prepared for working with old people and for dealing with the changes that this ageing will bring to all settings and fields of practice. Now, the attitudes of social workers, doctors, nurses and physiotherapists toward old people can have a significant impact on the quality the services they render. Research conducted in several countries has shown that health care and social work students, exhibit negative or neutral attitudes towards the elderly and are reluctant to work with them after graduation because they consider not to be a priority area and belittling in terms of status and unattractive as occupation. Is this also true of the Portuguese case? In the present study the Kogan Attitudes toward Old People Scale (1961) was applied to 620 social work, medical, nursing and physiotherapy Portuguese university students.

The aim is (1) - Present some of the results thus obtained, namely with regard to the relationship between the students' intentions to work with older adults after graduation and (a) age; (b) gender; (c) attitudes towards old people; (d) had lived with grandparents; (e) contact with older adults and (2) characteristics of two typologies: i) students who would prefer not to work with older persons and; ii) students who would like to work professionally with them after graduation resulted from using the Latent Class Model and the BIC (Bayes' Information Criterion).

The different faces of childlessness in later life

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Childlessness in later life is the subject of widely held misconceptions. One of the most misleading ones is that childless elderly people are all of one kind. Contrary to this assumption, we show that parental status is a continuum, ranging from full childlessness across several intermediary conditions to full current natural parenthood.

In a study of the elderly population across 11 European countries based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we show that "social parents" (i.e., people who have no natural children but who have adopted, foster, or stepchildren) are more similar to natural parents than to non-parents. Family recomposition thus does not seem to inhibit intergenerational exchanges as long as social parents have sufficient contact with their social children. In contrast, parents who have lost contact with their children – natural or otherwise – or have survived them have a heightened demand for formal care in later life.

In a second study based on the US Health and Retirement Study (HRS), we analyze how childlessness affects the likelihood that disabled elderly people receive informal care, and nondisabled ones anticipate future informal care. In general, the results do not hold up the claim that in the US non-parents face significant support deficits in old age. Compared to natural parents, step-parents get less help from their children but more support from their partners. The analysis of support expectations reveals that parents as well as childless people tend to overestimate the availability of informal care in case of need.

RN01 & RN16 | Session 10a JOINT SESSION: European Health Policy and Ageing Societies: Challenges and Opportunities

Family Strategies for Care Giving for Older People with Intellectual Disability (ID), within 'post-institutional' Ireland

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Background

Over the past number of decades there has been a significant increase in the life expectancy of people with an ID. Within contemporary 'post-institutional' Irish society, families are now the primary providers of caregiving support for people with an ID. However, as

people with an ID age so too do their families, making family caregiving more difficult and complex. This paper examines the caregiving capacity of parent and sibling carers for their ageing family member with an ID.

Methods

Situated within the larger parent study population of IDS TILDA (Intellectual Disability Supplement to The Irish Longitudinal Database on Ageing), a qualitative study, comprising of focus groups and semi-structured interviews was conducted with a purposive sample of parent and sibling carers (n=17) of older people with an ID.

Results

Irish family caregiving capacity was compromised by contemporary carer support systems.

The majority of families articulated that they represented the last remnant of family caregiving capacity existing within the family.

Few families have definitively formulated future care plans, and where plans do exist these are predominantly aspirational in nature.

Families anticipated future crisis management and foresaw a strong possibility of their family member with an ID requiring residential care provision (out-of-family home) at some point in the future.

This raises the possibility and risk of a re-emergence of institutional / poorly planned care provision for older people with an ID.

Development of Living Labs in health and autonomy in France

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Since 10 years, the number of Living Labs is increasing in Europe. A Living Lab is characterized by a wide network of stakeholders, shared governance, private-public- people partnerships (PPPP) and user-centered (or user-driven) methodology. The goals of these structures are to produce open innovation for users and to solve the European Paradox (linking deep research and commercial activities).

There are several types of Living Labs, for an example in Smart Cities, for green IT or for health & autonomy. These last organization aims to develop technological solutions / products to gap the loss of autonomy and to promote a "well ageing" society for elderly people. Indeed, the ageing of population is becoming a priority for public health policy. But we observe that Living Labs in health and autonomy come from a bottom-up dynamic. The specific place of user in the center of the methodology reveals an empowerment process and the will to build a health democracy.

The objective of this communication is to mapping Living Labs and their uses and to ask what is exactly a Living Labs and what is his weight in the traditional health system. We base on our fieldwork in different French Living Labs (actor's shadowing, interviews, participating observation...) to conduct our reflection.

Does Socio-Economic Status Influence Grip Strength in Older Europeans? Analysing the Links between Education and Objective Health

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Using data from the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), this study examines the links between objective health, measured by maximal isometric hand grip strength, and socio-economic position. This paper investigates the relation between education and health via both (1) direct and (2) indirect pathways through other socio-economic aspects like occupational status or income as well as (3) through behavioural risk factors such as smoking, heavy drinking, physical inactivity and obesity. Maximal isometric hand grip strength has proven to be a reliable predictor of functional disability, morbidity and mortality (Rantanen et al. 1999, Griffith et al. 1989, Sasaki et al. 2007). Therefore, repeated grip strength measures are used in this paper to examine whether differences in objective health can be related to socio-economic position. Preliminary results confirm the positive association between education and objective health. However the educational effect grows significantly smaller when adding other socio-economic factors. Thus, a large part of the effect is mediated through occupational status and income. In accordance with the literature, higher occupational status is related with better health on every level of the social gradient. Additionally, it can be shown that individual health behaviour also plays a dominant role. Although smoking is not significantly associated with grip strength, health inequalities due to educational differences can partly be explained by health risking behaviour like drinking, physical inactivity and obesity, all of which are negatively associated with objective health.

Effects of Norwegian companies' initiatives to postpone retirement

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Partly in order to offset the reduced labour supply following ageing populations, policy objectives in most OECD countries are shifting towards providing good incentives and supports to work for those who can (downplaying income provision for those who cannot work and their families). In addition, public activation strategies are supplemented by companies which introduce strategies for managing less healthy workers and an ageing workforce. Since introducing the "Inclusive Working life" agreement in 2001, a growing number of Norwegian employers have introduced workplace measures and arrangements in an attempt to facilitate prolonged employment for

elderly employees and employees with ill health. The relationship between such measures and sickness absence appears minor (Midtsundstad & Nielsen 2014). However, interventions reduce disability enrollment (Midtsundstad & Nielsen 2016). In addition, individual measures (e.g. extra days off and extra pay) offered to older workers from age 62, delay retirement (Hermansen 2014, Hermansen & Midtsundstad 2016). Midtsundstad et al. (2012), however, found that offering retention measures to older employees do not impact early retirement patterns. There is a need for more knowledge on the effects of retention measures provided by employers. In this paper we will utilize two linked data sources: a company survey on employer strategies to postpone retirement with a panel of employee register data on labour force participation, income sources and more. By means of this dataset we can study if and how changes in employer strategies translate into changes in disability and retirement rates. In this paper we study the effect of four particular strategies on retirement behavior; less physical/psychological demanding work, more flexible work, supplementary education, and reduced work hours.

**RN01 & RN21 | Session 11b JOINT SESSION:
Advanced Quantitative Analysis in Ageing
Research**

Multiple mediation in the relation between socio-economic position and health

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Good health is one of the key qualities of life, but opportunities to be and remain healthy are unequally distributed across socio-economic groups. The role of the social network as potential mechanism in the pathway from the socio-economic position (SEP) to health has derived little attention. This study examines whether structural and/or functional characteristics of the social network mediates the effect of socio-economic position (SEP) on physical health. Data comprise 4,534 men and 4,690 women aged between 40 and 81 participating in the Life course, Aging and Generation study (NorLAG). We apply multiple mediation models (Preacher and Hayes, 2008) to evaluate the relative importance of each network characteristic. Our results indicate clear socio-economical patterns in the social network. The network of men and women with higher SEP better protects against loneliness, which is related to better physical health. The effects of the network on health are similar in younger and older people, but the explained variance of health in older people is only

half of that of middle-aged people, indicating that other factors than SEP become more important for health at older age. Based on estimates with the multiple mediation model we concluded that the function of the network is more important for physical health than its structure. Multiple mediation analyses appeared to be a helpful analytical strategy to test the tenability of multiple mediators simultaneously.

Assessing the quality of SHARE survey data. The impact of aging on measurement error

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In an aging society, the availability of good quality survey data is key. In particular, longitudinal surveys of older people are very powerful research resources to study social inequalities and monitor older people's health conditions. It is not surprising that a number of longitudinal surveys of older people has been conducted in recent decades, both in the U.S. and in Europe.

The relevance of these surveys is undisputed. However, there are very few studies that systematically assessed data quality in longitudinal surveys of older people (Kalwij, 2010; Gaertner et al., 2015).

This paper aims to evaluate the quality of the survey data in the Survey for Health and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). We draw on Lynn and Lugtig (2016)' theoretical framework to assess the effect of aging, and in particular, of changes in respondent cognitive functions, on a number of indicators of measurement error, including item non response and answers to open ended questions. Controlling for age and educational level, we expect to find a positive relationship between a deterioration in cognitive functioning and the occurrence of measurement error. We use Wave 1, 2, 4 and 5 of SHARE data. We intend to employ a set of multilevel models and, in particular, to use growth curve models (GCM) which are appropriate statistical techniques to model change in a dynamic framework. We consider as independent variables a set of indicators of cognitive function, i.e., ability in verbal fluency and numeracy skills.

A life-course approach to the study of paid work, informal care provision, volunteering and civic participation in mid to later life in Britain

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In light of population ageing, policies aimed at

extending working lives are being implemented in numerous countries around the world. In the UK, the state pension age has been delayed and pathways to early retirement have been restricted. However, given older adults' substantial contributions to unpaid activities, such as informal care and volunteering, longer working lives may have repercussions for engagement in these activities. Previous research on the relationship between paid and unpaid activities has predominantly focused on single activities and taken a short-term perspective.

We examine mid to later life pathways of engagement in paid work, informal care provision, volunteering and civic participation. Engagement pathways are modelled through two-stage latent class analysis, using longitudinal data from the British Household Panel Survey and Understanding Society (1991-2015). In addition, drawing on the life course perspective, we assess how engagement pathways are related to gender, socioeconomic position, health and labour market and family life-course experiences, in order to understand how dimensions of cumulative (dis)advantage shape inequalities in engagement in later life.

Results suggest that a life-course perspective is needed when studying engagement in unpaid activities at a later age, as earlier levels of involvement determine engagement in later life. Furthermore, findings highlight the importance of inequalities in engagement as health and socioeconomic position are related to mid to later life engagement. Pathways of higher engagement in paid and unpaid activities characterise the experience of a small proportion of our sample who enjoy better health and hold higher socioeconomic position. Implications for the promotion of active ageing and current trends of increasing labour market participation at older ages are discussed.

Prevalence of loneliness, activities engagement and life satisfaction in later life: A snapshot from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)

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This current study examines the relationships between loneliness, social and cognitive activities engagement, and life satisfaction among respondents to the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) wave 5. A total sample of 16,448 male and 19,952 female aged 65 to 103 years from 15 European countries was analyzed. We used a multiple questionnaire items to measure activities engagement, loneliness, and life satisfaction among the respondents. A series of multiple regressions and a technique of structural equation modeling (SEM) were employed to examine the hypothesized relationships among study variables. Results indicated that across different indicators of activities engagement, there were significant path coefficients

toward the measure of loneliness; for those who more frequently participated in educational or training courses and sport or social clubs in the past year, they were less likely to experience loneliness. The measures of activities engagement and loneliness were significantly associated with life satisfaction, but different ways. Activities engagement positively affected life satisfaction ($p < .01$), while loneliness negatively influenced life satisfaction among the elderly ($p < .001$). We also found activities engagement was a significant mediating factor in the association between loneliness and life satisfaction. Study findings reinforced the important role of remaining activities in seniors' quality of life. This suggests that we should promote sustainable community programmes to help the elderly more engage in social activities and better cope with loneliness.

RN02 - Sociology of the Arts

RN02 | Session 01a Gendered Inequalities and Careers in the Arts

Beyond artistic vocation : A gender admission process of men and women candidates to an artistic career

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Women visual artists tend to disappear from the top of artistic rankings and continue to have a dominated position in the contemporary visual art world. Yet about half of the French visual artists are women, and french art schools have been predominantly feminine for the past thirty years. In this presentation, I analyze the ways gender differences emerge in professional trajectories through the analysis of one particular moment that precedes the entrance into an artistic career, the admission to art school. I observed the admission interviews of 87 candidates and the jury deliberations. Some professors and 50 former students of the school were interviewed too. Observing the oral admission exam to the École des Arts Plastiques reveals the criteria used by jury members to decide between those who can attempt an artistic career and outsiders. I show that women face gendered representations. This may affect early on their experience in art school and their future artistic career.

The arts, a men's world. Gender inequalities in artists' labour markets

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The artistic labour market is characterized by a-typical employment conditions, often demanding extreme flexibility and resulting in uncertain and precarious career prospects. Over the past years there has been an increase in studies on this precarious position of creative workers. These studies invariably point at elements such as under-payment, unemployment, multiple job holding, difficulties with copyrights, contract negotiations and many more. Also, they all point out that this precarious situation affects female artists more than their male counterparts.

Most of these studies focus on one specific discipline, in this paper we will use a comparative approach. To this end, we rely on data gathered in 2014 by means

of an online survey among 2706 professional artists in Flanders. Artists active in different arts disciplines (audio-visual arts, visual arts, music, literature and performing arts) participated in this study. In our paper, we first describe the gender differences in employment conditions (artistic vs. non-artistic activities, unemployment, income, job satisfaction) in the studied arts disciplines and examine which disciplines are more female-friendly than others. Secondly, we examine which features cause these gender differences and which aspects have an influence on female artistic careers. By means of multivariate statistical analysis we look at supporting as well as inhibiting factors (working conditions, domestic conditions, education and training, ...) of female artistic careers.

Female Filmmakers' Challenges in Creative Work. Cases of Hungarian Female Filmmakers from Romania

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Female filmmakers are still underrepresented in East European film production, and the factors influencing their entrance to the film production field, as well as their success or failure to remain active in the field needs to be examined. This is an important aim of our research titled Hungarian Female Filmmakers in Eastern European Film Production. In this study, qualitative interviews were conducted with female filmmakers working as directors, script-writers, producers, editors or actresses. Besides this small-sample in-depth interviewing, we also selected a sample of relevant press interviews made with our interviewees and we conducted a thematic analysis of these articles, in order to compare the result with our previous findings. Besides the entrance and 'survival' strategies in the film production, another important focus of our study was on creative female filmmaking practices. Do they see their creative work as a teamwork-based activity or an individual struggle? How do they perceive their own role in the creative process, decision-making, fundraising, promotion and other aspects? How does their gender and minority background (female Hungarian filmmakers from Romania) influence the above mentioned aspects? What is the role of international cooperation in their filmmaking possibilities and practices? We also examined how they use their own related personal experiences in their films, especially the fact that some of them are also characterized by geographic mobility. Finally, we used the 2016 research report of the EWA (European Women's Audiovisual Network) referring to female directorial participation in six national film industries in Europe as a background to contextualize our own results.

RN02 | Session 01b Solidarities in the Arts**The Art of Organic Solidarity: The Fall of 'Solidarity Forever' and the Rise of Collaborative Organising and Participatory Art?**

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This paper examines the relationship between art and labour organising. Historically, there has been only a limited use of art linked to labour organising. We argue that a key reason for this has been the disjuncture between uniform mechanical solidarity and art works, which tend to be cultural expressions open to multiple readings. If the future of labour organising should lie with a new form of organic collaborative solidarity, does this open up a new space for the role of art in labour organising? We address this first conceptually by articulating an ideal type of the art of organic solidarity – an array of participatory art practices that are symbiotic with organising for collaborative organic solidarity. Then we consider the utility of this ideal type in the analysis of an extreme case - Justice For Domestic Workers, a self-help group of migrant domestic workers in London which prioritises organic solidarity. We draw on extensive ethnographic research of this case. In this case, art was constructed as a safe space for participation, in which both individual and collective identities of workers were articulated, and in which a form of cognitive questioning took place. We show that the use of art in this case appears successful and sustainable. We argue that the successful use of art in this case stemmed from the symbiosis between the flat participative (related to organic solidarity) modes of both organising and art use. We conclude that there is likely to be more opportunity for art in labour organising in an era where organic solidarity is emphasised than existed in the era when the mechanical 'Solidarity Forever' was the song to be sung.

Experiences of Solidarity: Narrations of three Art Initiatives from Ankara

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Art initiatives could be seen as the smallest organisational agents that have the power to forge a change within the art-world together with the subjective presence of the artists. Specifically by their accepted organisational model that is mostly spontaneous in time, small-group in size, independent and non-hierarchical in decision making procedures, open-ended, non-deterministic and practical in objectives, and interdisciplinary in participation that eventuates in most needed solidarity formations. Art initiatives have the capacity to make critiques of

the artistic field from within; that is, they raise their voice to the already excepted rules, regulations and laws and implementations on the art-field. As associations thus they force others on the field to question the artistic practice, production and dissemination of works of art within the art-world. Utilizing various disciplines, their criticisms not only influence the artistic field but also carry over the concepts and issues that the social opposition put forward.

Although they are flexible, nomadic, free floating, seeking collective action and co-existence and new organisational forms within the highly nested and oppressed environment of neo-liberal politics, artist initiatives and artist-run spaces still needs a sustainable ground at least on practical levels.

Taken into consideration of the basic characteristics of artist initiatives and artist-run spaces this paper examines in theory and practice the current position and their future expectations in terms of their political stand, organizational forms, experiences and narrations of two art initiatives, Avareler and Ankara-Art Initiative and an artist-run space, Torun from Ankara that has been lasted more than five years and still active in Ankara, Turkey.

Art, solidarity and civil rights. Theatre as community response.

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What can be the contributions of the sociology of the arts at the present critical juncture for a democratic Europe, in a time of great uncertainty, loss of rights for many populations and a widespread experience of destructuring institutions. If institutions are meant to be the structure from which the leading values of countries can be represented, what does implies their actual fading away? According to Jean Duvignaud the social function of artistic creation is that "elle vise à créer de la socialité"(Duvignaud 1965:54). Duvignaud defines three types of esthetic attitude: the first implies the relation between aesthetic experience and social space, in which is considered the dialogue between the different signs proposed by artists and the audience. Theatre is the artistical form which assumes this form of community holder: «Cette fraternité devenue irréalisable, prend la forme d'une attitude créatrice efficace, mais en tant que nostalgie d'un communion perdue, en tant que rêve interdit sans cesse avivé par un désir irrépressible de fusion affective» (Duvignaud 1965: 83). The consequent frustration after the division of labour, the social stratification, the extremely specialized jobs of contemporaneity, the need of sharing spaces and experience has changed social needs. In the theatre there is a reflexing communication which merges communication and participation into one single action, reaching for a clear social role: which is to bring to life the existant underlying relations of social movements and social change. This paper will inquire how and if the work of contemporary theatre in Italy

assumes this role of reflexing communication bringing into life deep relation between social issues.

Hear it from themselves: the impact of arts on equality

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How do arts-based initiatives influence artists and artistic professions? This question stems from the ArtsEqual–research project (2015-2020) in Finland. Currently Finnish culture is described more capitalistic than ever before in its history. This means implementing “hard values” in many sectors of Society. At the same time there is a widespread conversation and political will to support arts-based opportunities for people of all ages. The key issue here is what does equality really mean when looked at through these kinds of projects. How does art develop solidarity in every day life inside a fast paced Society? Artists are at the center of these questions, they are the people who make things happen with their professional skills. What kind of opportunities have they described to happen in the field? How do they understand the impacts of arts in different frames? To answer these questions, I have based my presentation on semi-structured research interviews of artists, who work in participatory, applied or community art fields. The total amount of interviews is 39. The interview themes include artists’ working habits and practices, their outlooks and impressions on the debate of autonomous and applied art, and their experiences of multi-professional collaboration in arts initiatives (especially in the public sector). What about artists themselves - in what way do they experience the meaning of art in their hybrid identities. How does aesthetical thinking connect with political missions.

(www.artsequal.fi)

RN02 | Session 01c Artistic Production, Creativity, Skills and Practice

Creating in the studio. Artists’ studios and the flow of creativity

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As a contribution to a deeper understanding of the art worlds, this paper aims to give a comprehensive account of the flows between the materiality of contemporary visual artists’ studios and creativity in the process of art production. Following on Latour, Deleuze and Guattari theoretical frameworks, I consider the relationship between visual artists and their studios in order to give a new spin to the much neglected concept of creativity in the sociology of art. As contemporary visual artists’ work practices involve sites and modes of production, the materiality of the space becomes an actor in the creation process. Due to this, I conceptualize creativity as a social product,

an assemblage in which various human and non-human actors are involved. Drawing on interviews with artists and observations of artistic spaces, I examine how in these spaces the artist initiates creatively the experiencing of the space not only as an object, but also as a thing that is part of the artistic creation process. The space, through its materiality, becomes part of the artistic creation and a link in the creativity process. Not only a work place or physical container for creation and contemplation, the studio reveals the complex relationship between materials and forces in the process of art making.

The Craft of Performing Artists: Skill, Identity and the Learning Curve

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What are the skills a professional performing artist needs? How are these developed? How do the performers subjectively describe and interpret their learning process and creative practices? Artists are immersed in specific intersubjective aesthetics, conceptions of artistic work, and common sense alike. The contemporary art market is impregnated by an individualism that revolves around the glorification of feeling and emotion. Singularity (Simmel, 1908, Heinich, 2014) and distinction (Bourdieu, 1979) are crucial, and the body –with what is perceived as its intrinsic individuality– is taken as a tool for thinking as well as the place for creativity. Still, Feyerabend (1987) regards the myth of creativity as a recent historical construction. Williams (1985) shows how in the wake of 19th century division of labor the adjective “expert” evolved into the noun “expertise”. The Romantic artist becomes an expert when capable of producing and communicating a certain form of cognition and action that does not belong to everyday life. This professional way of seeing (Goodwin, 1994), moving (Dreyfus, 1998) and doing (Sennett, 2012) lies at the root of expert creative practices. How do performers make sense of their creative process and its cultivation? In our contribution, we provide a comparative discourse analysis of two collectives of performing artists –namely musicians and dancers– based on around 100 semi-structured biographical interviews conducted in Italy and the UK. We identify the cultural topoi that define artists’ narratives, and look at commonalities and contradictions. Finally, we propose a learning curve model that shows how identity and expertise co-evolve along social patterns of skill acquisition and legitimization.

A sociology of causal attribution in music performance: a case study

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This paper develops a sociological and cultural approach to causal attribution in learning, practicing and performing on a music instrument, proposing a new approach to a yet under-researched topic in music performance and education.

Attribution theory refers to the causes people invoke to explain the success or failure of their actions, and has been typically approached by psychology and social psychology (Heider, 1958; Weiner, 1974).

What students, teachers and performing musicians think to be the reasons of why something is 'difficult' to play may be influential upon their attitude and motivation to learn, practice and perform. For historical reasons, the viola has gained in the past the reputation of being a particularly problematic instrument to play. As will be shown, this created a tendency to attribute causes of technical and musical difficulties to the viola itself because of its supposedly inherent 'limitations'. That fact may have a negative impact upon the efficacy of practicing and creativity in problem-solving, and the player's ability to overcome difficulties in instrumental technique and musical performance. This study draws on empirical analysis of real-time data (video recorded lessons), audio and video interviews with players, documentary analysis, and ethnographic evidence. It considers music history, internalization processes and habitus (Bourdieu, 1977; Wacquant, 2004), representations and discourses (Durkheim, 1898; Moscovici, 1981), as well as the players' actual practices (Zembylas, 2014).

This sociocultural approach to the psycho-social process of attribution wishes to contribute to open the black-box of the tacit dimensions of artistic practices and work, unveiling constraints upon performance, learning and teaching that musicians themselves may not be aware of.

Before stardom. Informal collectives as vehicles of biographical mobility

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This paper aims to reflect on a stage found in the life histories of renowned visual and performance artists with whom I conducted a series of autobiographical narrative interviews. Before establishing relations with an institutionalized and professionalized art world, my interviewees participated in at least one vibrant collective based on shared beliefs, strong bonds and regular meetings, competing for mutually acknowledged stakes and taking positions within structures resembling a field.

Among the vivid cases I would like to describe there was a radical neo-avant-garde art subculture with punk sensibilities established during Polish martial law in early 1980s; a vigorous nation-wide performance art circuit working without institutional support in early 1990s; but also, an amateur theatrical scene in a peripheral post-communist town or even a provincial cycling club.

In these collectives one can find aspects of strategic action fields (N. Fligstein & D. McAdam), thought collectives (L. Fleck), counterpublics producing their own counterdiscourses (N. Fraser) or a self-organized dark matter (G. Sholette). As their participants, my interviewees underwent intensive secondary socialization, learned social skills (Fligstein & McAdam) and built their subcultural capital (S. Thornton) but also explored new forms of being together. This contributed to their cultural mobility (P. DiMaggio), built new layers of their habitus (P. Bourdieu) or enriched their heritage of dispositions (B. Lahire). Thus, such informal collectives could become „vehicles of multidimensional biographical mobility” – what displaces individuals across class structure, discursive formations and positions within social fields – and enabled them to become the most prominent figures of the local art world.

RN02 | Session 02a Site-Specific Art & Public Space (Panel)

Urban Experiments in Times of Crisis: The Case of Svolou's Neighbourhood Initiative in Thessaloniki/Greece

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This participatory action research, critically engages with issues of community-building and place-making. It describes the development of an urban experiment that takes place in inner Thessaloniki. It is organised by a bottom-up neighbourhood initiative, which was founded in 2013, by a group of locals. Influenced by respective cultural practices that take place in Barcelona, our main action is a collective dinner. The first challenge that emerged in our discussions was whether it was possible to transfer in a sustainable way a cultural activity from another city of the European south to Thessaloniki. Apparently, this pilot urban experiment created a more fertile ground for carrying out various activities in the neighbourhood. Gradually, this enabled us to establish a new neighbourhood identity, by combining various local and socio-cultural attributes. Nowadays, our focus is to find ways that can add to individual responsibility, collective sensitivity and 'sociological imagination' towards the commons. Arguably, the denaturation of respective neighbourhood initiatives can create a spreading domino effect, dragging the history of this city in a new era of participation and solidarity; challenging the social conventions; strengthening social ties; creating a new relationship with public space. In Greece, due to the lack of a permanent institutional framework, people can't (re-)produce in a sustainable fashion applicable actions that will respond to their individual needs and provide solutions to the collective problems of their place of residence. To this end, to what extent neighbourhood initiatives can present an alternative way of cities' management and citizens' participation in the midst of a more-than-financial crisis?

Artistic re-appropriation of public space in Turkish scenes: the case of site-specific experiences in Istanbul

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Nowadays, it seems much more appropriate to define politics beyond its representative liberal democratic meaning, as the right to have a say and have a right to behave for a collective life. In line with this, art itself begins to become a new way of refusing and challenging the traditional ways of doing politics. Thus, the collective spirit emerging out of the long lasting relationship of art and politics is combined and interacted with the unintended, unexpected features of new paths of doing politics. In this process, public space have a crucial role in such new cognitive maps of existence. Public space turned into a concrete presentation which is occupied, appropriated by those who had no right to be a part of it before. Related to that, site- specific theatrical performances with their usage of the space, bodily existence and expression within that space, contingency directly or indirectly to that transformation and have a potential to trigger a kind of collective impact on audiences. From that perspective site-specific performances can be considered more as a cipher of art and politics relation than as an artistic gender. It is possible to understand the impact of space on body expressions and bodily existence of performance by looking at the recent site-specific productions on Turkish art scene. This presentation aims to examine the political and emancipative aspects of selected site- specific performances in Turkey, in İstanbul from 1990's to now on. This analysis will include a media research about the performances, in-depth interviews made by the authors, and personal experiences of the authors as a spectator of the performances.

Artistic Interventions: Affirmative Over-Identification as Tactics of Critique

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Since 2010 the Austrian activist group "Die Freunde des Wohlstands" (Friends of Wealth, FoW) carries out artistic interventions in public space. During these interventions they pledge – among others – for lower property taxes and compulsory labor for the unemployed. Only at second glance it becomes clear that the group works with the technique of affirmative over-identification (AOI). By taking over dominant discourses put forward by the economic and political elites and exaggerating them slightly, they challenge and criticize the ideological basis of these discourses.

The paper is structured as follows: Based on the literature on AIO I identify four functions of AIO, namely 1) the creation of distance between the discourse at stake and the audience by means of a

complete collapse of distance, 2) semiotic sabotage of the language and signs used in that discourses, 3) emphasis on the responsibility of the audience regarding the interpretation of the intervention due to its ambivalence, and 4) the possibility to break up and reconstruct discourses. Subsequently, I analyze the artistic interventions of FoW in terms of content, implementation and use of AIO and possible affects. In particular, FoW aim at directing attention on neoliberal, classist and elitist discourses by spontaneously confronting its audience with condensed content of that sort in order to trigger critical reactions. Finally, drawing on Rancière's notion of the political, I consider artistic over-identification a form of critical political art, as it challenges the "distribution of the sensible" (Rancière 2006).

Participatory theatre, urban exclusions, and youth (re)claiming the city

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Drawing on a participatory theatre project with youth in what is known as Afrikanerbuurt, a neighbourhood in Rotterdam, this research highlights the processes that work to other and exclude Black and Muslim youth from full belonging, and spotlights the ways in which youth are fighting back to (re)claim space in Dutch society. In the context of the migration crisis in Europe, first- and second-generation racialized and Muslim youth navigate varying barriers to belonging and citizenship: while they hold de facto legal citizenship, their de jure citizenship (social membership) is questioned (Arendt 1951; Somers 2008). Discourses of tolerance and danger, the archetype of "good" citizens, and everyday racism work to other certain bodies (Ahmed 2004; Brown 2008; Essed 1991; Thobani 2007; Wekker 2016). At the same time, cities are becoming important sites of belonging and hyper-diversity (Holston & Appadurai 1999; Tasan Kok et al 2014). In this presentation, I will look at how Black and Muslim youth "talk back" to these processes of othering through theatre. In co-creating and co-producing a theatre production, youth participated in, and facilitated, public conversations on (re)making and (re)claiming urban sites and modes of belonging. This presentation will examine the ways in which participatory theatre allows and disallows for expressions of belonging, subjectivities, citizenship, and resistance. It will also analyze performative ethnography's potential to transform public city space.

Crip art in public space

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The cultural ecologies of the last three decades, motivated for a posthistoric turn of the arts, have ousted the estetic aspect and have caused an opening to multiple creative channels. This diversity of

means, include facilities, videos, performances, happenings, flashmobs...., that ignored the museum, temple of power masked for the beauty, and also public spaces in which only keep in mind the public as observer. These practices have occupied the streets and the public spaces in the cities, questioning the treat between author/work and author/spectator. And, the social movements, tired of the inefficiency of the public politics, have found in this art their creative way of protest and transformation.

So, the crip movement, with the appropriation of the "crip" term, has questioned the compulsory organic and functional body, also has found in this art the tool for such deconstruction. Dragging their bodies to the steps of the Washington's Capitol, making flashmobs of crip dance in public spaces, are some artistic examples of this movement in an international level. Inside Europe, in Spain, the "Marchas de la diversidad funcional" or the flashmobs of "Trayectos" festival, have showed these processes. These are so examples about art in streets and public spaces of the cities and which put in first place the bodies dissolving their normality and showing the diversity.

RN02 | Session 02b Institutionalization and Innovation in Cultural Industries

The dynamics of dance: a cross-national comparison of the institutionalization of electronic/dance music in the US and UK

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The historical development of electronic/dance music raises an interesting empirical puzzle: while "house" and "techno" music originally emerged in the early to mid-1980s in local music scenes of Chicago, Detroit and New York, the institutionalization and commercialization of this genre occurred predominantly in the UK and other European countries. In this paper we aim to account for the difference between the "successful" trajectory of dance music scenes in the UK compared to the scene development in US. Which factors enabled or constrained the development of the scene-based genre into an industry-genre in the UK, and why did it fail to make this transition in the US? We draw upon theoretical frameworks from social movement analysis and organizational studies to show how the interaction between established field structures and processes of social movement/scene development can account for cross-national variations in the trajectory of dance. We especially focus on cross-national difference in two exogenous field structures that helped and/or blocked the trajectory of dance music: the opportunities provided by the media field and recording industry field. The analysis shows that, paradoxically, the commercial market structure that inhibited the successful commercialization of dance in the US provided chances for the success of dance in the UK due to its specific constellation of the media field.

A cinema made in Europe? On the creation, production and marketing of contemporary Greek cinema.

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Recent film production has been greatly influenced by the European Union's legislation, funding and programs such as Creative Europe. This presentation examines the strategies used to create, produce, distribute and promote a number of recent Greek films that have become widely associated with the label «New Greek Wave» or «Weird Cinema». We will first explore the context and the agents in the specific art market that have enabled the emergence of a particular trend in Greek cinema, discussing the advent of a new generation of filmmakers and producers nurtured by European cultural projects and mobility and their ability to make aesthetic virtue out of economic necessity. Special insight will be given to the training, development and funding activities available to European directors and producers to develop and promote their works at an international level (training initiatives, talent campuses, script and project development labs, professional networks, databases, on line platforms, etc). The role played by festival markets, co-production schemes but also world sales agents in the further promotion and commercial exploitation of these films will be also discussed. Our analysis results from the extensive study of scientific literature, national and international film reviews, European institutions and gatekeepers' public discourse and advertising material. Arguably, all these European initiatives and emerging "art worlds" have a great impact not only on the global exposure of contemporary Greek Cinema but also on the artistic practices and identity of the creative process. This research project was funded by the European Parliament (MEP G. Grammatikakis).

Clients and Film Production Networks

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Filmmakers and production networks have often found themselves at the heart of academic debates around flexible work due to the project-based organisation of the film industries. Indeed, as a means of reducing uncertainty over securing future work, filmmakers are flexibly specialized (Christopherson and Storper), form semi-permanent workgroups (Blair), and collaborate repeatedly with colleagues from successful projects. Filmmaking careers are "crafted" over time (Jones) in social network markets (Potts et al) characterised by significant overlap between different 'types' of work such as television, film and advertising. Little attention has been given to the sheer number and variety of clients filmmakers and production networks are commissioned by, however. Based on an ethnography

of networks of film production in Beirut, I investigate how filmmakers 'manage' this variety of clients. By drawing upon social network analytic techniques of block modelling and the concept of structural equivalence, I demonstrate how different clients influence the structure of the production network in different phases of the production process (cf Santagata). Further, I argue that client management is a considerable part of production work that filmmakers and production networks take under serious consideration during the production process and between projects. As successful as certain projects might be, the decision-making process on future work is also shaped by the filmmakers' and production networks' evaluation of the 'fit' between them and the client.

RN02 | Session 02c The Power of (D)evaluation in the Arts

Contextualising evaluations in the arts

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Art worlds encompass a variety of evaluative practices, since artworks are valued in different contexts and for different purposes. Appreciation or devaluation result from social negotiations that take place in institutional settings. It is therefore essential that the analysis of evaluation processes explicitly focuses on the structuring role of such practical contexts (see Lamont 2012).

In my presentation I will highlight three typical evaluative situations:

- art criticism, that is to say aesthetic evaluation in public media
- the art market, that is to say (mainly) monetary evaluation within business organisations
- public funding, that is to say aesthetic, monetary and political evaluation in public funding agencies or councils.

These different contexts, purposes and institutional settings form cognitive and practical trajectories that pre-structure evaluating acts (see Thévenot 2007; Heinich 2014). Such structural bonds (e.g. to organisational interests, to cultural political objectives, to business strategy) do not necessarily have to be restrictive; yet they represent guides that cannot easily be ignored. Thus professionals (art critics, art dealers and managers, art administrators etc.) are aware that their own evaluative decisions will be subject to evaluation by their peers and non-peers, who as a rule expect from them to conform to some major evaluative standards shared in their practice community (see Wenger 1998).

do we measure what we treasure?

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Keeping in mind the expression "what is measured is treasured", it is of great importance to reflect on what counts as key indicators of artistic life. To make it concrete: does it include the opera house and prestigious museums only, or also the punk rock scene and the amateur arts?

It seems that, more often than not, what is being measured about artistic life has grown organically, based on (implicitly elitist?) assumptions and on data easily obtainable.

On behalf of the Dutch Ministry of Culture, my project takes a few steps back and in a way asks the question: what is so treasured that it deserves to be measured? The paper will be a kind of mid-term review, and I will very much welcome comments from colleagues

The paper will touch upon how key indicators were identified elsewhere (i.e. in other fields in the Netherlands and with respect to the arts in other cultures), will talk about how I spoke to key figures in the Dutch arts world and will give an update of the key indicators identified and the main issues that arose in doing so.

The impact of film criticism and cultural evaluation on the formation and the emergence of a "Weird Wave" in Greek Cinema

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"Is it just coincidence that the world's most messed-up country is making the world's most messed-up cinema?" The question was raised by film critic Steve Rose at Guardian (2011) concerning contemporary Greek cinema, which has gained great reputation in recent years, including numerous distinctions at festivals, media coverage and an Oscar nomination. First revealed in 2009, Yorgos Lanthimos, with his movie "Dogtooth", symbolizes the coming of a new generation of filmmakers whose creativity and surrealist tendencies have been stimulated and exacerbated by the social and economic crisis. This presentation examines the way journalists and film critics both in Greece and abroad described, evaluated and labeled the emerged "Greek New Wave". In line with cultural evaluation theory, we conducted a content analysis of film reviews in order to explore the criteria that professionals deploy to assess these films. By coding the collected texts using high art and popular aesthetic evaluation criteria and pointing out the forms of language (words and phrasings) used within media discourse, we detected critic's perspectives towards this new phenomenon in order to define their contribution to its formation. We focused on the so-called "weird" aesthetics (a label used by critics to describe a mixture of recurrent elements in both form and content) and the way they were disseminated to the public. Finally, this presentation aims to provide a better understanding of

the role that professional media critics play in the evaluation and subsequent legitimization of cultural products and genres. This research project was funded by the European Parliament (MEP G. Grammatikakis).

The Art Scene of Cluj-Napoca and Art Criticism

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In the context of a nearly non-existing art criticism movement in the city of Cluj-Napoca, Romania, an anonymously project made by the author took place in the spring of 2016. This paper, based on this empirical action, aims to present the development of this initiative and its consequences. The premises of the project revolved around making art criticism visible and facilitating the dialog between art-galleries and their audience. Therefore, the author wrote anonymous fanzines discussing every single gallery's activity for the city of Cluj-Napoca, in an exercise of going back to the beginning of art criticism from the XVIII century, with its anonymous chronicles. The fanzines were left at the opening to the corresponding gallery, and both the reactions of the audience and of the gallery officials were monitored by the author. The end of the project was marked by a public discussion, accessible to the audience, where all the gallery officials were invited for the disclosure of the author's identity and a discussion about the state of art criticism and the relation between art-galleries and their audience. The discussion successfully revealed the local art scene's elitism. In the same time we consider that the project was a success, given the disponibility of some of the galleries to discuss the art criticism and the role of the audience topics, proving that there is interest for art criticism in Cluj-Napoca's art scene.

RN02 | Session 03a Heritage, Memories, Visual Cultures and Cultural Representations (Panel: Lusophone Sociology of the Arts, Part 1/3)

Madureira - Copacabana, Yemanjá: paths of The Queen of the sea

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In this paper we intend to conduct an ethnography of Yemanjá Party of 'Mercadão de Madureira', focusing on photographic records and emphasizing their belonging to african-Brazilian culture. It is a party in process, changing, dialoguing with contemporary society without losing its characteristics which makes it be recognized as a sacred feast and African origin. The patrimonialization process of immaterial culture, cultural policies and visibility of african-Brazilian culture and its commercialization in Brazil makes this

carioca party one of those builders phenomena of african-brazilian ethnicity.

[Em português]

Neste trabalho pretendemos realizar uma etnografia da Festa de Iemanjá do Mercadão de Madureira, privilegiando os registros fotográficos e enfatizando seu pertencimento a cultura afro-brasileira. Trata-se de uma festa em construção, em constante mudança, dialogando com a sociedade contemporânea sem perder suas características que a faz ser reconhecida como uma festa sagrada e de matriz africana. O processo de patrimonialização da cultura imaterial, as políticas culturais e a visibilidade da cultura afro-brasileira e sua mercantilização no Brasil torna essa festa carioca um daqueles fenômenos construtores da etnicidade afro-brasileira.

Brazilian contemporary art: word and visuality

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This research investigates the relation between word and image in the work of some contemporary Brazilian artists, aiming to read their works from the point of view of a certain rupture in the way by which the visuality and the semantics are organized and related. This rupture establishes a new paradigm, in which the relation of identity between word and image in the concretist movement is replaced by the displacement and the difference that each can produce in the other. The idea of "semantic participation" by Hélio Oiticica, presented in the text *General Scheme for the New Objectivity* (1967), can be seen as a milestone in this rupture, in which the identity between word and image gives rise to a relationship in which one does not seek to suppress difference or to integrate it. Instead, Oiticica seeks to incorporate the contexts to the circumscription of art, producing displacements in the divisions that demarcate doing, saying and thinking. This new relationship between word and image will be investigated in works by artists such as José Agripino de Paula, Nuno Ramos, Artur Barrio, Leonilson, Fernanda Gomes and Ricardo Basbaum. The visual-semantic relation is undertaken by these artists in different ways, having in common the fact that all deny the presupposition of a place where image and word are equivalent, affirming in exchange the displacement that each can produce in the other and its singular emergence. Particular works can, paradoxically, illuminate the panoramic view of the visual-semantic relationship in contemporary Brazilian art.

New urban narratives at the public space: art, territoriality and community development in the Flâneur project

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Analyzing a project developed throughout several European cities (“Flâneur – New urban narratives”) which endeavored new approaches to the relation between art, public sphere and local communities through the way creative processes and exhibition devices on public space are displayed, this paper aims to analyze the relation between the artworks produced, the creative processes and the territories and art worlds where they are developed. Their territorial embeddedness, the contribute they bring to community development, and the way they build their relation with photography art worlds are particularly explored, drawing upon empirical work based on direct observation and interviews to the 24 international photographers as well to some of the curators and producers involved in the network of festivals and cultural institutions that were gathered around this project.

“Flâneur” is a network project involving 20 organizations from 11 different countries. Artists are encouraged to create new interpretations of urban territories, taking the concept of flâneur as their starting point and considering the physical context of the city as a social construct in a state of constant flux and change. During its two year span, Flâneur project is being developed and presented in 16 cities, mixing internal and external perspectives. The results are displayed in public space, contributing to a process of deconstruction and “democratization” of the access to art, sharing it with an heterogeneous audience. Replicating the city, open and accessible 24 hours a day, the exhibition displays are configured as modular backlit structures, which are adapted to each specific site.

RN02 | Session 03b Sociological Perspectives on Cultural Policy

Access to Art in Europe: A Comparative Study

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One of the main stated goals of agencies funding the arts is improving the access to art. The notion of access is built on the premise that cultural consumption would be more widespread if it were not for barriers that prevent it. Increasing access actually means devising arts policy that will aid in removing the barriers that prevent potential art consumers from realizing their desires or preferences. However, the discourse about access to art is somewhat vague and incoherent since access has different levels and dimensions which require different policy responses.

In this paper I suggest, based on previous literature, a theoretical framework that identifies different dimensions and levels of the notion of access to art. I distinguish between the levels of: rights, opportunity, consumption, reception and active participation in relation to arts attendance and creation.

I identify how these different dimensions of access are linked to different socio-economic characteristics by

analyzing data from two Eurobarometer surveys conducted in 2007 and 2013 that contain a module on cultural access. Using data from 27 European countries I study how different social characteristics are related to the different dimensions of access suggested by the theory. I show how the social patterns underlying the prevalence of barriers to access to art differ between countries and between the years 2007 and 2013. The results of the empirical analyses have implications for planning of arts policy that aims to increase access to art.

The Role and Status of Artist Organization in Nordic Cultural Policy – a comparative outline

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The role of artist organizations within the field cultural policy has in the Nordic countries been regarded as fundamental and relevant from a cultural democratic point of view. They have also been given a status as agents embodying a specific qualitative expertise not found elsewhere. In recent overview studies and reports it is possible to discern some shifts and new demands of specificity, where the traditional roles are questioned. How can these shifts and demands be made visible and possibly concretized?

In my presentation I will talk about a short comparative study between The Artist Association of Finland and the National Organization of Artist in Sweden. The organizations represent each about 3000 artists in the field of visual art, and in Sweden including design.

In the comparison I look at the organizations from five aspects:

1. History, aim and organizational structure
2. Definitions of artists, identification and profile
3. Definitions of profession and job market
4. Cultural political goals and strategies
5. Experienced impact on cultural policy

This study is a part of my larger ongoing research on discursive, ideological and strategical differences in the cultural policies of the Nordic countries.

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Visual artists' self-representation in subsidy requests. A case study of Flanders, 1965 – 1999.

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Since the romantic bohemian movement, (visual) artists have found themselves in a precarious economic position. Many artist careers are contingent upon government funding. Then, how do artists (re-)present themselves to the state as worthy of this indispensable support? I present a first sociological exploration of this question through a case study of 17 visual artists' grant application processes, i.e. the letter exchange between the artists and government commissions, taken from an archive containing all grant applications in Flanders from 1965 to 1999. I find several ways in which artists claim their subsidy-worthiness, among which "the suffering artist", "the integrated professional" and "the socially engaged artist", touching upon questions about the contextuality of what an artist is considered to be, about the isomorphism between individual artists and cultural policy, and about the neo-liberalization of cultural policy.

Unmaking culture through austerity: Effects of material deprivation on visual artists

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The paper presents some results of an original survey in a sample of 591 visual artists in Greece, focusing on their living and working conditions. This sample represents 10% of the total members of the Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece (margin of error $\pm 3.82\%$, 95% confidence interval). The questionnaire includes over 250 variables embracing a wide range of issues, including standard indicators of material deprivation, as well as questions comparing the situation before and after the introduction of the austerity programmes. The research was carried out by the School of Journalism & Mass Communications (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki), in collaboration with the State Museum of Contemporary Art and supported by the Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece. This survey is the first of its kind carried out in the country. The survey is part of a wider attempt to study cultural work in Greece and it is based on previous exploratory study with focus groups about the working conditions of visual artists and film makers.

An overall index of economic strain was calculated enhancing the material deprivation indicator with the enforced inability to afford an atelier (Cronbach's Alpha = .893). Analysis of variance showed that respondents answer consistently about their income. The overall index of economic strain was used to compare variables about the living and working conditions of visual artists before and after the introduction of the austerity policies. The findings illustrate an extended deprivation of the material

conditions required to work as a visual artist in Greece.

RN02 | Session 03c Subjectivities and Subjectivation in the Arts

Figures of subjectivities: the creative subject and art as critique and self-formation

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This paper responds to the general conference theme by discussing a key figure of subjectivity, the creative subject, and the functions of art in the present context. I will examine its constitution and contemporary avatars, starting from the "aesthetics of the self" outlined by Baudelaire in "The Painter of Modern Life" (1863) up to the "aesthetics of existence" developed by Foucault in his latest work. This passes by the analysis of modernity as an "attitude" and makes of self-invention one of the characteristics of this attitude and one's relationship with oneself ("What is Enlightenment?" 1984). As Foucault maintains, modernity does not "liberate man in his own being", but rather compels him to face the task of inventing himself as a kind of transgression of the historical limits and situation. Moreover, following Baudelaire, this complex and difficult "elaboration of the self" did not take place in society itself, or in the body politic, but can only be produced in another, different place, which is art (Foucault, 1984). The questions are whether this critical "aesthetics of the self" is what must once again characterize our relationship with our own present and ourselves, and whether this active form of aesthetic self-formation can circumvent other forms of "subjectivation". I will also draw on the notions of "critique" and "critical attitude" supported by Foucault ("What is Critique?", 1978, and other works) to suggest that artists can contribute to redevelop a particular sense of self-realization and self-fulfillment by their critical demands for creativity and authenticity.

Art education in France : shaping subjectivities against capitalism

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In France, art education (« éducation artistique et culturelle ») has been built as a tool to pursue cultural democratization. Getting more students engaged in the arts appear, at least in the public discourse, to be the main goal of developing art education schools. However, a critical observation of art projects in schools show that art education class pursues a deeper and an implicit goal: most of the artists who work in schools want to change the students, to open and expand their ways of seeing what they can do with their lives. They usually want to share a critical way of seeing capitalism and some aspects of our modern trend. This paper will try to analyze the values associated with art education (Dewey, 1934) and the

way these projects try to shape the subjectivities against capitalism.

But at the same time, the observation of art education shows us that artistic intervention could lead to a paradoxical result, as artists tends to display in a classroom a way of working, creating and undertaking their own lives, it is that which fits perfectly into the new spirit of capitalism (Boltanski, Chiapello, 1999)

This paper will present some of the results of a study grounded in field research undertaken in middle schools in the suburbs of Paris (Seine Saint-Denis) between 2010 and 2014 (this paper will be based on the observation of approximately 15 art education projects).

Rancière revisited: Reconceptualising emancipation in arts.

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“Politics is first and foremost an intervention upon the visible and the sayable.” (Rancière: 2001)

Rancières work on aesthetics is very much established within the sociology of arts. However, for this conference I would like to focus specifically on the political inquiries of the French philosopher concerning the possibility of new collective subejectivities.

What I propose is a theoretical investigation into the value of his concepts of police and politics, equality and disagreement that subsequently tries to explore the emancipative potential of (performing) arts. I consider this fruitful precisely because his thought enables us to put the very notion of ‘subjectivity’ in the centre of exploration.

Questions are the following: (How) can we utilize Rancières notion of the political as a-priori emancipatory to ask whether art can contribute to a ‘stage-building’ for the un-doing of old and doing of new European subjectivities and forms of agency?

More specifically: Can we perceive specific artistic interventions that engage critically with the notion of European subjectivities, such as ‘Eating Refugees’ staged by the Berlin-based ‘Center for Political Beauty’ (‘Zentrum für Politische Schönheit’) and others as aiding in rendering acts of speech audible that were perceived as mere white noise before?

Can we think of those practise(s) as ‘interventions upon the visible and sayable’ and thus, as politics – or not?

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Art as a Reflexive Medium of Change: Desire, Aesthetic Resonance and the Material Language of Objects

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The »material turn« in the social and cultural sciences has led to a new interest in both the material conditions of cultural production and the role of objects/non-human »actants« (see e.g. Latour 1996) in social interaction. Also in art theory object-centred approaches like, for example, Graham Harman’s (2002) object-oriented ontology have gained popularity. However, neither the related objectivation of subjects nor the subjectivation of objects provide satisfying explanations why objects really do »matter«. That is why in this paper a different perspective is taken that points to the important role of »aesthetics« and »materiality« without eliminating the subject-object difference.

The »aesthetics« of material objects »speaks« to our senses – and to our desire. It addresses the cognitive as well as the latent emotional layers of the subject. In this way, the (art) objectworks as a medium, and its message is a message about our desire. If we listen to this message we »reflexively« may start to take a different position also to ourselves and our social environment. Additionally, the aesthetics of objects can »trigger« and amplify existing (in)formation(s) via »resonance«. Both aspects may provide impulses for change.

In the final section of the paper results of empirical research (from a research cooperation of the Zeppelin University Friedrichshafen and the University of Arts Berlin) will be presented that show how art can work in practice as a reflexive, aesthetic medium of change in organisational contexts and the public space. Especially, I will focus here on what I call the »instrumental paradox«, i.e. the actual uselessness of a mere »instrumentalisation« of art – as well as any kind of object »fetishism«.

RN02 | Session 04a Artistic Creation, Inter-Knowledge and Transglobalization (Panel: Lusophone Sociology of the Arts, Part 2/3)

Mail and poetry: highlights on creation, interaction and dissemination of art

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The idea of this paper is to reflect upon some aspects of artistic creation that exist within letters written by poets. Our point is to know in what manner we can establish a relationship between creative processes in art and artists’ social interaction, specially the one within mail exchange. Paying attention to social interaction as means to understand creative processes allows us to bring in to analysis the collective and the communicative aspect of those processes, therefore, also allows us to describe some dimensions of the distinction that is attributed to them. When we deal with those interactions in a so extensive social practise – sending and receiving letters –, based on a material and an ordinary way of

communication – the writing –, we also see and explore ways of creation that are neither exceptional nor exclusive of poets. Those procedures take us to explore how relevant is social interaction to artistic invention, and how much artists create beyond what they fix in their consecrated objects and what they do so by means of common social practises which, maybe for being so, we do not usually consider them so easily as triggers for creating art.

Art institutions and the public sphere: a case study on the Museu de Arte do Rio

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Given the growing diagnoses of musealization processes, of the spreading of cultural centers and of the new status assigned to curators, this research investigates the emergence of exhibitory institutions as instruments for intervention in the urban space, in times of social change. I shall here analyze the foundation of the Museu de Arte do Rio, in March 2013. The research aims to discuss the possibility of building an art institution, taking on account the formation of social networks and the negotiations in the public sphere for the emergence of a shared project. To think about these issues, I have been investigating how it is possible to solve controversies and to build consensus around the concepts of modern, contemporary, and a global city. Built through a decade of disputes, the Museu de Arte do Rio seems to be revealing both of the place destined for museums in contemporary times, and of the negotiations between organized groups and institutions in Rio. Conceived in times of optimism and prosperity in expectation for mega events such as the Olympic Games, in 2016, the museum was built as a new icon for the city. Nevertheless, just when it was founded in March, 2013, the museum was, however, the target of demonstrations that anticipated the massive protests that spread in the country since mid-2013. This paper seeks to understand how the institution has been the target of new disputes in the city and has been incorporating new categories to face the demands for change.

Grandpa and the Holy Inquiry: questions in theatre and theatre in question

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This proposal includes a theatrical presentation followed by a discussion

The scene is about my grandfather who came to Brazil in 1930 as a Jewish immigrant and whose family was killed in Poland and it is also about Branca Dias, a character of *The Holy Inquiry* (*O Santo Inquérito*), a Brazilian play written by Dias Gomes in 1966, about a “new Christian” who was condemned by the Inquisition in Brazil in the XVIIIth century.

The discussion is about how to talk about such

sensitive issues in a way to accomplish what Bertold Brecht proposed, that is to entertain the spectators and to make them develop a political – sociological reflection on the issues presented. This Scene has been directed by Eugenio Barba, in a artistic residence, using the principles of his Theatre Anthropology such as opposition, omission and dilated body. We believe those techniques help the actor and the director to get to a *Verfremdungseffekt*, an effect of strangeness.

Times and spaces of contemporary art circuits in Porto Alegre

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The Mercosul Bienal takes place in Porto Alegre (RS, Brazil) and had its 10th edition in 2015. An event organized by a curatorship, the Bienal Foundation is an administrative institution that ensures continuity in order to comply with the objective of international circulation of contemporary art and of exchanges between its actors and a wide audience in this urban context. Often the Bienal faces difficulties of budgets, conflicts of conception and confrontation with political managers. This paper deals with the conception of actors (especially the curators) on the artistic and aesthetic policy of these Bienals in Porto Alegre, which brings together foreign and Brazilian artists, among them from Porto Alegre. We conceive Bienals as a time-place for the collective expression of contemporary art and of challenges and ruptures of artistic creation. Targeting the large population of metropolises, the Bienal propose different situations of interaction between visitors and the works of art and debates of authors and producers, in different public spaces of the city, appropriate for the exhibition. Interpreting the actors' narratives and published material about their curatorial actions is the motto for us to arrange, in the form of ethnographic collections. These arrangement of images also explain the contradictions of cultural policy, whether referring to the continuity of the Mercosul Bienal project, which has crossed different ideological positions of municipal and state management, or refers to the support or neglect of these managements in the process of circulation of contemporary artistic production in this context .

RN02 | Session 04b Art Markets - What Else?

The art market upside down: valuation practices and the function of auctions in the emerging Chinese market

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For new markets to function, institutions and judgment

devices to resolve value uncertainty need to be created. This paper analyzes valuation in an emerging cultural market: China's contemporary art market. Based on extensive fieldwork in Beijing, it explores why new art and unestablished artists appear at auction in China. It argues that auctions act as a judgment device because the Chinese art market is new and lacks trusted valorizing structures and experienced buyers. This paper shows how value is constructed and judged in an emerging market and contributes to sociology of art, market sociology and sociology of valuation. It highlights that in new markets value uncertainty may be resolved differently than in established markets. Market differences across countries may stem from a stage of market development. In new markets market actors can become judgement devices, and the role of judgment devices may be temporary and contingent on the institutional environment.

Contemporary Art Market Scene in Turkey of the 21st Century: Contemporary Istanbul Art Fair Example

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In this study, 21st Century Turkey contemporary art market is examined through Contemporary Istanbul Art Fair. The aim of this study is to examine the reproduction of power in the arts through the actors who regulate and support one of the most important activities of the contemporary art market in Turkey and to reveal the relationship between these actors. In this study, the effects of the actors who regulating and supporting the Contemporary Istanbul Fair on the reproduction of the arts field through economic and social capital are discussed with Bourdieu's perspective. In addition, the network of relationships between actors or objects (art objects) is explored, taking advantage of Bruno Latour's approach.

The center of the contemporary art market in Turkey is the Istanbul art market. The various actors that make up Contemporary Istanbul are among the important determinants of the art field with their economic, social, cultural and symbolic capital. Thus, these actors draw the picture of the contemporary art scene in Turkey.

In this study, it is revealed who is the actors (persons or institutions) who organize Contemporary Istanbul, who support this activity, and the network of relations between these actors is revealed. Thus, the process of regenerating the powers of the arts that are encountered as determinants of the Turkish art market scene is being revealed. This analysis is based on Pierre Bourdieu's field theory (art field and capitals) and Bruno Latour's Actor-Network Theory. The data of this qualitative study were collected based on content analysis and observation.

The Art Gift

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Marcel Mauss's conception of "the gift" is useful in understanding certain kinds of exchanges. The Maussian gift is embedded in a series of obligations for both giver and receiver, it comes "with strings attached" and is both interested and disinterested. The Maussian gift stands in contrast to commercial exchanges, which are clearly interested and also is distinguished from our contemporary understanding of gifts as utterly disinterested, "pure", and diametrically opposed to commercial exchange. This paper is concerned with his idea of the Maussian gift and how a Maussian perspective can help us understand the "art gift". Focusing on the visual arts, I consider how artists, patrons, and owners become permanently connected to physical works of art, for instance, through a work's provenance, and how patently commercial aspects of the visual arts world are cloaked in scholarly disinterest (Velthuis, 2007). I also examine how patronage and philanthropy in the art world, are always more or less self-interested and competitive but also characterized by disinterest and even the urge to do good. An intertwining of obligation, and interest/disinterest epitomize the art gift.

RN02 | Session 04c Embodied Perceptions, Knowing and Subjectivities

The "Artistic Body". Embodied subjectivities of the theatre acting experience

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The proposed presentation will discuss a part of my PhD where the central figure of analysis are emerging models of theatre production that have been intensifying in recent years with the decline of funding and procurement by the public sector in Spain. I call them models of "dramatic craftsmanship".

To analyse these new figures, the project is formed by two complementary axes: The first one is based on the political and economic dimensions of the productive sector in which these models are embedded. The second axe are the social and psychological dimensions of the creative worker in the sector focusing on theatre actors and actresses. The main methodological tools I am using are in-depth interviews with theatre workers and ethnographic analysis in two theatre companies in Madrid.

In this presentation, I will focus in the second phase of the research where I will expose the process of labour subjectivity building in theatre actors and actresses in relation with their bodies. I will be taking a leap from the Cartesian separation of body and soul and adopting a processual and multiple perspective where physiological, psychological and social features are inscribed simultaneously on the body. The goal is to combine different approaches to the body-work relation like: the "organizational body", the "aesthetic body", "emotional labour", "body capital" or "sex work";

to grasp how the “artistic body” is developed in theatre. In conclusion, crafting the concept of the “artistic body” will allow me to analyse embodied structural and psychological components of the workers’ subjectivity.

Aikido and the remaking of everyday experience

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In the English language Aikido is commonly known as a “Martial Art”, a translation of “Budo” which refers to the code of ethics, sets of practices including multiple artistic practices of the “way of the samurai” in feudal Japan in existence until the late 19th Century. This presentation, however, will reflect on the developments of Aikido of the past decades and its evolution (as practiced by one organisation in particular) to a way of modern living both as a philosophy, but most importantly, through embodied learning and training of mind and body in a group environment.

With an emphasis on remedying the inherent dualism underpinning resolving conflict through fighting, Aikido can be understood as a practice of “non-fighting” which must be studied seriously through through “bodily techniques” to invoke the notion used by M. Mauss. Following this concept, experiences of long-term Aikido practitioners can help to extend the notion of “mindfulness” with implications for researching and understanding a broad array of social interactions and situations.

The teachings, practices, methods and settings of learners reveal pathways to everyday life in the contemporary era and may have significant implications for improving and researching mental, physical, social and societal wellbeing.

Crafted Identities: embracing shared perspectives through phenomenological interpretation of ceramic practice.

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Responding to the future ‘(un)-making’ of European identity for UK citizens and the resulting sense of loss incurred by many, this paper will explore current phenomenological perspectives of visual art that expose the integral nature of shared identities found within embodied experiences of art viewing, and the relevance this has for audiences. Merleau-Ponty’s theories of embodiment will underpin the argument, with particular attention given to recent thinking that assimilates his ideas within a contemporary context, acknowledging the diverse perspectives that form the basis of embodied perception of artworks, and the reciprocal, modifying nature of these encounters upon audiences.

Employing these phenomenological positions alongside theories of sensory perception, materiality and remediation, this paper will examine work by

ceramicist Ingrid Murphy, whose practice navigates the interface between traditional and new technologies. Juxtaposing augmented reality with the physicality of hand-made objects, Murphy disrupts tactile and cognitive perceptions of body and self, transforming functional ceramic objects into nuclei for embodied perception, whilst opening up wider discourses of difference and continuity. By applying this theoretical framework to Murphy’s practice, craft, particularly ceramic artworks, is exposed as a potent means to connect with notions of shared identity and communal consciousness, through sensory perception of material qualities and embedded cultural codes; a consideration of tacit knowledge performed via skill and processes of making will also inform the argument. Ultimately, phenomenological methods of approaching humanity through crafted artworks can be seen to offer valuable alternative narratives in a global climate where difference and plurality are increasingly under threat.

An Embodied Image of the Philippine Heart Center Hospital as a Therapeutic Site

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Framed in Pallasmaa’s idea of embodied image, the paper revisits the idea of the Edifice Complex by Lico and embarks on a multi-sensory study of the inside, outside and inside out of architecture, with focus on the Philippine Heart Center Hospital (PHC). Furthermore, the paper explores Honrado Fernandez’s concept of holistic architecture towards contributing to local aesthetic concepts on space anchored on the experience of illness and health.

The narrative of an embodied image of architecture will be explored through weaving stories that revolve around the body and the senses’ perceptions on space and its connection to experiences of illness and health. Three major stories include the following: a historiography of hospitals using Mojares’s loob at labas in reference to the colonial body, the design philosophy of Architect Jorge Ramos framed in borrowed ideas from urban design using Moughtin and Signoretta’s landscape of a therapeutic environment and an aesthetic scanning of the site by borrowing Manahan’s categories on “good architecture” to frame the stories of former patients and family caregivers who engaged with Jorge Ramos’s symbolic design layout juxtaposed to my own personal accounts in taking care of both my parents in the hospital.

Using socio-historical, technical and personal stories, the study aims to draw a narrative of an embodied image of the PHC that would expand new directions in contextualizing and understanding the aesthetic relationship of architecture and well-being in a local interdisciplinary art studies lens.

RN02 | Session 05a Practices of Musical Resistance and Urban Cultural Scenes in Late Modernity (Panel: Lusophone Sociology of the Arts, Part 3/3)

DIWO! Networks and forms of collaboration in alternative music scene of Lisbon metropolitan area

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Within a relational approach to music, in this communication, we propose an analysis of the importance of networks and mechanisms of collaboration in the musical production of Lisbon alternative scene. Based on concrete case studies, we will try to understand how the musical careers can be framed in networks or scenes, composed by different actors, exploring the relations established between the musicians and between them and the most diverse agents related to the musical field. Adopting a do-it-yourself (DIY) approach to the analysis of the construction and management of these careers, in this communication we aim to uncover the relevance of different forms of collaboration among agents, looking at musical production as a collective creation - do-it-with-others. If in punk the DIY implied to belong to a network and to be connected with different elements, also the indie musical trajectories emerge from a creative community. They are developed under the sign of an economy of reciprocity and trust, in a constant limbo between independence and interdependence, competitiveness and reciprocity, in which social capital acquires extreme relevance. It is precisely the role of this creative community to create the musical careers that we intend to analyze regarding Lisbon metropolitan area, exploring the ways and channels of communication used to promote these careers (cultural agendas, media coverage...). What conclusions does this analysis allow us to withdraw? Is there a certain institutionalization of these dynamics, of these practices? Are we facing new ways of being alternative?

National Identity and Brazilian Modernity: the Case of the Recording Industry

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This work intends to understand the role that foreign record labels settled in Brazil played in the construction of a national identity and in the modernization project of the country during the 1964-1979 period. Throughout those years, dictatorship and the cultural industry established a conflicting partnership whose purpose was forging a national identity and modernizing the country by the massification of society. This massifying project

brought together the dictatorship and the cultural industry because they were both aware that, under that banner, they would materialize their interests: on one side, the populist, and integrative discourse of a government mainly interested in national security formed the compact public for the cultural industry. Inversely, by exposing the entire population to the same content, the cultural industry integrated the people, giving back to the dictatorship the unified nation it longed for. And so, tensely united by the idea of massification, dictatorship and cultural industry believed they could find a national identity and modernize Brazil. However, this was an unstable arrangement, for, if on the one hand the State invested technical and institutionally in establishing a cultural industry, on the other hand, the product generated by this industry was controlled by the dictatorial censorship. Incited by the paradoxical alliance established by dictatorship and cultural industry, many foreign record labels came to Brazil. Given that these companies were the frontline artificers of the project of finding a national identity and modernizing Brazil through massification, I ask: what was the role played by foreign record labels in Brazil in forming the national identity and in the modernization project of the country? And what national identity and modernity emerged from such initiative?

Todas as Artes, Todos os Nomes: paths and interventions in the cultural resistance/renovation of Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro

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This paper seeks to propose a meeting of the social and human sciences and the arts, understanding art as a daily life experience that is aesthetical, political and made of resistance to hegemony, where different lifeworlds and affective cartographies are expressed. Considering the relationship between the impasses and contemporary questions, we assume the diversity of concepts – citizenship, violence, human rights, urban intervention, resistance, memory – in their capacity to produce difference and singularity. This disciplinary matrix takes us to the multipolar nature of violence in its symbolic dimension, something which goes beyond criminalization, punishment, mediatization or normative visibility. Approaching Barthes (2009) and Derrida (1986), we take the stance that the critical analysis of a text – in its wider sense which can encompass actions, speeches or life stories – never makes any sense objective, but is faced with a plurality of different senses. We focus specifically here on rap, progressive kuduro and ostentation funk. Crossing borders, disciplines and oceans, we attempt to show that artistic creation is severely truncated in its reduction to the work of art by sociology. What we propose here is that artistic

creation is not only a social fact and factor; it is still, at least, a social knowledge, a social representation, a social interpretation, a social valorization and a social imagination.

RN02 | Session 05b Matchings and Intermediations in Arts Production and Distribution

Finding Legitimacy: Matching in the Publishing Market

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In the publishing market, writers and publishing houses are potentially matched with each other through a manuscript. The results of these matches are published books. This presentation draws on 73 interviews with writers and publishers in Sweden and explores how and what reasons are given for a match. From the writers' side, publishing houses are categorized and the selection of publishing houses is justified by strategies referring to different orders of worth. From the publishers' side, manuscripts are categorized and selections are also justified by strategies referring to different orders of worth. The justification strategies used are often combined, and the strategies deployed depend on knowledge about the other side of the market and the publishing field. Strategies may be dynamic – referring to an alignment of writers, manuscripts, and publishing houses – but may also be more static in the form of conventions. The results illuminate a process where two sides of an artistic labor market are matched with each other.

Mapping Professional Self-concepts of Gallery Owners

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Gallery owners occupy a crucial position in the art world. The discovery and valuation of new artistic positions without the involvement of commercial galleries are hardly conceivable, as they very often initiate the processes of reception and commodification of art. Three major challenges determine the professional practice of the art dealer advocating contemporary art: 1. the enduring commitment to innovation; 2. the highly uncertain symbolic and economic profits; 3. the simultaneousness of value- and goal-rational logics of social practices—i.e. a) disinterested aesthetic receptiveness (passion) certifies his/her credibility as an ally of the artist and as a trustworthy mediator for the collector, b) interestedness is necessary in order to successfully market and place art and to sustain his/her business/enterprise.

Despite the importance of the phenomenon of galleries, little is known about the dispositions and interpretative patterns that structure their owners' professional practice and enable them to commit to

their delicate task. A systematic reconstruction of such professionally relevant concepts was conducted by means of contrasting case studies based on a qualitative analysis of transcribed interview records and of the biographical data of European and American gallery owners. The sample covers as wide a range as possible of age, gender, generation, origins, trajectory, gallery size and program. The presentation aims at outlining a typology of dispositions and interpretative patterns of gallery owners active in the global art market: a) the operator (strategic agent, rational organiser, program as an associative relationship); b) the partner (gatekeeper, elective affinities with artists, program as a communal relationship); c) the curator (project-oriented, co-author of exhibitions, intellectual affinities with artists); d) the adviser (artists as clients).

We should not forget technicians : towards a study of technical intermediaries in art worlds

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In the analysis of artistic production processes, technical craft workers, such as sound engineers, stagehands, copy editors, film editors, light technicians, are rather ignored by sociological studies, most works focusing either on artists or on audiences. This might be explained by what Bourdieu (Bourdieu, 1977) calls the « charismatic ideology of the creator » : gazes, even the sociological one, tend to concentrate on who is designed « creator », leaving all the things « creating the creator » in the shadow. Even Howard Becker (1984) was considering technicians as « support personnel », included in art worlds as a « residual category, designed to hold whatever the other categories do not make an easy place for » (1984 : 2). The recent stream of studies around « cultural intermediaries » (Negus, 2002 ; Wright, 2005 ; Hesmondalgh, 2006 ; Maguire & Matthews, 2010 ; Lizé, 2016) could have opened the door to the study of technicians. But the concept is never used in a way that could describe their activities, both in theoretical texts and in empirical studies.

However, isolated studies of technicians in art worlds (Kealy, 1979 ; Le Guern, 2004 ; Kuipers, 2015 ; Rudent, 2008 ; Hennion, 1987) show that focusing on technicians is a chance to deepen the knowledge of social dynamics of cultural production, due to their critical position in the production nexus. We will show it by first defining the activity of technicians in art worlds. We will then propose the concept of « technical intermediaries » that will make a room for technicians in the sociological literature about art worlds. We will finally give examples of results that studying technicians in arts worlds can lead to.

Digital Brokers of Attention: the Case of Visual Arts

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Over the past two decades, new spaces for the construction of visibility and reputation, animated by a new breed of cultural intermediaries, have greatly modified the conditions whereby cultural goods are accorded value (Valtysson, 2010). The visual arts world, which may at first have appeared relatively sheltered from these shifts, has also undergone several changes that may foreshadow a significant transition (Poole and Le-Phat Ho, 2011; Bellavance and Sirois, 2015). This is particularly the case for the contemporary visual arts scene, where the creation of economic and symbolic value is based on highly speculative processes. Is online visibility a determining dynamic of recognition and legitimation, or does it only serve to reinforce mechanisms that are already being played out in the traditional spheres of visibility and value-creation? This is the subject of the current paper, which proposes a case study concerning the collection, analysis and visualization of data from the website Artfacts (e.g. its peer-group algorithm), in comparison with a similar site, Artnet (including data such as its trending artist list, for example). These case studies are conducted according to the following two-step methodology: 1) a content analysis of the interfaces (statistical reports, visualizations of artists' value) and 2) a discourse analysis of texts explaining the sites' ranking principle and the measurement indicators used. These analyses will be complemented by three semi-structured exploratory interviews with stakeholders in the contemporary art world (museum directors, gallery-owners, curators) to assess the perceptions of these visibility-building tools among traditional mediators in the cultural field.

RN02 | Session 05c Current Developments at Museums

Support or substitution? Museums and art education in double-peripheries

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The paper's main objective is to depict growing participation of museums in the fields of art education and regional identity construction. The presentation concentrates on Poland's Podkarpackie Province (or Subcarpathian Voivodeship) identified here as double-peripheries due to its far-from-centre location in semi-peripheral country.

Basing on Pierre Bourdieu's concepts, well organised system of education may improve lacks in cultural capital inherited from parents by lower or middle class

students. In discussed instance aesthetic competence may be developed in schools. In case of South-Eastern Poland, however, art education seems to be ceded on museums.

Research on educational practices in West European museums show teachers using museum lessons and exhibitions mostly as elements supporting curricula. Interviews carried out with curators and educators in Poland on the one hand confirm these outcomes, yet – on the other hand – deliver some different cases. Thus, from the perspective of interlocutors pupils often lack basic knowledge which curricula conducted until 1999 (before education system reform) provided. In result museum education seems to substitute school in fields related to classic culture, arts and regional history.

The paper bases on research carried out in 52 museums of Subcarpathian Voivodeship in years 2015-2016. Data includes quantitative interviews conducted with museum employees and visitors as well as in-depth interviews performed with curators and educators.

The former collections of French popular art: towards a museographical revival

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The National Museum of Folk Art and Traditions (Musée national des arts et traditions populaires) was created by George Henri Rivière in 1934 in the museum of the human being (Musée de l'Homme) and opened its doors in 1972 in a spectacular setting. Rivière was considered as the creator of the modern museology. His museum, dedicated to French ethnology, proposed an innovative museography, between esthetics and scientific rigor.

In 2002, after two decades of institutional crisis, the museum was renamed the Museum of Europe and Mediterranean Civilisations (MuCEM); it closed its doors in 2005 and reopened in Marseille in 2013 as the Museum of Mediterranean Civilisations with a new scope and a new mandate.

The collections of Rivière are thus very different from the new project and put into storage at the Mucem.

Nevertheless, several exhibitions organized by institutions of contemporary art, the Palais de Tokyo (2008, 2015 and 2017), and the Centre Pompidou Metz (2016) decided to show these collections, sometimes in their original museography which then becomes unit of exhibition and even object of exhibition.

What is the significance of this this new curiosity for this part of the French museums history? Several hypotheses appear: the approach of contemporary art on popular art and the question of popular culture in France, an esthetic point of view on the museography of ethnography. The presentation will focus on the four exhibitions cited above. We shall question this change of institutional space thanks to a qualitative investigation supported by document retrievals.

Risk, Reputation, and Damage: Studying Art Theft in the European Union

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Art crime has become an increasingly studied topic within the field of cultural sociology. Art theft is a form of crime that is almost per definition transnational and this it can pose severe consequences to (trans-) national art worlds. The impact of art theft on local art worlds, and the policy implemented thereafter, is considered severely ambiguous due to the fluidity of the cultural value of art.

This research is twofold. On the one hand this study investigates the criminal dynamics of art theft in the European Union, analysing 4,000 cases from the Interpol Works of Art database. On the other hand this research studies the different threats and risks to museum collections, using qualitative data from several metropolises in the Netherlands, Italy and the United Kingdom.

This study found that oftentimes arts and cultural property crimes made it to the governmental agenda, but just as often has it resulted in intangible (in)operational efforts, both in arts policy and securitisation. Central to this research is the argument that the implications of art thefts on local art world are empirically difficult to shape due to the fluidity of cultural value and certain impunity in (inter-) national policy. The research finds that, even though museums fear for the classic threats to their collections (theft, vandalism), a far greater fear is present in the risk of reputational and institutional damage. Furthermore, a discrepancy is evident in the objects that are often highly securitised and the objects targeted.

From Liverpool with Memory. House of Memories' national partnerships on dementia care – a critical analysis

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Dementia and Alzheimer disease are currently the leading cause of death in England. Dementia refers to a variety of diseases that are characterized by a progressive cognitive and overall decline. There is no cure for dementia, but culture and art-led programmes have been recurrent in literature as particularly beneficial strategies to improving the lives of people with dementia and their caregivers (Camic, Baker, & Tischler, 2015; Rosenberg, 2009)

House of Memories (HoM) is a museums-led dementia awareness-training programme focus on the remanence potential of museum collections. Created by National Museums Liverpool (NML) in 2012, with funding from the Department of Health (UK), it provides dementia carers resources to support people

to live well with the condition. HoM has been directly referenced within leading policy documents, including the UK Prime Minister's Challenge on Dementia (Department of Health, 2012), and the recent review of care standards for people living with dementia (Care Quality Commission, 2014), with HoM cited as a creative intervention that focuses positively upon the individual's quality of life. Unsurprisingly, HoM has been attracting national and international museum partners' whiling to replicate the programme.

Since 2012, Crossing Boundaries: The value of museums in dementia care has been collecting data on HoM national expansion (e.g. to North, Midlands and Southeast) through a multi-method strategy design to understand three distinct but complementary outcomes: professional learning and development; wellbeing and culture of care; and social value and return on investment. This paper focus on the critical analysis of the programme's impact on a culture-led interventions in dementia on partner museums, particularly on the national transferability, adaptability and impact of the existing model.

RN02 | Session 06a Spaces of Possibility Between Utopian Arts and Challenges of Urban Futures

City as Space of Possibility – Alternative and Artistic Initiatives Towards Urban Sustainability

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The multi-year and multi-faceted research project "City as Space of Possibility" (a project with many inter- and transdisciplinary participants that the first author is coordinating and where the second author is Principal Investigator) looks at agents of civil society that desire and realize changes towards sustainable urban development. Our project has the explicit aim to identify, reflect upon and strengthen these agents of civil society who build urban cultures of sustainability by creating and promoting creative, artistic and alternative experiments in an urban environment, contributing to potential innovations (related to cultural dimensions of urban sustainability). Specifically, we analyze urban spaces of possibility with respect to how they offer positive conditions, potentials and mechanisms for these change entrepreneurs (whether they are individuals, informal groups, initiatives, and social movements) and how they are supported (or hindered) by established institutions. The empirical study focuses on the city and selected urban areas of the German capital of Lower Saxony, Hanover. The exemplified spaces of possibility in Hanover are hubs for people realizing creative-artistic and innovative-alternative experiments towards an sustainable urban environment, also following a value set of critique and curiosity, openness and tolerance, diversity and justice, empathy and liberty. However, we also look into the challenges and potential weaknesses of these

spaces of possibility – and we extensively share our findings with the actors in Hanover.

speculating on urban futures: framing art conceptually, and orienting it strategically, beyond the aesthetic-political paradigm of the contemporary city

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In the 70s Henri Lefebvre claimed that the future of art would not be artistic, but urban. Today the prophecy has been fulfilled, yet in a rather more dystopian sense than the one he implied. After an enthusiastic escape from the prisonhouse of the Gallery, artists took the street undergoing (rather uncritically) their own social and experiential turn, often with dire consequences. On the one hand, their insistence on the social and political value of art ultimately defused its potential, often reducing it to an ameliorative and legitimising appendage to processes of neoliberal urbanisation. On the other, the site-specific craze for constructing transgressive and eventful experiences in the urban space soon became incorporated into what Doreen Jacob terms eventification, i.e. the use of urban events as an aesthetic strategy of gentrification. If we are to address the question of how might art contribute to long-term socio-political change, it is paramount to rethink its aesthetic strategies, against the aesthetic paradigm of the neoliberal city. A task, I argue, which rests on emancipating art from what today seems its one and only horizon: namely, phenomenological experience. An art of speculation, therefore, is not the financial/economical process traumatically reshaping contemporary urban space, but a philosophical strategy for art to address its (urban) conditions of possibility, and thus to challenge the urban both as an aesthetic paradigm and a structural process. Employing relevant examples from Italy, UK and Brazil, this paper will speculate in this direction, also arguing that embarking on this path will necessarily require, for the sociology of the arts, to rethink and update its presuppositions about the social, the arts, and the urban itself.

Perspectives on Refugees Theatre in Germany

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Since the beginning of the Syrian Refugee crisis, around 300,000 Syrian refugees ended in Germany. Policies of integration were put in practice, whereas, standpoints against refugees have been adopted by the right-wing political parties. Amidst this ambivalence, theatre takes role in the institutional German refugee service programs, especially that it is a tool for healing, storytelling, and human values reiteration in times of hardships. In addition, emphasized while notable number of Syrian artists and theatre makers, fleeing dictatorship, were among the thousands of refugees in Germany. Hierarchies

imposed on refugees' theatre making are addressed as multipliers of the political motivation to theatre production.

This paper, based on a current empirical PhD project, analyzes a key performance and a key host institution of Syrian refugees' performances of theatre in Germany in the past 2 years: 'Goethe Institute Damascus in the Exile' institutional experience as a promoter of refugee performance. In addition, 'letter of the tigers to the humankind' as performed by the Syrian Actor May Skaf in collaboration with Gorki theatre and Center for Political Beauty, in Berlin. The paper deconstructs the assumptions and knowledge systems that reiterate theatre's political motivation. It realizes subjectivities of institutions supporting theatre, and subjectivities implied by performances, and studies the extent to which collaborations between promoters of theatre and performers are aiming to eliminate social challenges in Germany, and demonstrates the power of art in creating a social experience space, in which belonging, identities, gender, culture and nationality are negotiated.

Utopia and Art: Pedagogical, Liberational and Critical Meaning of Art

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This paper elaborates the concept of utopia as a reflective vision of the contemporary social structures and relations with a clear transformative purpose, as an emancipating alternative of a dream to the hierarchical and oppressive realism (for example, Srnicek & Williams, 2015). Art in its multiple expressions and forms, as it has been emphasized by different philosophers and sociologists of the art, or scholars working with critical theory and critical pedagogy, has a powerful transformative and critical potential. Various authors, among which are, for instance, Jenkins (2009) and Fals-Borda (Fals-Borda & Rahman, 1991), speak of the art as of the form of communication that consolidates the community (a society) while diversifying it. Such understanding of the art helps to reflectively revise the notion of the solidarity and its meaning for the society, community and an individual as such. Artistic expression and reflection of the everyday life can strengthen the potential of the everyday life (de Certeau, 1984), which together with its practices that form and maintain provide an excellent system of the checks and balances for any social practice, belief, value and overall, any ideology. As well as, quotidian artistic practices can be a powerful tool of reflexivity. The paper will revise theoretical aspects of the proposal, provide an analytical revision of the advances of the artistic project of one of the authors that elaborates a proposal for the social transformation of the postconflict society (Colombia) and, finally, present an analysis of the pedagogical practices that author have been employing in their classes using both art as a

utopian project and utopia as an artistic project.

RN02 | Session 06b Visual Art Audiences

The Artist's Collector: How Contemporary Artists Conceptualize and Evaluate Arts Audiences

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Studies of arts consumption typically investigate the characteristics of those who consume art, and how audiences receive, or make sense, of art. Missing in this research has been a consideration of artists' conceptualizations of their audiences. In this paper, I draw on in-depth interviews with 28 contemporary artists in San Francisco, California, to report on artists' views on: to what degree their audiences understand or appreciate their work? What, if any, background is required for appropriately receiving their work? What kinds of people make ideal collectors? How do they react when their work is purchased as an investment or for strictly decorative purposes (i.e. because it matches the sofa)? Findings reveal how artists value their own work, especially its decorative versus conceptual value, where artists locate meaning in their work, and how they navigate a common set of tensions and contradictions in displaying and selling their work. Most artists insist that their art does not contain just one meaning, welcome multiple subjective interpretations, and resist the idea that art can be decoded to uncover any essential meaning. On the other hand, artists simultaneously distinguish between those who "got" their work and those who fail to understand it. When collectors show a lack of understanding of the work, artists maintain the hope that visitors to the collectors' homes might better understand the work, suggesting the work does carry an inherent meaning. Finally, artists distinguish between understanding, appreciating and engaging with the work. For many, the ultimate desire is for viewers not to understand but to simply engage deeply with their work.

Visitors and Participants, Londoners and Parisians: Borders outside and inside a collective contemporary art piece

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This communication is built on a research conducted as participant observation, among a collective of one hundred performers (called *participants*) in a piece presented in autumn 2016 in a famous French museum. In this piece, the visitor sees, without any mediation element, a swarm of individuals evolving inside a large hall. The visitors may wander around the hall, even among the swarm, but its cohesion prevents them from feeling a part of it.

Now from time to time, a participant comes to a visitor, tells an intimate story, starts a conversation, then suddenly stops and comes back into the group. This interaction is a glimpse at the singularity of the

individuals from which the collective is made. They don't look all alike any more. The ephemeral connection has casted, from the inside, a Simmelian bridge above the invisible but obvious border which keeps the visitor out.

Inside the swarm, the situation happens to be the same: the strong cohesion seen from outside is actually made of many separations between smaller groups, for instance the Londoners who did the piece several years ago and seem so tightly connected, especially from the point of view of the Parisians, who barely knew each other when the piece started. All along the ten weeks of the exhibition, these groups merge and reconfigure, the inside borders move, thanks to the inner rules of the piece, but also mainly to the sociability built outside the time and place of the piece among the participants.

The Modern Students at the Art Museum (Based on the results of the sociological studies at the State Russian Museum, St. Petersburg)

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The report focuses on the relation of the modern students to the art museum in the context of the results the sociological studies. The surveys of the museum audiences and the students of St.Petersburg high schools have been carried out by The Department of Applied Sociology and the Youth Services of the Russian museum.

The art museum visitors are primarily composed of people having higher and incomplete higher education, i.e. the current or former students. Thus the students' interest to the museum reflects its potential for further development.

According to the regular sociological surveys, during the last decade up to 1/4 of all Russian museum visitors are students. At the same time, only 15-17% of all St. Petersburg's students visit the art museums more or less regularly. The Fine Art permanently takes the last position in the list of preferences of different types of arts.

The special educational programs for students have been developed and constantly being improved at the art museums (guided tours, lectures, classes, etc.). Such programs are carried out with young people who come to the museum on their own and therefore already interested in the Fine Art.

In order to attract unprepared and uninterested students to the Russian museum the employees of The Department of Applied Sociology and the Youth Services have developed non-educational method of facilitated-discussion of the art works, in order to arouse students' interest to the Fine Art.

The students' comments, describing their impressions, have been analyzed by a content analysis. Yesterday's schoolchildren feel themselves equal participants of the discussions about art, thus overcoming the barrier of estrangement between the museum "sanctuary" and the incompetent visitor.

Visual analysis and sociological study of fine art museum audiences

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From March to June 2017, the Musée du Louvre organizes in the Louvre-Lens an exhibition devoted to the works of 17th century brothers Le Nain.

This paper focuses on how the different audiences of this exhibition look at Le Nain's paintings and how visual meanings unfold in this social situation. In order to make visible the concrete visual interaction of the audiences with the pictures, we use our digital dispositif Ikonikat which allows the visitor to annotate pictures by drawing lines or curves, i.e. to sketch, on a digital reproduction of the paintings which is displayed on tablets. Drawing lines is used to tag and explain what the picture means to the visitor. Therefore, visitors have the possibility to show what is relevant for them in these pieces of visual art.

This communication will present results of this study, focusing on the question of how we integrate a visual analysis to a sociological study of museum audiences.

RN02 | Session 06c Reconsidering Arts Management (Panel: Arts Management Studies, part 1/2)

The Dust of Everyday Life

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Romantic, idealized notions about the arts persist. As a set of phenomena they escape our ability to define or adequately describe. Taken together, "the arts"—in which are often included all painting, all sculpture, all music, all dance, all theater—barely satisfy the requirements for family resemblance that permit treating them as of the same kind. These two conditions: idealization of the arts, and definitional challenges, lend to hyperbolic claims about the influences and benefits of the arts in social and policy domains. Pablo Picasso's claim that "Art washes away from the soul the dust of everyday life," is not so different from assertions that the arts make humans better citizens, as has been claimed by many government agencies and foundations interested in establishing the benefits of the arts. Establishing the truth of either statement requires some configuration of criteria, and agreement upon just what is meant by "soul," "dust," "citizen," and "everyday life."

Reliable studies about the effects of the arts are hard to come by. We know little enough about physiological effects of single instances of art exposure, much less about direct effects of "the arts" on social or civic behavior. This paper compares scientific studies on physiological and cognitive effects of art versus those claiming effects of the arts on human behavior in the social and political realm in order to show the deficiencies in claims about arts benefits. The aim is

not to undermine the value of the arts, but to indicate ways to more responsibly represent their value to contribute to more effective policy action. Reference to Habermas' structural transformation of the public sphere is key to this paper's premises.

The Philosophy of Arts Management

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In this study, I approach arts management from a different standpoint than most of the mainstream research and theory, which often is too focused on financial management, organization, marketing and other generic business management topics. The prevailing literature is also too occupied with lists of rules and recipes for success, none of which is very helpful or interesting. What I want to do here is to approach it differently and ask what "the philosophy of arts management" could be if it were a field of study, a seminar or a book, even something as casual as a Wikipedia entry. What would be the main theories? Whose ideas should we look towards. Could we talk about Arts Management Epistemology? Arts Management Aesthetics? Or even Metaphysics? And yes, answers will be suggested.

How arts management education react to today's society challenge

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This article from four aspects to explain what discussion happened in arts management education. First, how arts management as a discipline connect to today's society; second, what kind of curriculum design can reaction to this change; Third, what kind of requirement for teacher can support these arts management education; at last, what problem we can find from the standard of student enrollment.

at the first part, with some literature review about arts management definition I want to explain how we understand the discipline of arts management, and how it can connect to the circumstance that we have to face now. second part of this article I want to through some curriculum design cases to describe what different background let us have different understanding about arts management. The third part focus some discussion about some requirement for teacher of arts management. what kind of teachers are capable of teaching work and not just bring skill training which can not push students to think the circumstance of arts management. The last part from literatures and cases study I want to analyze the standard of student enrollment and how it affect arts management education.

Through these four parts analyze I want discussion how arts management as a discipline in university it can connect to today's society, and related to the

inside and outside of the art world.

Culture a public good? Critique, Reflection, and Recommendations

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Americans for the Arts (2016) has argued that culture accomplishes specific instrumental ends such as better citizens, engaged communities, educational gains for children and adults, and inspiring human excellence. Beyond these extrinsic benefits of culture, scholars have also identified the intrinsic impacts of culture as aesthetic enrichment, captivation, emotional resonance, intellectual stimulation, social bridging and bonding, and spiritual awakening (Brown & Novak-Leonard, 2013). However, in addition to questioning if culture indeed bears these benefits, rarely have scholars questioned the implicit bias in the assumption that Mozart is more valuable than 2 Live Crew or that Damien Hurst is more beneficial than Chris Ofili. Moreover, few, if any scholars have questioned the implications for cultural engagement when the “culture” used as the intervention to produce these benefits is not culturally relevant (Gilmore, 2012; National Endowment for the Arts, 2010a, 2010b, 2012, 2015a, 2015b; and Novak-Leonard & Brown, 2011). Therefore, this paper aims to offer critique and reflection on the question is culture truly a public good? In addition, this paper assesses the utility of culture engagement studies. Finally, this paper will use Keller’s (1989) framework for socially responsible arts administration to make recommendations for how the cultural sector can better deliver the benefits it purports to all individuals in society.

RN02 | Session 07a Social and Cognitive Effects of the Arts: Communication, Socialization and Empowerment

How Cultural Consumption and Communication Maintain Social Relationships: A Communication Perspective

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Early studies conducted by Bourdieu in 1986 as well as DiMaggio in 1987 reflected on the way in which personal ties were related with content of consumption. Their argument on connection between cultural consumption and social networks has been empirically supported by new researches showing that popular culture consumption has a positive impact on weak-tie network density, while highbrow culture consumption selectively increases strong-tie by Lizardo in 2006, 2011 and 2013.

Although I agree that cultural consumption could serve as social resources in terms of contents, I argue that the ends of cultural consumption should be treated ‘for

its sake’ and suggest the concept of ‘modes of consumption’ consisting of rapid adaptation, repeated exposure, and information seeking. Adding to it, I point out that communicative abilities and actions could be the significant factors in social relationships, so I propose a synthesized model consisting of three variables, modes of cultural consumption, social networks, and communication.

An online questionnaire survey administered to 1019 Korean participants revealed that the outspokenness of tastes, writing online reviews of movie or music, was the most significant factor in determining online cultural network which is the existence of a buddy formed online to exchange cultural information. The result also showed the moderating effect of communicative competence was statistically significant. When communicative competence is high, the positive relationship between information seeking and online cultural network gets stronger. These findings exemplify the potentials of modes of consumption as well as expression of tastes for improving network research and provide a starting point for future analyses.

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A Typology of Participation: Opportunities and Challenges for Participation in European Cultural Centers

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Across Europe cultural institutions are increasingly met with the demand of creating citizen participation as a way of contributing to the solution of various social challenges (political disinterest, exclusion of minorities, increasing inequality, lacking social cohesion). This call for participation is, however, not always unproblematic. The concept of ‘participation’ is often used in broad and imprecise ways (Arnstein 1969, Carpentier 2011, Cohen and Uphoff 2011/1980, Cornwall 2008, Kelty 2017), and very little is known about how cultural institutions conceptualize, design and evaluate participatory processes. This paper will address questions of civic participation through a participatory research project – or an ‘experiment in participation’ (Lezaun et al., 2016) – where 20 employees from cultural centers across Europe conducted a ten days fieldwork in 20 other European centers in order to collect empirical material about their participatory visions and practices. In the paper we investigate the concept of citizen participation on two vectors: as a method (with networking ‘citizen scientists’) and as an object (at the 40 involved centers). By combining these two approaches to participation we will study and present the types of participation deployed across the centers, and the multivalent effects of taking part in the project as

expressed by the participants. Based on this we will develop a typology of participation and discuss the various types' opportunities and challenges in a radically changing Europe. Finally, we will reflect on this particular form of research methodology and its potentials for generating new solidarities and inclusive cultural institutions in and between European countries.

Through the paths of an artistic education in the Generation Orchestra - sociological contours on the life trajectories of social actors until the emergence of new dispositions and individual variations.

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In the pretension of the Generation Orchestra as a project of social mobility of qualification of the fabric and cultural practice, of integrated development and of population involvement, the contribution of theorists of the sociology of culture, education, dispositions and individual variations is imperative.

The relevance of the Generation Orchestra as a project of the music community, in which there is the possibility of the actors, when involved and committed to the collaboration of musical practices, achieve personal and social transformations that will have a great impact on their lives.

It will be our interest in this research to demonstrate the relevance of this problem, which we propose the comparative investigation of three school groups in Lisbon, solid and functional examples of the project; Trying to analyze the processes of (re) re-socialization and (re) structuring of the life paths of the actors, in different social dynamics, after the end of his musical career in the Orchestra.

It is intended that this project is the result of a collective experience, where subjects have in themselves, through their systems of dispositions and the multiple contexts where they are inserted, what Lahire (1998) calls "singular folds of the social."

In this stage of systematization, we will follow the methodology that the author proposes in his studies: the construction of sociological portraits.

At the present moment, we have already conducted 10 interviews with young people who have already left the Orquestra Geração and their life course has continued to be linked to musical practice.

This preliminary result, proves to be quite interesting, in that, it will allow us to identify the great sociological regularities present in the tracks traced by these agents.

Impact of the arts in social work and societal change

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Impact of the arts in social work and societal change:

This contribution explores through sociological, psychological and neurobiological approaches how and in what context participation in the arts contributes to positive feelings which result in enhanced individual and group skills and individual and group empowerment. This empowerment in turn tends to positively benefit society and the creation of public value. The impact of the arts is explored through positive psychology(Frederickson 1998), the strong effect of participation in the arts on the non cognitive part of the human brain (Koelsch a.o. 2010,Scherder 2015), and the possibility to influence moods and behaviour, and the added value of participating in group activities (Collins 2004, Frederickson 2008).

For several reasons this is an urgent matter. The cultural and social dynamics in western welfare states, such as the Netherlands, demand changes on many levels. The roles of citizens are changing as a consequence of the aging population, the financial and economic crisis, huge cutbacks in governmental spending, and governmental decentralization processes. Moreover, the current arrival of large numbers of refugees, and the subsequent tensions between groups of people, combined with the rise of a network society, cry for creative solutions to create public value, for all citizens.

RN02 | Session 07b Arts Consumption

Out of place in an institutional art space?

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In recent years, cultural participation in art institutions has come to take centre stage in debates on audience development. This is especially the case in countries that register low in the cultural participation rates – countries like Malta and Portugal. These two southern European countries share certain common peculiarities that may contribute towards this low rate of participation in formal arts, yet score highly in participation in folk arts. A study that makes sense of these cultural conditions, in a comparative approach of the two countries, remain absent in the social sciences. This paper is concerned with understanding these commonalities influencing cultural participation, buttressed by theoretical frame on cultural consumption and taste. It is the aim here to present a contextual framework, through a comparative approach of both countries, for an epistemological understanding of cultural engagement in both art forms. This paper brings together the study on cultural consumption of folk arts and arts in institutions under a single conceptual framework.

Art and cultural consumption in Russian Deaf community

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One of the key statements of the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities emphasizes the major role of art and culture institutions in the available-for-all human development tools. Accumulating of cultural capital, as it is understood in the conception of Pierre Bourdieu, is one of the most effective ways to reach equality and, individually, get inclusion in the society. At the same time consideration of people with disabilities as a homogeneous group might be a big mistake in an art and culture perspective. The existence of Deaf culture, which may be the single cultural landmark for many deaf and hard of hearing people, requires a deeper investigation of practices related to art and leisure of the Deaf. In this context understanding of how specific deaf practices are related to the common practices and how the accumulation of cultural capital in deaf societies influences inclusive or exclusive processes are a matter of high importance.

We have tried to answer this question by conducting a quantitative survey of Moscow deaf people. As a result, three sustainable patterns of their cultural consumption, including three components: art practices, preferences and motives were built upon the data. The key models identified in this study are patterns of "cultural inclusion", "cultural isolation" and "passive cultural consumption". The study shows that the degree of hearing loss is not a major dominant, defining a person's choice of cultural consumption. In families with a high level of accumulated cultural capital, hearing impaired children will more likely focus on cultural inclusion and integration into the wider cultural context.

Paradox of conservatives: innovativeness and attendance of unconventional opera and ballet

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To shape tastes of audience staging unconventional performances is one of the most important task for any theatre. What determines audience's response to unconventional performances? The paper tries to apply Rogers's theory diffusion of innovations (Rogers, 2003) for participation in arts. The research question is whether innovativeness measured by Likert like scale based on Rogers's approach converts into higher attendance of unconventional operas or ballets. The data comes from the on-line survey of 867 Perm Opera and Ballet Theatre's news subscribers conducted in March 2015. For implement the deep data analysis with big features space (more than 20 nominal and ordinal attributes) we used methods of Formal Concept Analysis (FCA) (Poelmans, Ignatov, Dedene, 2013). Such methods allow us to generate

insights. The findings reveal that conservatives attend unconventional performances oftener. These results are preserved when age and gender variables are under control. Authors propose a possible explanation of the identified paradox. The results put under the question implication of Rogers's approach for prediction of performing arts participation.

Comparative Study on the Process of Development and Evolution of Japanese Pop Culture Events

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Over the past few years, the Japanese content industry has attracted considerable attention as Japan's next leading industry. The expectation has been fueled since 2012, when the Ministry in charge of the "Cool Japan" Strategy was established, followed by the foundation of the Cool Japan Fund in November 2013.

While the Cool Japan strategy has been unprecedentedly promoted, it is interesting to note that the two well-known overseas events such as Japan Expo in Paris and Anime Expo in Los Angeles have started as a fans (geeks) small gathering with no administrative support nor company involvement. Nonetheless, it has grown to the very popular cultural event attracting approximately 250,000 visitors per year.

The purpose of this research is to explore the process of evolution and expansion of the Japanese pop culture events with a focus on consumers' participating behavior in terms of knowledge about and involvement in the Japanese contents (anime/manga) and the event itself. It also aims to build a conceptual model of consumer-generated cultural event. The following cases are to be analyzed: Japan Expo (Paris), Anime Expo (Los Angeles), Leipziger Buchmesse (Leipzig), Japan Expo in Thailand (Bangkok), and World Cosplay Summit (Nagoya, Japan).

The theoretical framework of this research is not specific as the research is exploratory in nature. However, the existing literatures on diffusion theory, consumer culture theory and the consumer-generated market behavior are reviewed. The methodology employed is analysis of documents and interview with the responsible persons of respective events.

RN02 | Session 07c Internationalisation and Arts Management (Panel: Arts Management Studies, part 2/2)

Transcultural Arts Management – Curating Diversity at International Arts Festivals

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The planned paper takes a look at how different notions of diversity are curated at renowned trans-/international arts festivals while analyzing the respective meanings of diversity. The focus will be set on curatorial strategies as discursive social practices, which (de)construct identities, symbols and relations. The curatorial therefore is understood as a complex field in arts management of different intermingling practices, persons and institutions where dominant ideologies, terminologies, habits etc. are (re-)produced.

The presented case studies serve as a basis to ask how, in general, trans-/international arts festivals are curated/managed in regard to which concepts of culture and which institutional or social assumptions are applied and by that reinforced. Likewise, the epistemological foundations of these concepts will be shown in order to demonstrate how a 'transcultural' perspective can reveal an alternative view in curatorial practices. The analysis leads to the conclusion that arts management should and need to adapt to the realities of today's post-migrant social processes. Thus, the possibilities of a transcultural arts management rather than of an international arts management will be sketched.

Internationalisation as the (Invisible) Curated Object

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Identified as 'jet-set flâneur' by Ralph Rugoff and 'cultural broker' by Mari Carmen Ramirez, to name just two recent analogies, the curator of contemporary art is international and nomadic. An idea provider that selects and displays 'international art' through an often replicable system of mediation and framing, not only does the curator convey, but also construct meaning; and she does this for an international audience. Here internationalism is both the ground upon which today's curatorial practice is formed, and one of the formative forces art and curating hold.

'Exhibitions often telegraph their most cogent messages between the lines', Pamela M. Lee wittingly observed in her essay 'The invisible Hand of Curation'. Many times, I argue, internationalisation rests within the realm of the concealed, but can be found – naturalized as it is – within the different parts of the exhibition apparatus. With a close reading of Pascal Gielen's conceptualization of the 'Flat Wet World' and Dorothee Richter's analysis of the relationship

between display (the disclosed) and backstage (the concealed) as a theoretical reference point, this paper addresses ways in which the issue of internationalisation can pressure the decision making process in curating contemporary art practice and how this is articulated in the space of the exhibition, by examining certain models of exhibition making that have the international aspect embedded either in their framework and/or in their backstage narrative.

Researching the sociocultural implications of intercultural approaches within Berlin's highbrow music sector

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This paper draws on my current PhD research which explores the sociocultural implications of contemporary forms of cultural production in European urban centres to examine whether it is associated with forms of socio-cultural diversity, or the reproduction of cosmopolitan elite formations. Based on comprehensive ethnographic data including qualitative interviewing, participant observation and musicological analysis, I specifically look at the so-called intercultural project 'Selam Opera' taking place in Berlin's highbrow music sector, which aims to grasp the multicultural and socially diverse image of its urban surroundings. This paper analyses the consequences of an intercultural perspective for the aesthetical and organisational nature of contemporary cultural production. Reflecting both postcolonial discourses of representation and current debates around the concept of 'emerging cultural capital', I assess the implications of an intercultural approach on forms of urban identity construction, patterns of cultural representation and social distinctions. In this context, I critically investigate Selam Opera's objectives and strategies to include often marginalised non-Western voices and aesthetic principles into the European classical music realm. Closely dissecting the musical and institutional workings of Selam Opera, I particularly explore to what extent an intersectional account between ethno-cultural and social forms of inequality is reflected. My analysis shows that the Selam Opera project indeed questions hierarchical structures of (multi)cultural representations, thus renegotiating ideas of cultural identity and power. However, I also demonstrate that challenges of social inequality continue to play out in the project's daily practices, which implicitly even reconstitute sociocultural 'middle-class values' within a cosmopolitan setting. I hence maintain that the project's intercultural approach fails to substantially redefine the very basis of systemic sociocultural inequality within a highly regulated and hierarchised cultural system.

RN02 | Session 08a Social and Cognitive Effects of the Arts: Personal and Collective Identities

Cinematic Identification and Uses of the Past

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This presentation will showcase some initial results from a project investigating the role of cinematic images in personal memory in Russia and East Germany. So far, both contexts have been subject to analyses that frequently posit a kind of pathological relationship to their pre-transition past, with little work that examines the impact of representations of the past on subjectivities.

The study analyses the impact of cinema on subjective representations of history, using the example of Russian and German films that speak of the (recent) socialist past. It examines whether cinematic images help activate particular modes of identification with historical images of the nation via fantasmatic processes, and asks whether films are better equipped to provide an answer to questions about the nature of the past.

The aim is to identify particularities as well as commonalities of the 'afterlives' of socialism in Russia and the former GDR, looking at how these feed into ideas of the present as well as visions of the future. This paper will combine theoretical discussions with examples from my empirical research as well as scenes and stills from films. The aim will be to explore the relationship between history, its cinematic representation and psychic processes of identification in the post-socialist world.

Creating belonging within belonging : musical practice, emotions, aesthetic experience and the construction of (alternative) identities

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In this communication we will look at the contemporary form of a traditional musical practice as it deals with issues of community identity in interaction with changing social norms within the post-conflict context of Northern Irish society. Working with pipe bands, music groups of scottish origin composed of pipes and drums, our work focuses mainly on the protestant community and within it the role played by culture in processes of belonging.

Offering on the one hand a collective space through a shared community of interest and activity, the musical practice provides a support for a positively invested identification to the self and the collective allowing new models distinct from the heritage of the conflict to emerge. On the other hand, the collective scene hence created provides a space where scenari of conflict and reconciliation can be enacted without much harm and with 'depassionated passions'. The musical field, however, continues to interact with

global social change and the dominant norms of the conflict/post-conflict society. How does it interact with hegemonic discourses ? To what extent does it offer an alternative space and/or voice or concurs with dominant norms and values ?

Both a space and a voice, the role of music in identity formation needs to be understood as encompassing social interactions as well as involving the body and the sensory. Observing differing trajectories we will look at the formation of taste and aesthetic experience as they become associated with character types organised around ideas of cultural legitimacy, questioning how these may reproduce the social stratification of the wider social context.

Searching a political voice through artistic practice in the community

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Over the last few decades, important social intervention programs have been developed based on local artistic projects, led by youth cultural associations. Such projects usually reinforce community participation in social contexts of poverty and social exclusion. At the same time, they have been one of the areas of multicultural affirmation in Portuguese society through different artistic languages.

This paper presents different case studies of community art projects in an ongoing ethnographic research around Lisbon and reflects on the importance of artistic rituals as a transformative experience and a mobilizing factor in processes of identity construction and political participation of marginalized populations.

Two main analytical hypotheses are discussed: professional careers combining artistic practice, cultural mediation and political activism; political protagonism of youth cultural associations at local level, combining strategies of cooperation with other agents and institutions, notwithstanding possible weaknesses and limits of their action.

Singing Together: Choruses and Alfred Schutz's theory of musical communication

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Alfred Schutz examines musical activities as non-language communication in his essay, "Making Music Together," by placing an emphasis on 'tuning-in' relationships when people make music. While Schutz mainly focuses on music created by instrumentalists, I will rethink his theory in terms of chorus, i.e. vocal music activity. It is true that Schutz considers all kinds of music including vocal music, but this presentation will analyze more closely the particular function of singing in a chorus.

As an example of a vocal music activity, I will examine the Japanese popular folksong 'Furusato' ('My Old Country Home'), which was frequently performed by choruses directly after the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. It was a symbol of Japanese unity at various charity events, used to overcome the disaster and to realize a national bond. This song is generally regarded as important because of its lyrics, which depict an old Japanese landscape, but it is also significant that the song was sung in unison; people sing together the same melody at the same time. As such, they can share the communal memory and feeling the song invokes through the collective act of singing. The function of this song is different from the chorus of Beethoven's Symphony No. 9, which was viewed as a symbol of unification for Europe. In fact, the 'We-feelings' that are formed by both types of choruses are dissimilar. Through my discussion it is clarified that vocal music communication varies according to the types or forms of choruses.

RN02 | Session 08b Macro-Sociological Perspectives on the Arts

Island Insularity: The Arts in a Small Island State

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The maxim small is beautiful is often applied to small-island states. It is also a fact that small islands are often faced with vulnerabilities and challenges for their remoteness and insularities. This paper examines such peculiarities of small states focusing on art practices from a sociological approach. Can sociological investigation ignore the contextual factors, the limitations and challenges of a small geographical territory and its influence on art production and practices? This was one of the main questions tackled by the BJCEM (Biennale of Young Artists from Europe and the Mediterranean) transnational cultural project, involving an ethnographic study with artists in various small states. This full cultural immersion in Euro-Mediterranean small states aimed at mapping the differences and similarities in constraints and challenges of artistic practices. It explored the geopolitical peculiarities complexity of territories such as of San Marino, Montenegro, Kosovo and Malta. As the cultural representative of Malta in this project, I will present insights and research outcome.

This paper specifically focuses on one location that was part of the project location, the small state of Malta. Reference to this location is made not to suggest identical challenges faced in small-states within the Euro-Mediterranean region. In effect, I contend that the distinctive socio-economic and cultural conditions of these locations contribute to different peculiarities.

There are various aspects worthy of analysis, however I will specifically focus on the notion of insularity outlined by referring to three features – artists' need to train and work abroad, the status overlap of the artist, and the patterns of cultural consumption.

Strategic Positions of Artists as Political Actor towards Minjung Art as Symbolic Order in South Korea

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Minjung art in South Korea is understood as a resistance art movement which questioned the social role of art in the oppressive political circumstance under military regime in the 1980s. In South Korean art history, it is widely believed that Minjung art 'naturally waned' by the democratization in the 1990s, not by the artistic choice. However, this belief is failing to perceive Minjung artists' artistic choice as the political action which could make the space of possibilities for unexpected (or willingly rejected) social identity outside the symbolic order of Minjung art. This article therefore aims to understand the irony of 'the Decline of Minjung art' without Minjung artists, focusing on Minjung artists' utterances which deny their imposed identity which had been circumscribed as the 'Minjung artist' in Minjung art as the symbolic order in the era of democratization.

Minjung artists as political actor can be examined through the framework of power struggle on certain symbolic power, which grants artists social and political means of accessibility to resources such as economic, social and even personal (self-expression or representation) ones.

From depths interviews with artists who are considered as Minjung artists, this article argues that individual artists' denial of their identity, which has often been dismissed non-academic, irrational and whimsical judgement of artists, can be rather a kind of strategic actions for the individuals to look for or sustain unexpected identity outside the symbolic order of Minjung art, on which their art practices rely, in the macro-social change.

Controversies over the Japanese tradition and formation of the art field in 1950's Japan

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In this presentation, I examine the development of the art field in 1950's Japan, focusing on the autonomy of the field in relation the state or the government. Japan introduced the modern idea of art from Europe in 1870's and the government played the major role to institutionalize the education and professions of art. Until the mid-twentieth century, the art field did not have autonomy from the national government.

The relative autonomy of the art field became a reality in 1950's as a result of artists' new movements. In the period, so-called "the controversies over the Japanese tradition" took place in various sub-fields of art. Here I take examples from the visual art field and the architecture field, relating the controversies. They were about redefinition of the Japanese cultural

identity and repositioning the European culture in the post-war period, accordingly remaking the art field more and more autonomous from the government.

Transformation of the image of society in the Czech and Slovak popular music (1980-2016)

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The transformation is conceptualized in this study as a change in the reflection of society in the Czechoslovak and later Czech and Slovak popular music through the analysis of lyrics of the biggest hits of the selected decades under study. The author argues that the thematic differences in popular music between the periods not only reflect the shift from the centrally planned economy and socialism (the state-controlled and censored music production) to the market oriented economy and democracy (profit-oriented production of private music labels) but they also depict the transformation from organized modernity to a postmodern (late-modern) society. While the production of popular music in the 1980s took place behind the heavy veil of the Iron Curtain and the Communist regime sought to present the image of carefree and safe life under the process of so-called normalization which started the next year after the defeat of Prague Spring of 1968, the period after the "revolutionary" year of 1989 left the countries of Central and Eastern Europe fully exposed to the influence of the capitalist system and uncontrolled Westernization. Within this shift, besides certain thematic modifications within the discourse(s) of popular lyrics represented by wider openness about crucial social issues, the changes in popularity of previously dominant musical styles (the 1980s pop, disco) paved a way if not to a dominance then at least to a greater share of previously alternative and minor (rock, metal, punk) or absent (techno & house music in 1990s, a commercialized hip hop by the 2000s) musical styles. Sociological conclusions that will be intertwined with this year's main question asked at the ESA Conference "Quo vadis, Europa?" will be drawn, too.

RN02 | Session 08c Cultural Spaces and Urbanity

Art and culture in malleable space. Comparative case study of the construction projects of the Helsinki Central Library and Amos Rex Art Museum.

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Flexibility, modifiability and openness of space have been some of the growing trends in the field of architecture. This holds true for working spaces, housing and factories alike. Drawing on the conceptual tools of Science and Technology Studies and particularly Actor-Network Theory my paper focuses on this phenomenon in the specific field of

cultural buildings: the Helsinki Central Library and Amos Rex Art Museum. Through these case studies of Helsinki-based cultural construction projects my PhD study looks into the interconnections of art, architectural space and urban planning. Preliminary results of an on-going analysis signal that the adaptability of space to different purposes has become a key element also in the field of arts and culture. Rather than stabilizing action by providing a steady spatial frame of reference and material surroundings for the artworks and the public, the principle in the projects is to mould the space anew according to the needs of a particular activity. This is achieved by building a temporary space within an existing space. The ideal of malleability appears to be connected i.a. to the accelerating technological change. Not knowing what could be considered as art and what kind of action the art objects are going to create in the next fifty years, cultural organizations are preparing for the unknown forms that art and culture will take in the future. The buildings materialize a vision of future that is simultaneously produced in the projects and yet unknown to us. Against this background the paper looks into what kind of implications this development has for the relations of art, architecture and the public.

Contradicting concepts of culture in contemporary Helsinki. Narrating the case of Guggenheim Helsinki.

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Aim of the proposed research is to highlight the contradicting notions of contemporary cultural field in Helsinki by examining differing policies, practices and techniques which coexist and compete in today's public urban space. It has as main area of study the case of Helsinki Guggenheim plan which has left its mark in the cultural and political scene of Helsinki within the years 2011-2016. The production of common urban space is becoming increasingly important in the contemporary world contested from the requests of continuous economic growth and the needs of societal coexistence. The first constitutes a process of constant urban growth based on reconstruction of cities, the marketization of public spaces and different social, political effects associated with this dynamic. The second forms an objective of transforming the day to day life by ascribing new uses to the urban common spaces and by redefining the collective (inter)action. At the background of this study is the hypothesis that depending their starting point and scope, the cultural agents produce different types of urban intervention and imagination, different interpretations regarding the material and symbolic use of cultural resources and different forms of citizens' involvement. Under this perspective the research's examination is to explore how these evolutions can be understood under the frame of cultural policy and to indicate the citizens' perception about the urban cultural space. The study is linked

with a broad research stream regarding the Urban Commons and particularly with the work of Henry Lefebvre and the social production of meanings of space.

Architecture Exhibitions in the global museum field: A Case study of 'Everyday architecture re-made in Taiwan' exhibition in the 2016 Venice Architecture Biennial 'Reporting from the front'

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Since the World expo, architectures have been constituted as significant parts of the exhibition. However, on the one hand, architecture exhibitions in the museum receive relatively less attention in the museum field; On the other, the new iconic architectures turn into the main attraction of new museum buildings. When the lack of authenticity of the reproduced model exhibits reduce the attraction of architecture exhibitions, the spatial concepts and miniature aesthetic design render the architecture a new exhibition trend.

This research focuses on the Venice architecture exhibition as a 'laboratory' for spatial aesthetic practices and Taiwan pavilion as a case study, to explore the curatorial strategies of linking spatial concepts and local spatial practices to compete in the global exhibition field. Drawing upon Bourdieu's field theory, Latour's Actor-Network-Theory and Urry's global mobility and complexity, this research develops the concept of global mobile museum field applying upon architecture exhibitions. Based on the archive research, interviews on curators, fieldwork and visitor studies, this research interrogates how the everyday architecture and alternative spatial practice displayed in the spectacular competitive exhibition field based on the multiple discourses of everydayness in the 'Everyday architecture re-made in Taiwan 2016' exhibition in the alternative 2016 Venice architecture thematised as 'reporting from the front'.

Redeveloping urban spaces through culture and tourism: a case study about Rio and Barcelona

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The present paper adopts as object of analysis what Yúdice designated as "artistic and cultural policies of urban revitalization". These are basically policies of renovation and regeneration of abandoned urban spaces which have as their "central feature" the adoption of the sectors of art, culture and tourism as a vector of development and restructuring of the site. Basically, they invest in the renovation and modernization of the cultural infrastructure of these sites in order to install a business and services complex with emphasis on the areas of art, culture and tourism. During this process, a great number of spatial, architectural and symbolic resources are mobilized to create the "new space" as a special

ambience, distinctive and spectacular, dedicated to enjoyment and contemplation practices. This kind of initiative has been developed in several cities around the world at least since the late 80's. In this research, we chose to focus on the city of Rio de Janeiro, comparing it to the previous case of Barcelona. More specifically, we have been analyzing the current context of restructuring of the entire port area located in downtown, a process coordinated by the local government through the project "Porto Maravilha" which aims to "requalify" an urban area of 5 million m². From our point of view, the combination of a) actions of expansion and modernization of artistic and cultural facilities, b) restoration of historical buildings and "local material heritage", c) strategies to promote the installation of restaurants, hotels and shops, suggests that the project - following the example of "Port Olímpic" in Barcelona - seeks to reconfigure the zone port into the new great artistic and cultural center of Rio.

RN02 | Session 09a Developments in Particular Domains of the Arts

The Rise of Fantasy: Changes in the French Production Field of Speculative Fiction

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Since the term "science fiction" first appeared to describe a group of fictional productions, authors, publishers, readers, and academics have discussed its definition and its limits. For some, science fiction is a rational extrapolation of contemporary knowledge, and must be focused on sciences and technologies, while for others, it represents first and foremost a way to think about humanity or society. These definition conflicts also operate within the French production field of science fiction, which has been disrupted for the last fifteen years by the growth of fantasy, a related genre, which some include in and others exclude from science fiction. In this context the publishing category of "littératures de l'imaginaire" emerged (which can be translated either as "imaginary/non-realistic literature" or as "speculative fiction"), assembling science fiction, fantasy, and some fantastic stories. This term allows to refer to one group of publications without pinning down the definition of science fiction. How does the growth of fantasy modify the French production field and how does it help highlight the recent changes in the publishing offer?

This paper, based on a study of the products currently available on the French market, will give an overview of the history of science fiction and fantasy publishing in France, and then describe the recent changes in the French production field: institutional recognition, marketing strategies, along with the growth of fantasy. It will finally consider how to visualize the publishing offer, highlighting the criteria polarizing the field among different publishing positions (commercial, legitimistic, innovative).

Dracula Goes To Hollywood: Vampire Aesthetics in Francis Ford Coppola's Dracula (1992) and Its Cultural Function

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The paper analyzes Coppola's Hollywood version of Dracula (1992) as an example of aesthetic 'reverse colonization' (Stephen D. Arata) according to the late Victorian cultural narratives concerning the Other. Although the movie does try to historicize the Gothic aesthetic beyond the original novel's narrative (with the introduction of the historical Prince Vlad), the main narrative is fixated on the strategy of 'reverse colonization' that portrays the Other (the monster, the prince, the dandy) as colonizing the 'civilized' world. Coppola's tactic of creating a Dracula with a triple personality (Prince, Dandy, Monster) is an elegant and freshening aesthetic solution, yet culturally long-established: the historicized prince-dandy-monster aesthetics brings out a 'reverse colonization' very close to that of Stoker's original novel. This strategy is consistent with Hollywood's tendency of supporting and conveying well-established cultural values (Douglas Kellner). In comparison to other filmic portrayals of Dracula, Coppola's take appears culturally modern. Analyzing Coppola's aesthetics will require a two-step approach: a. First, to explain the aesthetics of reverse cultural 'colonization' by focusing on the triple-faced Dracula. Elements of aesthetic 'reverse colonization' are to be found in Dracula the Prince, the Monster, the Dandy. b. Second, to see if 'reverse colonization' is an attitude particular only to this filmic version of Dracula or if it is part of a wider approach in Coppola's films. Coppola's filmography will reveal that the occurrence of 'reverse colonization' is part of Coppola's constant attitude of criticizing the civilized self.

The European Dance: The Emergence and Transformation of a Contemporary Dance Art World (1989-)

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This paper is an empirical investigation of the development of a contemporary dance art world as a distinct field of cultural production at a transnational level. Deploying a mixed-methods qualitative approach, I argue that this particular art world came to being organized around the recasting of dance as a field of knowledge production. I contend that the aesthetic transformations within the artistic realm became successful due to the confluence of wider political and organizational factors. The transnational networking movement that began in the independent performing arts field in the late 1970s and 1980s were given an additional boost by the "cultural turn" of the European integration process since the end of the Cold War. I analyze the impact of EU programs on

dance networks for the dissemination of the aesthetics and production models of dance throughout Europe. In other words, I investigate the process through which contemporary dance made in Europe became European contemporary dance.

Convergences and diversifications: the roots and development of theater in Turkey

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Although the roots of theater as a branch of performance has historical roots in Anatolian lands, the modernization and institutionalization process of theater in Turkey has a relatively short history. From the Tanzimat (reformation) period of the Ottoman Empire, westernized theaters have begun to perform in newly constructed stages. Later on, the establishment of the Turkish Republic led to the formation of Turkish State Theater. Besides that, after the 1940's small private theater companies were founded in the capital city Ankara as well as in Istanbul. The creative play-writing process of this generation was also influenced by these previously mentioned developments. The tenets of the state ideology encouraged the play-writers to write their plays in a Western style. In the present, performances are realized in various private theater companies, State Theater, and municipality theaters. The aim of this work is to make a detailed socio-historical analysis of this process by means of archival materials and visual data (theater play posters, programs), secondary literature about the members of selected theater companies in Turkey.

RN02 | Session 09b Cultural Heritage and Memory

"BZ '18-'45". An expression to promote humanitarianism, tolerance and respect for diversity."

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The permanent exhibition "BZ '18-'45. A Monument to a City Two Dictatorships" (Fascist and Nazi) refers to the Victory Monument designed by Marcello Piacentini and erected in Bolzano in 1928. This imposing monument, was built to celebrate Italian victory during the First World War and to mark the annexation of territory south of the Brenner. The monument was the first step taken during the fascist era to implement forced Italianisation policies on the local population. At the end of the Second World War, the monument met systematic opposition from all language groups within the area (Italian, German and Ladin). After years of diatribe, a commission was established to design a museum covering the period between 1918 and 1945. The exhibition, which opened in 2014, was created both to explain works of art and contextualize them

historically and also to underline the socio-historical value of the building itself. The monument was singled out for special mention by the European Museum of the Year 2016 Award due to the project's socio-historical contribution, that is, its redimensioning of ideologies by means of comparison with an artwork which is fascist by design yet also an expression of ideology, which promotes humanitarianism, tolerance and respect for diversity. If, as Schlesinger Jr. claimed, "Ideology is anti-historical. It exists according to models which substitute reality with its ideological models", the democratic comparison, in question, has ensured that art and history are vehicles of knowledge and integration.

Archives, as repositories of cultural memory and identity, and public use: issues of availability and accessibility.

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The role of art and its association with European identities does not stop with the creation/ making of process, but goes further in the preservation and accessibility of it for citizens and future generations. Archives are the repositories of artistic creation, cultural heritage and cultural memory and identity on a national and European level, therefore availability and accessibility of their material for the citizens is, or should be, of paramount importance.

This paper focuses on art audiovisual archives in four European countries, namely Austria, Greece, Hungary and Poland, investigating the impact of digitisation of European archives on accessibility and availability for European citizens, as a form of governance of the history and memory of nations, making particular reference to measures and instruments to facilitate access of archival material. Our research questions the implications of the crisis upon the curation of archives and its impact on decision-making for their governance.

The paper's evaluation draws upon the analysis of a. pre-existing national conditions shaped by the application of the EU framework, b. its gaps from a public use perspective, c. restrictions/facilitation for knowledge about, availability and accessibility of cultural heritage, and d. the possibilities and practices for spaces for innovative actions.

Social engagement for heritage management and protection: public discourse on preserving modern architectural heritage in Greece

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Cultural heritage is protected and preserved by specific legislation. However, some cases of architectural heritage management and maintenance have implicated social actors' involvement in the protection process.

According to the Greek Law "For the Protection of Antiquities", the architectural works dating after the establishment of the Modern Greek state (1830) are protected when classified as monuments. Some 19th and 20th century buildings were listed as such and saved from demolition thanks to the vigorous intervention of different social groups.

Most of the social engagement and public discourse on architectural management policies share the same characteristics: the buildings have an important history and often special symbolic meaning, their management engaged the scientific society that published their anxiety on their preservation, there were political and scientific conflicts and, above all, many social groups were pressing on the subject, using all possible means of publication and communication of their positions.

As case studies, we are going to focus on different types of social involvement for the protection of some 19th and early 20th century buildings in Athens: Prime Minister D. Rallis's house is one of the few remaining buildings of the early neoclassical period; the risk of its imminent demolition for the purposes of a new building construction mobilized cultural and social actors in order to save it. Accordingly, the protection of the neoclassical apartment buildings near the Acropolis Museum engaged not only the national, but also the international social community. Similarly, the determination to maintain the refugee apartment buildings on Alexandras Ave. led some social groups to the Council of State.

The Ghost of Past. Case Study of the Artistic Activity in „Ursus” - the Old Industrial Factory

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In 1989, in Poland began the radical transformation of socio-political system. Industrial workers, who performed the leading role in the previous system, survived this time particularly hard. The socialist system in the face of the global free market turned out to be unwieldy. In 2003 bankruptcy of the "Ursus" factory was declared.

Polish artist – Jaśmina Wójcik - together with residents of Ursus and former employees decided to save the memory about the place. The collected stories creates a specific and fairly consistent picture of the place woven with personal experiences, impressions, memories. It reveals a number of aspects of the relationship with a particular place (factory). This place has several dimensions: other people, the social atmosphere and material environment in the form of old buildings, machinery, tractors.

In the case study the author tries to answer the question of what role the art can play in creating

identity of the place referring to the heritage which is cumulative in a particular space. The artistic activity in Ursus gave two kinds of research material. On the one hand it has become the subject of a sociological description in the layer of both the payload and the visual. On the other hand it is rich source of existing data. Such two-pronged approach allowed more fully capture the multidimensional nature and complexity of the described art project and the events that this project commemorates and comments.

RN02 | Session 10a The Arts in the Context of Neoliberalism

Left-wing Populism and the Arts: Crisis, Resistance and Critique

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In philosophical aesthetics as well as in the wider popular imagination, art refers to a reflective and contemplative activity and is routinely different than popular culture as the brute and philistine cultural expressions of the masses. While art is expected to have a broadly-conceived educational mission, it has to simultaneously denounce such popular culture forms that involve propaganda, didacticism and immediacy in order to legitimize itself socially. The apparatus of 'populism' can be seen as an antagonistic pole to the fundamental principles of art's constitution as a separate field of practice. Populism is a largely demonized and hideous articulation of popular culture, standing not only against art but against 'enlightened' practice in general (Laclau, 2005). Populism is banal, repetitive and stagnating, and, according to its opponents, it vulgarizes rational political debate and the prospect of achieving a responsible civic consciousness.

This paper explores the social and political implications of the merging of art with left-wing populism in the context of present day Europe. It looks at cases that employ a direct language and an aggressive anti-neoliberal rhetoric grounded on widespread populist binaries, such as the 'elites' and the 'people'. I argue that populist artistic forms challenge the split between art and popular culture and can act oppositionally both against right-wing populism and prevalent forms of neoliberal governance.

A plaster for the wounds of neoliberalism?

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Call for papers for this RN says "Art's position within society and politics has always been complex and ambi-valent. Artists may raise a critical voice or offer ideological legitimation for a dominant, hegemonic image of society." I'd like to seize on the latter, especially on behalf of art sociology. Are we a critical

voice in the society?

This question is especially crucial in present societal situation where neoliberal political order has altered heavily the societal order and has created a new class order. Recent research has shown how work and the middle class identity and position, and capabilities connected to it, are prioritized and regarded as proof of proper citizenship in the society. Those who do not reach this position are pushed into margins and poverty, and are more and more often controlled and punished by social politics.

Cultural policy speaks a lot about inclusion and participation, and has programs and projects among those in the margins, often with research on their efficiency. My question is, if cultural policy and research connected to it acts as a critical voice or does it instead offer only a plaster for the consequences of the more general societal politics.

I will discuss the issue by inquiring the new class order in relation to changing of concepts like audience, experience/creative economy, participation or social space. What kinds of (new) societal connections can be found? How is art connected with - celebrating the middle class identity or empowering those in the margins?

Perverse Use of Street Art by Local Authorities

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All around the world Street Art stands in a legal grey zone between being treated as vandalism or as a welcome addition to the urban landscape. The reinforcement of punishments for such acts is highly dependent on the local authorities and thus varies greatly, but things have the potential of get even more confusing when the said authorities choose to protect one work while taking down another, occasionally by the same author. As the laws are murky at best, there is little wonder that Street Art pieces eventually come to be distasteful political pawns. In this case study we shall see how a mayor in North-Western Romania used art as a defense for a very controversial and offensive wall that he had previously build, in order to protect it from being taken down. The wall was put up as the mayor's initiative to visually separate the slums in which Roma minority resides, from the rest of the town. While technically not creating a ghetto, the construction raised red flags for various anti-discrimination agencies, which begun taking legal action against the mayor as well as an all-out media war. The mayor's response was inviting young students form an art university to paint the wall so that it would fall under the protection of copyright laws and thus safe from destruction. However, the university's involvement in such matters caused further outrage, a media scandal, and public debates. This entire situation brings to light numerous issues pertaining to Romanian society, but the relevance of this discussion stems from the fact that due to the current global state of things, a similar scenario could easily be found elsewhere.

Rewriting of Urban Space: Istanbul's Street Art and Graffiti Scene

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Lefebvre said every society is a production of its own space. Unlike feudal ages, cities theoretically should be stripped from class differentiations but with neo-capitalism rising all over the world, modern cities evolve to separate classes from each other much like feudal cities. Subculture born to rebel this design and one of the most important part of subculture is to reflect and rebel against this design in a cultural and artistic sense. Usually subculture produce by people who can not reach that cities possibilities. Graffiti rise within African-American community during popularization of hip-hop. But Istanbul on the other hand create different kind story. In Istanbul subculture and all its artistic expressions like graffiti and street art also belong to middle class. While street art and graffiti started to fuse with system in general street art and graffiti in Istanbul hold their position as both urban and political struggle field. After Gezi protest this field of resistance acknowledged more and more both from artist and from urban residence. Not every art emphasize heavily on political issues but with rising of far right conservatism, urban transformations, rising of violence culture and separation of space between rich and poor classes, existence of non-systematic production became ideological itself. Ranciere said political activity is to remove body from its designated space or changing o space's fate. So this research tries to elaborate how Istanbul's street art and graffiti became cities first line of defense against neo-capitalism and conservatism and how art is changing city's resistance dynamics.

RN02 | Session 10b Arts as Theories, Arts as Research and the Sociology of the Arts

Punishment in the Frame: Rethinking the History and Sociology of Art

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The paper will draw on my ongoing research on the iconography of punishment, which is a study of the dominant ways in which penal landscapes have been represented since the 1500s. Images and texts are embedded in the social worlds that produced them, and while they should not be read as unproblematic sources of historical information they do tell us much about the tensions animating an era. The overall argument is that cultural processes should always be seen as part of a whole, so that the practice of textual or visual analysis must always be linked to a material analysis of the institutions and social structures surrounding the work. It seeks to develop an approach to images that avoids both the essentialism of art

history and the reductionism of sociology by offering a rethinking of the relationships between the two. It begins by setting out the current state of the sociology of art, before discussing 'new' art histories that are inspired by social analysis and then it concentrates on how images of punishment have featured in Western art. This substantive material provides a rich resource to understand the force of representation and offers an opportunity to develop an aesthetic sociology that avoids some of the problems identified in the paper.

Music as a way of ordering (social) noises

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In the world dominated by images, sound is treated as a more emancipatory and autonomous way of communication, a gesture of the new iconoclasm. But if we are conscious of the experience of music's interception in its exploitation to monetarize the emotions and to increase its sales (not to mention the situation when music was used during tortures to break down prisoners) in the late-capitalism reality, can we still state that music is legitimate?

Due to this, maybe it is better not to separate music from society, but to examine the tension between them. Maybe it is better not to analyze the discourse about music, but the music's discourse, entangled in economy and – what is more important – politics. Sound, in spite of being self-referential, or maybe because of it, is political. It defines and decides who and under what rules will be heard, whose voice is important and who has control over it and who is fighting that power. Music is a system of codes and ordering structures. So isn't the subversive potential channeled in that noise? What can this noise, or music in general, say about our modern world?

Jacques Attali claimed that with the help of music one can theorize about the condition of society, possible changes and their direction. Music as a social theory. Theory which switches the direction of conclusions about society by focusing on the examination of the theory itself which can be fined in the practice. The most important thing it discovers is the way sound exposes the society and at the same time exposes itself.

hat does the Crisis signify for the Greek Art?

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After the 2008 global economic crisis, Greece has been experiencing a tumultuous economic and political situation with massive riots, multiple political crisis and elections that shattered political, economical and social stability. Amidst this upheaval, the refugee crisis has further destabilized an already dazed and confused society. Art and culture have been affected, nevertheless, it has been posited that the crisis has probably further enhanced production, international

visibility and mobility in the Greek artistic field. An increasing number of foreign artists is relocating in Athens, there is a plethora of performances and exhibitions, with special emphasis on the refugee crisis, receiving attention in Greek and international press.

This interest appears to eco predominantly a certain leitmotif; artistic creation is encouraged or has emerged directly as a response to the economic and humanitarian crisis. This may stem from the system of values that runs across the art world: the correlation of socio-political situation and art. This rhetoric suggests that art and subversive politics, creativity and social turmoil are closely interrelated. But to this argument there is a retort. It is pointed out that this approach is either part of a bio-political program of control, or the fashionable response of a cosmopolitan elite, institutions and high profile artists to the problems of global capitalism. Instead, a precise examination of the specific variations or manifestations of this phenomenon in local artistic fields is required. This presentation attempts to investigate the transformations of “the contemporary art in crisis” in Greek socio-cultural context.

RN02 | Session 10c Professional Developments and Reputations of Artists

From facilitative artists to artist-facilitators: hybridization tendencies in community art

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My paper looks at the connections between the facilitative role of artist and the practice of professional facilitation as a side job in the case of community artists. The words ‘facilitation’ and ‘facilitator’ are frequent in their speech today. They may understand ‘facilitate’ in the vocabulary meaning ‘to make something possible or easier’, or they may refer to a distinctive area of expertise that supports group processes by means of specific methods. The bridge between community art and facilitation is especially intriguing, as the art form deals essentially with social relations and processes, and makes use of participatory methods to engage people. In the presentation I will compare the methods, skills and resources that community artists use in what they define to be art projects against the tools and competences they exploit when facilitating group processes in private companies, city departments and so on. The focus is also on descriptions of professional role and identity. Theoretically the paper draws upon the concept of ‘hybrid artist’ (Abbing, Gielen), which refers to crossovers between art and other industries, mixed identities and fused skills. Empirically it bases on interviews with Finnish community artists. The main conclusion is that borders between art practice and facilitation are blurring in terms of working methods and skills, but professional roles and identities remain more compartmentalized.

Commitment and Professionalisation. Controversial Postures in the Theatre of the Oppressed.

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During the 7th edition of the Muktheadhara Festival (India, 2016), several practitioners of the Theatre of the Oppressed from different countries created a play to tackle an issue specific to this artistic and activist practice : the professionalisation of the activity. This process of professionalization began in Europe in the early 1980s, and remains a point of conflict among practitioners around the world. In this paper, I shall question the tension between activist commitment and professional enrolment via the prism of “salarisation” (understood as the process of engaging in remunerated activity). First, on the basis of a comparison of the practices of Indian, French and Greek groups, I will show how this salarisation fundamentally alters the relationship practitioners (artists) have with the participants (audience); especially when they initiate long-term processes with specific audiences. Indeed, the context of salaried activity induces a different relationship of reciprocity between practitioners and participants. This difference is strongly related to the sponsors’ role – and to the coherence required by the sponsoring institution – which tends to make the practice of this theatre consistent with, adapted to, and therefore admissible and usable by a particular institution. Secondly, I will analyze the tactics put in place by the practitioners, to ensure that this artistic practice remains a form of activism, despite professionalisation. In that regard, I offer to present four different tactics observed on my research fields, to contribute to the Research Network dedicated to Sociology of the Arts (RN02_e : Professional development).

Museum artists in today’s Russia

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As was shown by an expert survey amongst heads of regional departments of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation conducted by the author in May 2016, one of the most acute socio-economical problems in Russia is the lack of professionals in the cultural and art industries, and the aging of creative personnel in the regions. The paper will be focusing on the social aspects of professionalisation of the artists working on (putting in place organising) museum exhibitions ; the ways of creating conditions for the development of their career and a professional culture in today’s Russia. We demonstrate that the main problems reside in risks and uncertainties linked to the status of those workers, and in the fact that their concerns are ignored. The conclusion we are drawing leads to the necessity of legitimizing the activity of museum artists, according to the specificity of their

work today.

Symbolic Networks: How museum exhibitions signal artists for historical commemoration

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Modern history is presented relationally, with each generation connected to create a flow to the historical narrative. Focusing on relational importance for historic reputation, this research examines how contextualization of artists within art historical networks affects commemoration. Examining a population of 236 artists who first exhibited between 1946 and 1955 in three of the Netherlands' largest museums (Boijmans, Stedelijk, and van Abbemuseum), we examine connections curators create for these artists through exhibition, and analyse how such connections affect commercial and historical commemoration. Using network analysis, we examine exhibition connections established for artists with prior (1930-1945), concurrent (1946-1955), and subsequent artist cohorts (1956-1989)—altogether examining connections across 540 exhibitions and analysing a network of 6885 individual artists. Through museum exhibitions, a “symbolic network” is created: curators establish a network of connections between artists, serving to locate artists in a historical narrative. Our findings indicate these symbolic networks matter for long-term reputation, but with different networks serving different types of commemoration. Artists who exhibit with their own or previous cohorts are significantly more likely to achieve commercial success (as measured through auction prices), while those well-contextualized with previous, own, and subsequent cohorts are significantly more likely to achieve historical commemoration (measured through books about the artist). Overall, the research provides insight on how museum exhibition serves to contextualize artists within art history, and how symbolic networks develop long-term reputation and recognition.

RN02 | Session 11a Everyday Life and the Arts: Practices, Interventions and Cultural Transmission

From Impacts to Action and Embodied Experiences: Remodelling Research Practices of Cultural Interventions

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This paper contributes to research on art-based interventions and prevailing cultural discourses. Cultural participation is considered as a Human right in Europe. It is also widely discussed that participatory art-based interventions impact well-being, although the extent to which these interventions affect to well-

being is largely unknown. Despite the lack of clarity and evidence these discourses have infiltrated almost every institution, policies and action plans one could imagine concerning culture and arts. Properly evaluated intervention studies are needed. I argue that the research interests have long been based on the issues that are not measurable and therefore I will outline possible new area of interest to art and cultural studies. Rather than measuring the not measurable actions the gaze should be directed to the cultural action itself.

My current Research Project – Arts in Care and Prison. An Ethnographic Study on Cultural Project Implementations in Institutional Environments – engages with the issues of participation, accessibility, inclusion, exclusion. I examine cultural project implementations and action in the light of the cultural policy. Aim of the study is to shed light to the grass roots level and answer to the need to understand interventions and effects more widely and not only from the perspective of cultural well-being. This study provides information of what happens when two functionally different institutions –culture and care and different objectives meet.

In this presentation I will present results based on the ethnographic data collected from different institutions and projects. My interests are on the daily practices and discourses and on the action itself.

#sharedmemories: city exhibition markets and photography raised by culture festivals

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In times of virtual sociability requiring not only living an experience, but also sharing it on social media, digital photography becomes an important builder of a shared memory, which demands different ways to connect with space. The role of memory device that the photography already plays in tourism extends to new culture markets, transforming the snapshot in an urgent, compulsive, ephemeral and especially, mediatic act. As a result, cities have been remodeling their sightseeings, art gallery exhibitions, museums and cultural places with new architecture and scenarios looking forward for shots that bring hashtags, likes and consequently access to an exhibition market. A new speech is inserted on shared memory notion: personal pictures become commodities for festivals and other cultural events to promote these places leading to a strong interference in city structures by imagistic. From the interaction between public and place (by photo and video), simulated physical spaces are created to produce an interaction focused on two different perspectives: the public's - that sees those shots as a way to legitimize its presence and experiences during the festival - and the business perspective, that seeks shared memory as an opportunity to build the event's reputation by framing the brand name, the location (check-in data) and audience profile as a whole by using a built in

social media environment. At internet, those pictures work based on the commodity fetishism logic, that is, share on the public domain an image of the festival which wants to be published, consumed and experienced.

**Cultural transmission reconsidered:
Contemporary readings and uses**

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This paper revisits a topic of fundamental importance for social sciences and their approaches both to culture and the arts: the cultural transmission. This is a particularly catchy issue because it is at the core of concerns about the production, reproduction, and change of social groups and contexts, but it also can contribute to the enlightenment of the social circumstances of cultural or artistic creation and reception, as well as the personal motivations of those engaged in them.

Despite being the outcome of a continuous scientific endeavour, the focus on processes affecting the transmission and appropriation of cultural narratives, tastes, skills, practices, experiences has increased in popularity in recent years as a renewed interest in heritage emerges in the academy.

Overall, it is proposed that the present paper tries go beyond a brief presentation and discussion of the main aspects of the ongoing debate, in the light of the theorists and works that are particularly influential nowadays. Moreover, it is intended to critically explore the actual use, its potential, challenges and limitations for the empirical study of culture and the arts, especially bearing in mind the musical realm.

**Choral singing as social practice: a study on
institutions and amateur singers in Portugal**

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The practice of choral singing has a significant expression in Portugal revealed by hundreds of groups identified and characterized by this research. These groups mobilize around choral singing practice thousands of individuals, from singers to composers, conductors, ethnographers, among others. In recent years, new media technologies also contribute to increase the dynamism of this practice. Following an epistemological, theoretical and methodological proposal that focus the 'modes of relating to culture', this paper explores the social relations that are established between the individuals (the singers) and the institutions (the choirs). Articulating quantitative and qualitative methodologies from an extensive survey on amateur choirs and from a fieldwork

research including individual interviews to amateur singers, this paper explores the institutional context of the amateur choral practice in Portugal, presents the typologies of choral groups through the multivariate analysis of the data and explores the motivations, constraints and impacts of choral practice in the everyday life.

RN02 | Session 11b Iconecologies: Sociology & Images

Windows of Soul: Reflections on the Sociological Look

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The article aims to analyze the relationship between sociology and photography in the process of translating other looks and knowledge. Based on the reflection of the concepts "sociology of absences and emergencies" and "ecology of knowledge", worked by the Portuguese sociologist Boaventura de Sousa Santos, we intend to study the photographic image as a possible methodology for the process of translation of knowledge in its Artistic, linguistic, cultural and sociological dimensions. Based on philosophical and theoretical reflections on visual sociology and, through an interdisciplinary approach to transdisciplinary studies, this article works with the photographic result of political and human rights issues by students of the Postgraduate in Sociology and Law (Master's and PhD) from the Fluminense Federal University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Cause we are living in a material world: on iconic
turn in cultural sociology**

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The strong programme in cultural sociology has recently taken up topics of visibility and materiality and made an effort to include them into one theory. The iconic theory suggested in *Iconic Power* (2012) pursues two main goals. It aims at overcoming the duality of materialism and idealism, two approaches that have in the sociological theory until now been fully incompatible. The proposed concept of icon combines an aesthetic surface and a meaningful depth of a cultural object, which are mutually constituted and intertwined. Bringing the elusive experience, the feeling of material objects and their deep cultural meanings together seems to be the right way to go for cultural sociology that has dealt with collective emotions and representations since its birth. The iconic theory also makes possible the emancipation and liberation of images from the textual and discursive dominance typical of the sociological thinking in the 20th century. The source of inspiration for the new theory was the so called iconic turn in the art theory. However, there seem to be some fundamental disagreements between these two

approaches. My thesis presents the newborn iconic theory and reflects its benefits and pitfalls. Furthermore, drawing on the background of developments within the scholarly approach to images and on the currently used sociological methods of image analysis I offer possible answers to the questions and puzzles raised by the theory of iconic power.

A Network of Appropriations: Artistic Practices as Resistance against ICONOMANIA

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Images are crucial to social interactions in ancient and modern societies, material and mental images play decisive roles in tribes, cities and in the context of globalization. According to Belting, iconoclasm itself would be a strategy within the image wars aiming to take control over the realm of images in order to impose one true image, or the image of truth. In spite of the generality of the social role of images, Belting names after Gunther Anders "iconomania" a form of idolatric consumption of images, more specific to the age of mass communication, sign value and social media. An "ethnographic turn" (Foster) of contemporary art resets the question of politicization of art in connection with "relational" (Bourriaud) and "global" (Belting) art. Certain artworks which could fit in such categories result from critical stands toward iconomania. Such artworks require other criteria than those of classical and modern art in order to be properly understood and evaluated. An anthropology of images provides knowledge concerning the many uses of images for human interactions and a theory of the avant-garde displays the set of artistic practices, or procedures, which turn to be useful for the appreciation of contemporary art. Such procedures may be generalized under the concept of "appropriation."

RN02 & RN23 | Session 09a JOINT SESSION: Artful Sexualities and Sexualities of Art

From text to stage: (self-)representations of sexuality by French and Greek sex workers/authors/performers

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In this communication, I will focus on a sample of my PhD corpus - which consists of around 40 books written by French and Greek sex workers from the 1970s until today - and present a few results from my fieldwork (observation, interviews, content analysis). The interpretive framework is that of sex workers/authors/performers whose autobiographical texts have been adapted on stage (theater/performance) by (or in collaboration with) the authors themselves*. My main objectives are to shed light on the production, mediation and reception of

these (self-)representations and examine how they help emerge sexual stories (Plummer 1995) that underpin subjectivities and reinforce solidarities. Further, I wish to show how these artistic processes, while promoting agency, are at the same time liable to consolidate or transgress sexual and gender norms. More specifically, the autobiographical discourses of Oussakova and Koumarianou, as well as their theatrical adaptations, contribute to a process of fictionalization that complies to normative representations of prostitution more often than not penned by male/cisgender/heterosexual men: the former deploys the topos of the lascivious and hypersexed courtesan whereas the latter reproduces that of the unhappy and repented prostitute while at the same time discussing sexual issues from a transgender perspective. On the contrary, those of Roland and Chargois, while sharing an institutional context, question stereotypes on sex work, and, more generally, defy sexual and gendered norms.

* With the exception of Gabriella Oussakova, who did not in any way contribute to the stage adaptations of her memoirs (1981), the other authors/performers whose work I will discuss are Greek Eva Koumarianou and French Alice Roland and Marianne Chargois.

Turkish Sex Influx: Between European and National Modes of Sex Films Environment

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This paper aims to map out the boom in trash erotic productions in Turkish cinema during the 1970s. Following the brightest years of commercial cinema, this decadent period was the result of many dramatic social, economic, political and cultural shifts at both local and global levels. Scholars tend to argue about the adaptive capacity of Turkish cinema and how it followed European –particularly Italian– cases in order to resort to sex films as a survival strategy.

This paper will argue that, while the Turkish film industry followed European producers in resorting to sex films (by importing or adapting European films), it also created a unique mode of sex films, including production and screening methods, and differed from all other sex film environments. This demonstrates the dual nature of Turkish cinema, both as an appendix of European film culture in the margins of Europe and an autonomous model of national cinema. It will be asserted that historically specific social and political conditions such as rural–urban migration in the context of late industrialization and particularly cultural and class based divisions enabled this autonomy.

To reference it with the popular denomination of the period, the 'Sex Influx' (seks furyası) of the late 1970s created an entire environment, from production to exhibition, that was designed to circumvent strict censorship, negotiate with the authorities, and survive a grim decade of crisis that began and ended with military coups. It is important to put forward unique aspects and resistance strategies of this environment.

The Directors Twist; to make unethical art appear ethical

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In this paper I present and discuss a controversial art exhibition arranged at the Munch Museum in Oslo in 2015, and analyse the accompanying media debate. The exhibition was controversial due to its explicit sexualized content, and described by visitors as both unethical and speculative. Many of the exhibited paintings, photos and video-installations were depicting sexualized violence, and as claimed by many visitors, art critics and art historians; the exhibition was flirting with, or promoting, pedophilia and sexual abuse of children. In particular I discuss the statements of the museum's director and responsible curator, who in order to defend and legitimize the exhibition, claimed that it was not unethical, because the aim of the artist was to make it appear as social criticism, although the artist himself expressed that he find the images fascinating and interesting. This makes the arguments of the director and curator appear as reconstructions of reality, camouflaging the unethical and speculative as social criticism, to defend the reputation of the museum as well as their personal reputation.

BDSM as a playful and artful way to experience several realities and complexity, at the "Xplore Berlin" festival of arts, sex and bodywork

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In the practice of BDSM as a playful fiction, occurs both a realisation of the imaginary and an unrealisation of the real:

- an experience and sensual realisation of otherwise less visible, abstracted notions such as power and power constellations;
- an unrealisation of real social relations through fictionalization, excretion or/and artful evocation, allowing a simultaneously intensified and distanced experience, opening up new interpretations and negotiations.

BDSM play maintains ambivalences and revels in ambiguities, mediating between several realities without flattening them. In this, it fosters a sensibility to qualitative complexity (Morin) through aesthetic experience (Dewey). BDSM practice, rich of an artful playfulness, constitutes a potential playing field for artists, allowing them to explore, research and experiment with constructions, boundaries and the (de/re)formations of diverse social phenomena (related to identity, gender, sexuality, communities, religion, politics, nature, etc.).

In this paper, we focus on the encounter of BDSM practice and artistic practice, in the case of "Xplore Berlin", an annual three-days festival organized by a group of artists, sex-workers and bodywork-practitioners around the choreographer Felix Ruckert, and mixing BDSM, various sexual practices, performance art and dance, rituals, various forms of 'bodywork', and academic lectures. Our empirical ground includes mainly participant observation and a few in-depth interviews, complemented by some insights from participatory transdisciplinary research that was integrated in the Xplore festival program. The empirical work was carried over three editions of the festival (2015 to 2017).

RN03 | Session 04a General Session I

Vulnerability of Voice: Narrative Construction of the Experience of Adversity in Latvia

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The risk of poverty or social exclusion is considered as an important problem in all European countries, although there are considerable variations between European Union Member States. Latvia is among the five countries with highest share of persons under the risk of poverty or social exclusion - 32.7%, while the EU average is 24.4% (Eurostat, 2015). What it means for people who experiences difficulties has not been widely explored yet. The biographical perspective is used in order to elucidate the lived experience of vulnerable narrators. The paper offers insights into the narrative construction of the experience of adversity, in particular resistance to stigmatization through silencing of negative aspects and stressing of positive, such as resourceful coping strategies. The study contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex nature of poverty consequences on life course and subjective well-being. Moreover, it advocates the necessity to develop less stigmatizing language that is more sensitive to the subjectivity of voice, respects the dignity of research participants and promotes solidarity.

The Underclass in the World of Austerity

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Solidarity between social groups is crumbling. As the middle classes get more and more under pressure from the new austerity capitalism, they cancel established social contracts. Therefore, participation in the job market, the welfare system and society in general gets harder for the underclasses as well, as the middle classes struggle not to experience a decline in their own social position. Most research conducted on precarity does not reflect this reverse of the medal. Here we often find only the diagnosis that people experience cutbacks and austerities regarding

the working conditions and the living standards they are used to. Structural reforms of the European welfare systems have made their contributions to this development. Yet, these descriptions do not seem to fit the living conditions and changes the underclass have to experience.

During our presentation, we want to focus on those who never experienced regular work, who grew up in a milieu of poverty and sacrifice and who therefore have never had the experience of taking part in the world of employment (and all the integrational effects that come with it). Their lives, in fact, started at the bottom and never got under the impetus of aspiration. Based on biographical interviews, we show how they conceptualize their own role and position in society. Which concepts of the world do they follow? How do they cope in a society that expels them from its accepted means of achievement and appreciation? Which new conflicts arise from this structural position of expulsion?

Academic Labor Market in Belarus: Biographical Perspective

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My current PhD project entitled “Academic careers in a quickly changing world: biographies of academics who stayed or left Belarus in the year 1991” examines the academic careers of Belarusian scholars and focuses on the experience of a single cohort of scholars who started their higher education in 1991. The research project aims at understanding how the historical event of gaining independence by Belarus in 1991 affected academic careers. The study takes a longitudinal approach and observes the changes that academic careers in the country have witnessed over the last 25 years. The cohort is divided into 3 subgroups: those who graduated from a Belarusian university and then continued their academic careers outside Belarus; those who pursued academic careers in Belarus after graduation; those who returned to Belarus after their studies and employment in the West. The sample comprises 60 interviews in total. The project aims to explore three structurally different patterns of academic careers within the life course to see how individuals interpret and respond to change throughout their lives and how they construct different types of biographies, accounting for the opportunities and constraints of society and history. I would like to take part in the RN03 to present my PhD project, specifically the results of the first round of the fieldwork which include the analysis of some interviews, an overview of the special characteristics of the Belarusian labor market as well as the sector of higher education and research.

RN03 - Biographical Perspectives on European Societies

RN03 | Session 05a General Session II - Identity and Biography

Biographical methods and complex realities of modern societies

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Cultural diversity is generally viewed as a welcome feature of modern society; people happily relate to other cultures in their everyday lives. Communities are less certain when new cultures move into their neighbourhood if they lack strong historic and cultural memories. This is particularly relevant at times of economic and political uncertainty which could easily prompt stereotypical images, if 'other' represents a high proportion in a locality. The paper analyses recent research that challenges practices of migrant and cultural minorities integration in modern European societies by tackling the relationship between increasing cultural diversity of communities and awareness on the part of local populations regarding their human security and sense of well-being (Lianos 2013; Adida, Laitin and Valfort 2016). It aims to systematically identify factors, perceptions that can aggravate or ease such sense of insecurity of individuals from various perspectives: generational, culturally diverse and relatively culturally homogeneous communities, in public space and media. The paper demonstrates how biographical methods can "unpick" such complex realities of everyday life.

The sociological meanings of biographical crises

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Although social life is largely based on processes of standardisation of action (which make practices more or less predictable) it is not always a result of order and harmony. Situations of disorder, unpredictability and disruption are also part of the existence in society and contribute equally to the configuration of biographical pathways. This is especially relevant taking into account the multiple structural crises that European societies have been facing and that produce effects at the individual level. The main goal

of this paper is to discuss theoretical-operative parameters to study biographical crises, i.e., stages of life marked by the disruption of habitual frameworks of action and thought, which have a substantial impact in the lives of individuals. The sociological literature on this topic encompasses the different forms that crises can assume and evidences some conceptual dispersion. The range of notions used to designate crisis situations is quite wide: rupture, disruption, discontinuity, transition, turning point, critical moment, contingency, bifurcation, accident, inflection, trauma, adversity, epiphany, etc. However, the richness of this conceptual lexicon produces some uncertainty as to the meaning of each notion. In this presentation the main contributions from sociology to the study of this topic are mapped, namely by identifying what fits the concept of crisis in the literature. Based on this discussion an analytical model for the empirical study of biographical crises is presented. The model is composed by six different dimensions of analysis: temporal, sequential, contextual, material, subjective and causal.

(Un)made identity. Upper Silesians in Germany in their search for identity and belonging.

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The paper discusses the problems of identity and rootedness in the context of the biography of the migrants who came to the Federal Republic of Germany from Upper Silesia in Poland as "(Spät-)Aussiedler" – "ethnic Germans" between 1970 and 2000. The presentation is based on research that I carried out on this category of migrants between October 2014 and July 2015. The people who were interviewed have spent most of their lives in Germany or were even born there. It also discusses findings from my previous research on the Upper Silesian identity, which was conducted in Poland.

There were multiple reasons for migrating and even today the identity of Upper Silesians in Germany is complex and ranges from having a Polish identity (or as being "from Poland") through a Silesian identity to a German or even "European" identity. Since Poland became a member of the European Union, many "(Spät-)Aussiedler" are owning up to their Polish roots or just declaring that they are "from Poland" or that they were born there. The identity of the second generation, who are often deprived of a Polish/Upper Silesian identity by their parents, which is often sought after when they become adults, is also interesting from a sociological perspective.

The purpose of my research is to examine who Upper Silesians in Germany are now and how do they construct and build their identity. I am also trying to answer the question of what determines the imagined community of Upper Silesians in Poland and in Germany. Hence, the long-term perspective plays an important role in my research.

Young Adult Migrants in further education

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A lacking 'culture of recognition' in institutional practices concerning foreign credentials on the one hand, and discourses of 'increasing shortage of skilled labour' on the other, seemingly leave qualified immigrants with little or no individual choices on how to gain a foothold in Germany. And despite the European education area, actual voices of those who navigate in education and across states are often neglected.

My qualitative study focuses on immigrants from both EU and non-EU-countries who came to Germany in recent years, comparing narratives of those who study at a German university with those who participate in programs for foreign academics outside the university. They find themselves in a similar situation before they opted for these alternatives: Bringing academic credentials across borders, they chose different educational paths in the country of immigration.

After a brief summary of the research design and methodological steps in this study, I will present examples which show how individuals link their current experiences after migration to the previous educational biography. This linkage has to be negotiated, re-adjusted, or modified by the individuals in and with the institutions.

The question raised will be: How do they experience this linkage of (re-)education in a similar and yet so different context?

The paper aims at reconstructing social and symbolic boundaries by taking a look at past experiences, current motivations and future self-assessments of people who consciously decided to attend a German speaking educational program.

RN03 | Session 06a Places and Changes – Glocalisation in Europe from a Biographical Perspective**From Cosmopolitan Solidarity Practices to Glocal Identity Conflicts. The Case of International Volunteers for Development in Tanzania and Madagascar**

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The present evolution of geopolitical situation of western societies seems to indicate that the space for solidarity discourse into global public agenda is narrowing, underlining the inescapable necessity to be emphatic only with who is similar to us: the difference between who is inside and who is outside is becoming a real socio-political descriptor of our societies. This consideration is challenged by an opposite weltanschauung that recognizes and emphasizes with the otherness beyond the nation-state and its administrative boundaries and social rules, unveiling

the relevance of a cosmopolitan solidarity to global issues and social change [Beck 2013]. When this form of solidarity is translated into biographies and historic/personal trajectories, it implies a 'conflicting' outcome upon the subject identity and social collocation into "private homeland – ojczyzna prywatna" [Ossowski 1984: 37-40] - with regards to local communities. In order to empirically surround these issues, the aim of this work is to present the main theoretical and empirical results of a fieldwork, started in 2015, oriented to understand, from an insider perspective, the cosmopolitan solidarity practices and the related identity conflicts of subjects involved in NGO international volunteering. The exploratory case presents an extensive study upon the NGO CO.P.E. Cooperazione Paesi emergenti. The paper compares results from two work packages, covering a period of activity from 2004 to 2017, designed for the integrate analysis of international NGO volunteers for development in Tanzania and Madagascar: 1) a biographical research stream dealing with the in depth analysis of the tranches de vie of Managers and coordinator of NGO projects; 2) a semi-structured interview campaign administered to volunteers and international civil service units in Tanzania and Madagascar.

Biography, place and local civil society

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Biography is a mirror of the relationship between place and change. Economic transformations, population movements as well as social and cultural changes are embedded in the biographical narratives of people whose lives they have altered. As part of WISERD Civil Society research programme, we have gathered 20 biographical narrative interviews with people who live in two contrasting but geographically close localities in North Wales, UK. One site is a large, former industrial village, where recent generations have had to come to terms with post-industrial transformations and the decline of key local institutions. The other is a more rural village which appears to enjoy higher levels of participation in traditional as well as more contemporary lifestyle activities, including international 'twinning' arrangements. Biographical narratives in the first setting convey a strong sense of nostalgia, in which the struggles of the present are lived through the memory of the proud past. The second locality narratives carry less weight of the past, and have more energy and optimism. In our research project we argue that, beside class differences, which are to some extent represented by differential access to material resources and networks, a more profound difference lies in how communities perceive and actively build their 'place narrative'; how they manage their identities in order to attract new opportunities and new people or guard their memory, by sequestering and affirming the old sentiments.

European childhood publics: making biographical research with younger children possible

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Younger children's biographies remain an under-theorised area of research. We argue that there is a curious paucity of research on younger children that explicitly engages with biographical theory's focus on temporality and its more explicit political imperative on linking personal lives with public issues. The established paradigm of life history research and the emerging genre of children's biographies of famous 'change makers' favour adult informants/figures who may recollect their childhoods but do not serve to bring contemporary children's experiences out of the private sphere into public life. As such, children remain a subaltern group within biographical research much as they are anyway in many European societies where public and scientific discourses continue to position children in ways that emphasize their vulnerabilities at the expense of their capacities for agency and participation. The paper problematizes why this may be so when it is known that key dimensions of biography such as identity, memory, narrative and reflective capacity are formed from birth to age 6. In order to bring children into biographical research, and therefore into public life, we report on findings from the ERC funded Connectors Study, a three-city comparative ethnography which explores the relationship between childhood and public drawing on biographical theories. Using case histories from a sub-sample of children living in two European cities (Athens and London), the paper presents a methodological exploration of biographical research with younger children. The analysis focuses on two key political events with resonance in each country (the refugee crisis and Brexit) and explores how these were engaged with biographically by the children.

„I was born in four different countries” A case study of the biographical narration in the frame of the family.

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In my presentation, I want to focus on the process of creation of the autobiography for descendant generations in the family and not for a broader public or in the frames of the scientific project. I analyze the changing social roles during the life cycle of the person, who has the experience of migration, but also the changes in the political, economic and social system. I focus on the hierarchy of values, experiences and meaning the grandfather want to pass to his grandchildren in the future.

The title of my work is a citation from the biographical narration of my father-in-law, which he prepared with my help for his grandchildren. It is connected with the fact, that he is born in Lida region on the territory which till the II World War was a part of Poland, after war it was a part of USSR, and now is a part of Belarus. In the time of his birth that territory was under German occupation. The ambiguity of the time and place has affected his whole life. He was soviet citizen, but in the age of 17, he moved from USSR to Poland and was settled on the territory which before the war was a part of Germany.

I will try to show how the biographical narration is construct when its goal is to create the message for the future generations.

RN03 | Session 07a Biographical Perspectives on “Otherness”: Methods of Research and Analysis”

Different Data – Different Stories?

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Narrative interviews are a well-established way of generating textual biographical data. They allow us to examine how the self is shaped in socio-biographical processes. Using formats of textual data other than interviews is also well-known in biographical research. We are interested in the stories different textual and visual data tell us and how these data can be combined. In our presentation we will discuss processes of selfpositioning and self-presenting by using different types of data. Our argumentation is based on a Turkish-German cooperation project which focuses on work migration from Turkey to Germany during the 1960s and 1970s. Our presentation focuses on two cases: two married couples leaving their children with the grandparents in Turkey. Regarding both exemplary cases, we have different kind of material: (a) artifacts from the 1970s made in Germany, especially photos presenting family life, (b) artifacts from the 1970s made by the grandparents, especially tape recordings presenting the life of the child in Turkey, and (c) biographical interviews with a family member, approximately 20 years after migration. All material is part of the collection of Domid, an archive which collects and conserves artifacts from migrants in Germany to document migration history. Using this material, we will analyze how otherness, cultural/national belongings and cosmopolitanism are addressed in different data types. And in terms of methodology we will reflect (1) the relevance of a cross-cultural team in the research process, and the (2) possibilities and limitations of combining different kinds of data.

Walking Biographies: modulating borders, risk and otherness

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As a methodology for conducting biographical research walking has much to recommend it, especially when combined with visual and participatory forms of doing research. Walking methods can help articulate the material, phenomenological, lived, embodied and imagined yet transitory sense of lived lives as well as giving priority to walking and thinking as 'body and image-space' (Wiegel 1996) as a means for 'modulating alienation' as well as 'that crucial element of engagement of the body and the mind with the world, of knowing the world through the body and the body through the world'.

This paper shares the findings from a Lev erhulme Trust fellowship that sought, over the course of one year, to consolidate and develop advances in biographical methods using walking and performative methods for doing social research with marginalised groups in times of risk, austerity and uncertainty. Specifically the research fellowship sought to: interrogate walking as a method for conducting research on borders, risk and belonging; conduct walking research with participants to access lived experience and reflections on border places and spaces; advance innovations in biographical methods; as well as reflect on the impact of the collaborative research findings and outputs for various publics.

The presentation shares a series of walks with Europe's 'others' and suggests that through the walks we are able to get in touch with 'storied lives' in sensory and corporeal ways that fosters 'understanding' and critical reflection. This necessarily involves reflection on ways of knowing and understanding in biographical research and the potential for walking as method as part of the 'craft' of the biographical researcher.

Dogma of Memory

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This paper will demonstrate how witness testimony as presented in performance can contribute to furthering knowledge of individuals in a group context as audience/spectators of performance of witness testimony. The first part of this paper will explore and explain how creative expressions or representations of these witness testimony experiences can contribute to resilience and recovery in individuals and groups. Evidence in the form of audience feedback from the performances of The Tin Ring and data analysed will provide examples of how first hand witness testimony, taken from The Tin Ring and delivered to an audience between 2011 and 2016 contribute and impact on the individual (as a spectator) and their personal and universal understanding of the Holocaust. I will focus

on the almost one hundred performances in thirteen countries of The Tin Ring (2012). To demonstrate how creative representations of these first hand witness accounts and experiences can contribute in a different ways to both our understanding, and the actual sense of recovery of, an individual whose testimony is utilised in performance. Focusing on the spectators/audience who experience these first-hand accounts through the medium of performance and the creative arts. The focus will be on the therapeutic nature/effects produced through memory arousal and activation for both the testimonial holder and the spectators. The paper will activate an enquiry into how creative performances can be utilised as a mechanism to enable the original source material to reach a wider audience.

Migration-Education and 'Othering'. Biographical perspectives on 'Otherness' in East and West German schools

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Migration related difference, especially in the field of education, is considered a particularly problematic and overwhelming issue for Germany, a society which considers itself homogenous, so the recent studies. Similar to other societies, particular knowledge of national self has been (re)produced formally and informally in the context of education. In this, the perspectives and experiences of subjects, those considered problematic and 'othered' have been neglected in studies on education, didactical school materials, and migration.

Based on biographical interviews conducted with adults, once students of schools of East and West Germany, during our current joint research-project on migration and diversity in East/ West German school books and school book socialization, my paper deals with the following questions: What exactly do migration related students learn about themselves as children of Immigrants (or of non white, non German People) and about their classmates in their school books, and interactions and communications with educators and other students? How does this knowledge gained in schools in both East and West German contexts impact their biographical self-concept and societal positioning? What differences are there between East- and West German experiences? The preliminary findings show that the existing diversity gap in educational settings in both Germanies provoke a gap between migration related, non white and non-German subjects and the perception of (united) Germanness. Based on my biographical research findings with focus on 'otherness' I will discuss methods of research and analysis applied in our joint research project.

RN03 | Session 08a Different Voices and Memories in (Un)making Europe**From communicative to cultural memory – the meaning of individual memories in (un)making Europe**

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In the second decade of the 21st century we may observe the process of significant generational shift when the second world war generation starts to decrease rapidly and the communicative memory is gradually replaced by cultural memory (after Jan Assmann). In the presentation I would like to reflect on the meaning and power of biographical account which is both a testimony of the past and an individual, unique experience of one's life. I will also refer to the characteristics of the contemporary generations having different memory and history sensitivity based more on emotions than on knowledge of historical facts. In this dimension I would also like to discuss the reference of Paul Ricoeur's concept of exchange of narratives as the chance to build common field of discourse for European memory and identity.

Russian letter from the front as an ego document and witness of time

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In the focus of the report - a collection of letters from several wars (from the First World War to the Afghan and Chechen campaigns) in Russian context. Letter from the front is analyzed as a personal document; with appropriate historical procedure can also be a social, discursive and historical document, which tells about the attitude to a social event, to the context of the front and the circumstances of everyday life in war. It is also necessary to take into account the biographical perspective of the soldier or officer, immersed in the events of the war, and everyday life at the front, in informal communication with his combatants, and correspondence with those who are in the rear. Modern military sociology turned to face the "little man" at war with his experiences. The ethos of military labor, reconstructed on the basis of the letter collection, formed at the intersection of three parameters: the everyday at the front, a mega event of the national war, as well as the sense of homeland. Thus, the discursive polarization of the front and the motherland is the framework conditions that give meaning to the military work, require its intensity, and legitimize the sacrifices. Letters shows, that the symbolic meaning of the war as an event of national significance is changed. War appears in last letters in its undisguised form - as the solution of destruction, and subjective –as survival.

Getting Mixed-up in Counter-Positionings

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In biographic constructivist eyes, giving voice names a handful of practices establishing the platform required for the recognition of the unjustly unrecognized. 'Giving Voice' aims at reshaping the social spaces in order that newly and now partly recognized groups begin to participate in the ever-changing public sphere. As more and more subjectivities evolve, contemporary configuration of solidarities demands new revisions.

Surprisingly, however, doing this (i.e., opening new spaces and explicating implicit social structures) simultaneously overlooks and in fact provokes alternative discourses of agents to oppose these practices. They may feel that the space allocated to these new groups has deprived them of their formerly unquestioned positions. These are now perceived by the public negatively as their privileges.

Often they do not accept it, but respond and resist. Unlike the 'realist' explicit confrontations we used to have in former periods, trying to show who is right and who is wrong, the new trend of opposition is to appropriate discourses of giving voice, and to position oneself "inside out" and "upside down" vis-a-vis the hegemonic discourses (Leon, 2016). The process we discuss now is, then, the reforming and reconstituting of the social hegemonic discourses themselves (Gramsci, 2004), looked at in a new and wider configuration. So now we are also asking: What happens to these new agents when they try to claim voice not as a means of liberation but rather as a means of opposition, in order to silence their rivals' voices.

Reconstructions of biographic interviews of Israeli Settlers show such counter-positionings, and how narrators mix themselves up in it. These more personal versions supposedly result in great victories but in fact construct disconnection and isolation.

Un/making nation on example of Poles from Ukraine

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In my paper, I would like to present, basing on my research, how family memories and national narrative may be incompatible. Poles in Ukraine are highly diversified, what I would try to describe in Norbert Elias' terms as a historical figuration due to the relation of power.

In the light of data from the Census in 2001, nowadays Poles from Ukraine are the most integrated minority in whole country. They define their own identity as a memory about roots and strong bonds with local community. From the other hand, historically, they are strongly divided and as a result of developing Polish historical politics, it makes new diversity.

Presenting a different type of regional identities, I will try to show it accordingly to the Polish and Ukrainian historical processes. Depends on methodological approach, we can interpret that data in many different ways, using for that purpose terms like nationalism, nation, historical or nonhistorical group. Enough to say that term "Poles from Ukraine" sounds like a one group, which they have never been. Moreover, groups of Poles who came to Ukraine since XVI to XX century, came from different social groups. While analyzing the historical process, it makes few societies with different, often contradictory goals. In my speech, I want to draw attention to several orders of data analysis. Two of them refer to relation between minority groups with Poland and Ukraine, third and most important is about impact of both of them on the formation of individual and collective identity.

RN03 | Session 09a Biographical Constructions of New Inequalities in Europe: Precariat, Capitalism and Solidarity I

Autotelic values of personal development vs neo-liberal "virtues" in individual biographical experiences

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Nowadays sociological discourses either "serve" or criticize neoliberal ideology. Consequently, they often produce mutually exclusive understandings and explanations of social processes and phenomena. Our main assumption is derived from the notion by Marek Czyżewski, pointing that "Real agency, creativity and responsibility for oneself is different than a sense of agency, creativity and responsibility or than rhetoric promoting agency, creativity and responsibility" (Czyżewski 2013). Autobiographical narrative interviews unveil that these only allegedly subtle disparities may be connected with various biographical attitudes and process structures. We will reflect on the issue of the interplay of culturally established values and biographical structures of individual experiences in differentiated macrostructural conditionings following the example of seemingly identical set of values, previously present in communist social order within the framework of so-called alternative society, nowadays addressed as neoliberal "virtues". On the one hand we will refer to narrations of Polish social innovators, active before systemic transformation of 1989. During communist regime creativity, reliability, self-agency, flexibility were perceived as the desired attributes of personal development (understood in terms of humanistic psychology) of the individuals who - implementing biographical action schemes - introduced innovative patterns in professional work. On the other hand, we will present some life histories of the 1980's generation in which biographical experiences guided by neo-liberal "virtues" transform into its opposite and show their fragility and "night side". Consequently,

narrators overwhelmed by expectations created by neo-liberal reality, enter trajectories of suffering, seem to become vulnerable, dependent, and self-alienated. Thus order change into disorder, rationality into irrationality, agency into apathy, independence into dependence.

Biographical experiences of work in transformation and crisis: life strategies and work trajectories in Croatia

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This paper aims to analyze the the connections of work trajectories and life strategies in the times of social transformation and crisis in Croatia. Our starting assumption is that transformations of the economic and social systems in former socialist states, as well as the multiple and sometimes contradictory demands from the new economic and social realities have greatly impacted many individual biographies, especially in the sphere of work.

The research sampling procedure used the results of an nationally representative survey (2014.) which has reconstructed the field of social classes according to the economic, social and cultural capital (Bourdieu, 1996) in Croatia. From the reconstructed field of social classes 30 interviewees have been selected following the principle of "maximum variation sample" (Creswell, 2014). Elaborate stories on the work trajectories of the respondents have been collected, along with the experiences of coping with the social transformations and economic crisis. This paper is simultaneously aimed at understanding the subjectivist bases of objectivist categories and on a careful reflection on the macro-causes of noted and interpreted micro-experiences (Burawoy, 2000). Both the concept of life-strategies and the biographical approach to individual experiences and trajectories provide opportunities to elude the analytical difficulties arising from the structure-agency divide and to locate the personal experiences within the wider social context (Hubbard, 2000). Finally, we analyze how the changing social structures provided opportunities and constraints to individuals, and how the use of economic, social and cultural capital enabled or hindered individual agency in work trajectories and life strategies in Croatia.

Coping with precarity: the case of young precarious workers in Poland and Germany

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In the context of the debates on the social agency of the disadvantaged social classes and categories of workers, this paper aims at exploring the biographical conditions, properties and consequences of coping

practices developed by young precarious workers in Poland and Germany. Despite political-economic differences, Poland representing the embedded neoliberal economy and Germany the coordinated market economy type, in both countries young people tend to be systemically disadvantaged in terms of greater risk of poverty, temporary employment and unemployment than general population. Simultaneously, regardless the objective changes in life and labour market conditions, young people in both countries tend to be satisfied with their lives and surprisingly optimistic about their future and rarely engage in conventional protests and collective actions. Exploring this potential paradox, this paper will be based on a tentative analysis of biographical narrative interviews with young people collected within the framework of the DFG-NCN funded PREWORK project in 2016-2017. Thus far, 35 interviews in Poland and 18 interviews in Germany (East and West) were collected with young people (aged 18-30) in low-paid temporary jobs, low-paid open-ended contracts, traineeships and unemployed, differing from each other in terms of educational resources, sector and types of jobs performed. In the paper, the first results of comparative analysis will be presented with respect to: (a) the conditions and types of coping strategies adopted by informants; (b) the socio-political consequences of coping strategies in terms of mobilization (new and old solidarities) and, more often, demobilization (isolation) of young people in the public sphere.

“One way or another, I have to make a living, don’t I, Miss?” - Former inmates’ routes to becoming economically active

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Drawing on 16 months of research on the topic of prisoners’ reentry in Romania, this presentation seeks to unveil former prisoners’ strategies towards finding and securing employment. Formal employment is only one point on a continuum of post-release economic practices. Examining the work experiences of 20 former prisoners throughout their first year after release, I argue that former prisoners have restricted access towards pursuing so-called legitimate goals (such as finding a job and living their version of a “good life”) and forced to simultaneously engage in multiple routes to becoming economically active. These routes include working without contracts, informal transactions, hustling, or “making-do”, the refusal or impossibility to find work, the mobilization of existent human and financial resources, entrepreneurship, and emigration. This main argument of this presentation is that recent shifts in employment practices produce and sustain job instability, occupational changing and short-term planning that have come to define the entire prison population. The failure to acknowledge the deep transformations that work and employment have endured over the past decades in Romania can lead to misunderstanding the

former inmate population by attributing faults that lie more in the structural arrangements of a society rather than in people’s individual characteristics. Ultimately, grasping work in its proper context can shed light on the future of reentry.

RN03 | Session 10a Biographical Constructions of New Inequalities in Europe: Precariat, Capitalism and Solidarity II

The conduct of life of the German middle class

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The middle classes have been at the centre of many European societies since the second half of the 20th century, and are still key political players. However, vivid debates about disturbances of the middle-class life in spheres, such as work and labour market, parenthood and civil society engagement occurred in the past decades. Those debates have led to diverging conclusions and mostly lack a comprehensive, empirically grounded understanding of the interrelations of disturbances in different spheres of life in a biographical perspective.

In our research project, we follow up the concept of ‘everyday conduct of life’ and complement it with a biographical perspective in order to gain an elaborated picture of the middle-class life (“Lebensführung”, in the sense of Max Weber): How are members of the German middle class able to harmonize the impositions of daily activities? Are they able to shape their own biography, following self-formulated, long-term life goals and to which extent do they experience themselves as being subjected to external forces? We assume that the specific mode of ‘doing life’ of the German middle class has been and largely still is characterized by a continuous investment of economic and cultural capital to pursue the reproduction and, if possible, improvement of one’s social status.

Empirically, we approach these questions qualitatively, mainly relying on narrative biographical interviews with members of the German middle-class. The paper will present the theoretical framework of our study and some preliminary findings of our empirical research.

Professional success: changing self- reflection of professionals

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The discourse of professionalism, of becoming and being a ‘professional worker’ in different new and existing occupational groups now is now under rethinking and discussion as a consequence of great change on the labor market in times of ‘liquid modernity’ (Bauman, 2008). On one hand, organizational professionalism is seen as a developing field of professional and occupational

training and certification of the workers/employees, which could be labelled as growing control and 'credentialism' (Evetts, 2012). On the other hand, professional work as individual experience brought to light new meanings to the needs and demands towards professional position which came as an individualized response to institutional change on the labor market.

Focusing on issues of professional practice for a long time had an important role in biographical research as a problem of the relationships between the structures and individual experience which was called by Schutze as 'paradoxes of professional work' (Schutze, 2000) and was developed through subjective interpretations of professionals in the cause of case analyses in the different fields.

Based on case studies of professional's narratives as well as their professional strategies in parents/children perspective, the paper focuses on the consequences for the development of careers of two generations of professionals in Russia. Grounded on the empirical results of the study I will discuss their understandings of long-life or short-change career as well as subjective meanings of professional success, professional training and credentials, the choice between the extension of competence and vertical mobility.

Corporate (In)Equality - Biographical Experiences of Female Expats from Post-Soviet Countries in Poland

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The structures of multinational corporations, cosmopolitan work environments, and the expat culture are a relatively new phenomenon in Central and Eastern Europe. In the case of Poland, 'professional mobility' will be more likely understood as going West and seizing the opportunity to work in other EU countries, or participating in student exchange programmes, and to a much lesser extent will be associated with the increased inflow of foreigners from the ex-Soviet republics to Poland.

Yet, females from the post-Soviet countries especially from Ukraine, but also from Belarus and Russia, constitute the largest immigrant groups in Poland. Most of them migrate for economic reasons and seek better work opportunities, or to pursue tertiary education. However, for many years in the collective consciousness of the Polish people these immigrants have been stereotypically perceived as physical workers who take up non-prestigious jobs requiring little or no qualifications.

The primary focus of my research is on the bottom-up experiences and professional biographies of entrepreneurial, white-collar female migrants from post-Soviet countries, who found employment in non-migrant jobs, especially in the corporate sector. On the basis of the conducted interviews I wish to explore the experiences of the female migrants – to what extent they experience the open and cosmopolitan

Europe, and what are the possible inhibitors of 'careers beyond borders' (such as gender regimes or nationality) from the perspective of the peripheries of the European Union.

RN04 - Sociology of Children and Childhood

RN04 | Session 01a Children's Identities I

Childhood and Fashion: Investigating the Embodied Performance of Gender through Fashion

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This paper aims to provide a sociological insight on the ways tween children (8-13 years old) negotiate fashion to construct their social, gendered and sexual subjectivities. More specifically, the paper explores how children's fashion choices reveal embodied gendered subjectivities and the complex ways in which they negotiate a sexualized cultural domain. My overall goal is to combine feminist perspectives on beauty and sexualization with empirical data from children's lives.

This paper is based on an ethnographic approach. Twenty boys and girls between 8-13 years old in Cyprus were interviewed in their home space. Tasks such as wardrobe audits and items such as fashion magazines, school pictures, and dolls dressed by the "Dollz Mania" online dress-up game were used as a starting point for discussing the desirable "beauty" ideal in semi-structured interviews. Data were also gathered through observations in the school setting and children's social activities.

Results indicate that children are well aware of the symbolic value of clothing and its importance in expressing both individual uniqueness and participation in collective trends. The paper argues that children face social and cultural pressures to express a socially acceptable gendered and sexual body through fashion that is closely connected with the performance of certain types of masculinities and femininities ("sporty", "trendy", "sexy", "cool"). Often preteen children, both boys and girls, show a strong desire in possessing fashion items that help them build an adult appearance and an idealized gendered self.

Challenging normative assumptions about vulnerable children and youth through a myriad of small stories

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This paper shows how an analytical focus on "small stories" can challenge normative assumptions about children and youth in vulnerable life situations.

The paper is based on a study about social work with children and youth living in foster families and residential institutions in Denmark. Based on repeated interviews and observations with thirteen children and youth and several professionals around each, the study explored how notions of normality, difference and deviance came into play in the stories they told about themselves, their strengths and challenges, and the stories told by the professionals. The concept of small stories was used to draw attention to the many different stories told by the children, youth and the professionals. After a brief presentation of the study and the concept of "small stories", I present some examples from the analysis of the empirical material, which had an explicit focus on the myriad of small stories gathered across the range of actors through interviews and observations.

I argue that even though the stories told by the children may seem weak or incoherent compared to the stories of the professionals, giving longer accounts underpinned by psychological theories and professional knowledge, we should not dismiss these stories. Moreover, the study highlights the fragmented and situational character of the stories told, and hereby attempts to challenge normative assumptions about childhood, normality and deviance that infuse the perspectives of the professionals as well as the stories the children and youth tell about themselves.

Civilising Projects and Children's Perceptions of Social Categories

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Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Danish child institutions and schools, this paper employs Norbert Elias' concept of civilising to analyse the aims and practices of institutional upbringing. As we argue in our new book, *Children of the Welfare State*, looking at "civilising projects" and the way children navigate and react towards them, afford a window to investigate cultural ideals and citizen formation as well as their social consequences. In this paper, we will focus on how institutional upbringing influences children's identities, their identification with others and their understanding of different social categories. In the process of acquiring a consciousness of the proper relation between self and others, children seem to learn the association between specific conduct on the one hand and social status and degradation on the other hand. Thus, through their everyday interactions and navigation of the institutional demands, children do not merely learn how to behave, but gain a consciousness of class, ethnicity, gender and distinction and a sense of their own social worth, identity and group membership. Focusing on our material about migrant children in kindergartens and schools, we show how children experience that ethnic

minority children and especially boys, tend to belong to an ‘uncivilised’ category. Reacting to marginalisation with opposition, troublemaking and an inversion of civilised norms, these children demonstrate a “paradox of civilising”, i.e. that the civilising projects despite intentions of inclusion and moral upbringing, sometimes come to exclude already marginalised groups by way of monopolizing civilised standards.

The Formation of Health and Gender - an Ethnographic Study of Health Identity Formation among Children

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Recent studies suggest that health plays a role in identity formation among children; children identify as “healthy” or “unhealthy”. However, we still need a more elaborate and nuanced understanding of children’s health identities. By adopting an intersectionality approach this paper aims to examine the meaning of health in identification processes among children by investigating how health intersects with other principles of differentiation such as gender, ethnicity, social class and peer group in these processes. The paper is based on an ethnographic study of identity and hierarchy formation among 12-14 year old school children in two Danish Public Schools. The study shows that how a child’s health is interpreted and evaluated by the child itself and its peers is to a wide extent depended on the child’s gender. The health of girls is mainly understood and assessed in terms of physical appearance and eating habits, while the health of boys is interpreted and judged in relation to physical activity. The health identities of children thus seem to be gendered. The paper concludes by arguing that this has implications for how we should conceptualize and study the health of children, but also for practitioners working in the field of health promotion aimed at children and young people.

RN04 | Session 01b Children as Refugees and Migrants I

Constructing the child as refugee: visual and textual representations of refugee children in digital media

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Over the past few years, Europe has seen a significant rise in immigration as a result of protracted and violent conflicts in various places around the world. One of conflicts that has featured prominently in European media is the Syrian conflict. Images of men, women, and children refugees from Syria reaching European shores in small, overcrowded and fragile boats drifting in tumultuous Mediterranean waters have been traveling around the world through, inter

alia, digital media. The power of the media to produce, reproduce and represent ideas and ideologies about refugees and asylum seekers, often construing dehumanizing and stigmatizing representations of (mostly adult) refugees, has been documented in the literature (for example see Banks, 2012; Eses, Medianu, & Lawson, 2013, Bleiker, Campbell, Hutchison & Nicholson, 2013). This paper seeks to turn the gaze unto the refugee child in particular with the aim of unraveling meanings and conceptualizations of the child as refugee by critically examining representations of refugee children in image and text appearing in Greek-Cypriot digital news media over the period May 2015-May 2016, a period which, according to UNHCR records, marked a tremendous spike in refugee flows through the Mediterranean sea. Through engaging in qualitative visual, content, and thematic analysis of approximately 350 news articles appearing in ten different Greek-Cypriot digital news media (digital newspapers and news sites), visual and textual representations of refugee children were critically interrogated as to the ideas and conceptualizations of childhood vis-à-vis dominant ideological constructions of childhood innocence (Duschinsky, 2013) and of the raced, gendered and classed child-subject.

Contested Childhoods: Independent Juvenile Migrants’ Social Navigation Strategies through Worlds in Crisis.

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My presentation discusses chronological Age as an additional field of Biopolitics exercise in the European migratory context. Based on research with independently migrating teenagers and young adults in Greece, it highlights some of those juveniles’ generational strategies to localize and create passages through the real, symbolic and material constraints imposed on them by spatial seclusion, economic and civic deprivation and exposure to racism during their efforts to reach an imagined ‘genuine Europe’. While examining the subjects’ sociopolitical situatedness with relation to further intersecting aspects such as ethnicity, nationality, sex and gender the presentation moreover traces eventual racialization, gendering and generationing rationalities that underlie public discourses around migrant Bogusness. It is finally argued that due to the existence of an additional, generational ‘bio- filter’ in matters of migration governance, in the case of young migrants, the natural process of reaching chronological adulthood constitutes after all an instance to be feared of instead of being celebrated, once that it forms another threshold of exclusion from settlement options.

The Experiences of Unaccompanied Minors before and during their migration to Greece

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This research attempts to explore the experiences of unaccompanied minors, before and during their migration to Europe. It aims to assist the better understanding of these children, hoping that this could help not only the improvement of services offered to them, but also influence people who are negative regarding children's migration. This is a case study which took place in a shelter (directed by an NGO) in Greece. Before the beginning of the research an ethical application has been examined by the ethical committee of University College of London and a pilot research has been completed. The methods which are used are qualitative methods, such as group activities (the creation of drawings and posters) and group interviews. The participants were boys between 12 and 18 years old. Regarding the findings, minors seem to migrate in order to be safe from the terrorists and the war and to get a better life. Moreover, all participants have had painful experiences from the migration trip which was scary and dangerous for them. Greece is just a station for them, before their final destination. The decision for these minors' migration, in most cases, had been made by their family or/and by their family and them personally. However, there were cases when children made this decision alone and/or against the will of their family. Participants present positive and negative aspects of their life before their migration with the main conclusions being that these children have survived several hazards, in order to start a better life.

Present- absent? Migrant and refugee children in Polish schools in the narratives of teachers

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Polish school is a place where migrant or refugee students are still relatively rare. Despite the fact that the problem of cultural diversity connected with the concept of intercultural opening of the school has been addressed for several years, school praxis still seems to be oriented towards the needs of a homogeneous environment, with an average, undistinguished student, and most importantly, one who does not stand out against the majority of school class. Research (observations and interviews) conducted in school environment allow to discern children's diversity with a clear division into those who are better and worse. The observations and research also reveal that children's cultural context is ignored. The aim of the presentation is to outline how migrant and refugee students in Polish schools are perceived through the prism of teachers' narratives.

In the presentation we will refer to research results from 2015-2017 when interviews were conducted among 80 teachers from primary and lower secondary schools.

The presentation is an attempt at a critical look at the place of migrant and refugee students in Polish schools as well as how they are perceived by teachers.

RN04 | Session 02a Children's Identities II

Constructing children's national identities through waved and unwaved flags

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Children encounter with waved and unwaved flags in schools that remind them of national identities every day. While Billig's (1995) banal nationalism concept helps to understand institutions' usage of national discourses to build their imagined communities (Anderson, 2006), Thompson's (2001) local nationalism perspective points out individual's engagement with these discourses in the construction of national identities. By engaging both ideas, this paper aims to discuss what national identity reminders are around children specifically in preschool context and how children understand and perform these reminders. I will try to argue these questions based on my field study in Ankara capital of Turkey. The study has been conducted in two state preschool classrooms between September 2013 and March 2014 by participant of 49 children aged between 5 and 6, two preschool teachers, two assistants of teacher and four managers. Observation suggests that the children construct their national identities through the discourses offered by preschool curriculum and teachers. On the other hand, the findings show that the children did not absorb and take on board all the messages they receive about national identity. This reminds us that children also create their own meanings. In addition to this, although some children interpreted national symbols and rituals in a way that differed based on preschool curriculum and staff expectations, they did not also question or search for other ways of beings. This may mean that children did not know what exists beyond the boundaries that are given to them.

Migrant children's identity construction: education as socialisation venue in complex migratory contexts

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While it is without doubt that education has a paramount role in ensuring socio-cultural integration and influencing migrant children's identity, research has been largely influenced by two limiting assumptions. First, it often focuses on curricular approaches, overlooking the role of educational

settings as socialisation venues. Secondly, it is embedded in a dichotomous interpretation of migrations (push-pull, illegal-legal, North- South) and is influenced by the “permanent settlement migration paradigm” (Agunias, 2006). Migration, however, is a complex phenomenon and migrants continuously forge multiple forms of belonging across nations or communities, constructing diverse personal plans and life narratives. Morocco is an example of such complexity, being a crossroad of continental migrations, a temporary and long-term transit hub and a destination county, where migrants constantly renegotiate various interpretations of belonging.

This paper looks at educational settings (formal and non-formal) as socialisation sites for young migrant children between 6 and 12 in Morocco. I will interpret the Moroccan migratory scenario and educational offers through the combined lenses of psychosocial identity theory and multi-dimensional perspective on migrations. I will argue that, for educational spaces to foster a positive sense of self for migrant children, it is necessary to understand the complex dynamics correlated to modern migrations and the influence that elements such as hopes, expectations, local and transnational networks can have in shaping the child's identity.

Migration, identity and childhood: Exploring young migrants' ethnonational identifications and belonging

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In the era of unprecedented migration waves an ever-increasing number of children and young people experience, mobility and dislocation as crucial part of their lives (United Nations, 2016). More than ever children and young people move between and across states leading transnational and translocal lives, thereby disrupting the idealized notion of childhood as unfolding in fixed and bounded spaces (Ní Laoire et al., 2010). The presentation seeks to shed light on the intricate relationship between migration, 'identity' and belonging by focusing on young migrants, a group placed on the periphery of scholarship and public debate. Based upon a qualitative study of youth identities in the context of Greek society, the key objective is to examine ethno-national identifications, formed through the dialectic of self-definition and categorization. The narrative analysis of young migrants' in-depth interviews unpacks how their sense of belonging and emotional attachments to their countries of origin and settlement are mediated by processes of racialization and othering. Young migrants' narratives point to an understanding of identifications and belonging -what comes to be seen as 'identity'- as deeply socio-politically bounded processes in the frame of which boundaries are being drawn and bonds are forged and inter-subjectively negotiated on the basis of alleged similarities and differences between the 'self' and 'others', 'us' and 'them'.

Language as a Means for Ethnic Identity Fencing or Bridging? Multilingual children's perspectives on the relation between ethnic identification and language

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Antwerp (in the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium) is turning into a minority-majority city, characterized by superdiversity in terms of ethnicity, culture and language. Against this new reality, we investigate how 10-12 year old multilingual children perceive the relationship between language use and proficiency on the one hand and ethnic identification on the other. These children are part of many social groups (e.g. social class, sex, age, leisure activity groups) besides the own ethnocultural minority group and thus have multiple identities. Questions arise then to which degree 1) children view their language use as implicated in their ethnic identity and 2) whether language functions as a way to draw ethnic boundaries or, conversely, as a means to bridge the distance between ethnic groups.

We use data from the multi-method Multilingualism in Antwerp study (Dekeyser, 2016). Focus groups were organized with children to discuss several language dimensions (e.g. language use, management and ideologies) in their everyday lives. By means of vignettes and yes/no statements, children were asked to voice how they link language practices and proficiency to feelings of belonging, ethnic identity and processes of social exclusion and inclusion. The focus groups were stratified according to sex, ethnicity, migration generation, and children's perception of their schools' policy toward the use of the home language, for 5th and 6th year pupils across 19 primary schools in Antwerp. This makes it possible to investigate intra- (e.g. across schools and/or sex) and interethnic differences. Cross-case analyses will be performed with NVIVO.

RN04 | Session 02b Children as Refugees and Migrants II

Children, transnational migration and school. The relevance of transnational mobility in the debate between children's agency and structural constraints.

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In the last decade a significant number of children with a migrant background has been included in the Italian schools. The inclusion of these students brought major changes inside the school.

This work aims to focus on one of these changes,

represented by the management of periods of absence of those children who live experiences of temporal return to their – or their parents' – countries of origin during the school year.

These trips represent processes able to express a high degree of social complexity, involving a number of diverse and heterogeneous issues that may be of great interest to social sciences. On one side these international journeys introduce a break in the school system that reveals social changes that the school, as an institution, is forced to deal with; on the other hand, this mobility which sees children as protagonists, promote reflections on their active role in social processes, recognizing them as deeply involved in the global dynamics and requiring a change in the more traditional understanding that wants them projected only to a future participation in the world.

Based on video recordings of workshops with children and interviews conducted with teachers realized in a research year in two primary schools and one first grade secondary school, this work aims to analyze children's narratives as well as teacher's narratives.

The purpose of this paper is to reflect on the different meanings' constructions that international mobility takes on in these narratives and what is the space of agency for children inside them.

Navigating difference and belonging: Narratives of migrant Irish Childhoods

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Based on recent research with children from migrant and non-migrant backgrounds, this paper brings focus to younger children's intersubjective identity processes in contemporary Ireland, as situated in domestic and educational settings but also overlapped by broader texts of global media and consumption, spatial regulation, cultural and religious symbolism, mobilities, and normative whiteness. Unsettling assumptions of homogeneous Irish childhoods and of children's passivity in relation to their social worlds, this work explores children's negotiations of belonging to national communities. The paper illuminates processes of production and contestation of normative and raced Irish childhoods through texts and practices that were spatial, institutional and mediated but were also reproduced by children themselves. These exclusionary currents were corroborated by conceptualisations of migration and asylum, embedded in narratives of nation, that categorised some children as 'out of place'. Children's contestations of such binary discourses occurred in two key ways. Firstly, the paper considers the productive potential of children's, especially minoritised children's, marginal positioning as a site for questioning or transgressing definitional boundaries. Secondly, the significance of playful speech as deconstructive identity practice is explored. While problematizing assumptions of migrant children's passivity in raced settings, the paper also acknowledges the necessity for broader commitments

by adults in order to operationalize children's agency in this regard. As such, the paper suggests that interrupting exclusionary raced identities in Irish primary schools requires engagement with children's world-making practices and the multiple resources that inform their lives.

Seeking Neverland: Refugee Children in Europe

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The impact of the Syrian civil war has started with the region and expanded to the entire globe. Since World War II, one of the largest forced migrations has been experienced as a mass influx of Syrians. According to the UNHCR, as of January 2017, an additional 8.7 million Syrians are internally displaced, with numbers increasing due to the incessant crisis. The neighbouring countries have hosted more than 4.8 million registered refugees and around a million Syrians seek asylum in Europe.

Research on refugee and asylum-seeking children has been focusing on the aspects of mental health and psychological interventions. Moreover some studies investigate the multiple drivers that push children to start new lives, and the problems that they face as a result of this new beginning. This study will contribute to the body of knowledge by examining the spatial distribution of the children refugees, in particular from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq, among European countries. Hence, it will investigate if there exists a pattern for selection of destination countries

The objective is to answer the following questions: Which countries are more preferred destinations for unaccompanied minors and refugee children with families? What could explain the geographical preferences? What happens to other child refugees such as Afghan and Iraqi minors? Are the host countries prepared and committed for the challenge? Consequently, with the use of the Eurostat and UNHCR asylum applications and evaluations data for 2008 and 2016 for EU28 countries and Middle Eastern countries such as Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon, the characteristics of the refugee children by nationality, age, and sex will be discussed and the trends over the years will be explored.

Unaccompanied minor refugees in the state of Brandenburg, Germany

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Today, about 1500 unaccompanied minor refugees live in the state of Brandenburg, Germany, faced with a culture of welcome on one hand and rising Xenophobia on the other. In our research we evaluate the situation of those minors. Building on the empirical dataset of an explorative pre-study (Thomas & Ackermann 2017 forthcoming) challenges and problems of the minors' situation are being investigated.

From the subject's perspective, we take a closer look at the minors conduct of everyday life leading us to an understanding of the minors as active members of German society acting in – more or less regressive – social structural settings. The minors actively participate in our research as we form a peer-research-group. Therefore, we hope to access this vulnerable group from an inner perspective and not only from our privileged position as academics.

From an institutional perspective, we focus on the problems the young people have to deal with (uncertainty concerning the residence title, frustration, traumata, social hostility and racism in the neighbourhood etc.) and evaluate the existing problem solving strategies the institutions (are able to) offer.

From a structural perspective, we look upon the social environment the minors live in and ask what it needs to successfully integrate them into German society. Furthermore, we want to know which challenges society has to face and which changes are necessary towards a transformative society.

First results of the research will be presented.

RN04 | Session 03a Child Protection, Risk and Resilience/Children's Use of New Media

Early childhood and digital media – Social Change, Subjectivities and Perspectives

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When addressing the diverse challenges which children and families in Europe face nowadays, new media are playing an ever-increasing role in how everyday life and new affordances of work and leisure are structured and organized. Our paper focuses on the earliest phase in life, in which the relevance of these new media infrastructures already becomes apparent: early childhood (0-6 years). The research draws on camera ethnographic and written ethnographic observations as well as audio-visual recordings stemming from participant observations in 15 families across Germany, which range from single mother academics to refugees. In our ongoing research project at the collaborative research center "media of cooperation" in Siegen, we investigate the concrete processes of acquisition and the cooperative making of smartphone usage in everyday family situations. Pervasive and always-on smartphone presence fundamentally impacts forms of communication, learning, and socialization processes in early childhood. We observe social change in the

making, which may fundamentally affect the meaning – and our understanding of – subjectivity in the nascent generation. For instance: How is the concept of "being present" transformed, when family members are continuously participating (only) via Skype? With our qualitative media- ethnographic approach, we will address these issues empirically and present observations and video recordings of everyday media use in early childhood, representing the mutual fabrication of typical media practices in contemporary Europe.

Empathic moments in risk assessment with abused children

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A challenge for child protection workers in interactions with abused children is to establish rapport without compromising the impartiality of the information children provide. In literature and policy documents, child protection workers are often recommended to respond to children in a way that is empathic but neutral. However, the actual strategies for accomplishing this stance are seldom discussed. Research shows that in practice, institutional representatives tend to down-prioritize empathy and focus on the institutional task, such as advice-giving or asking for information. There is, accordingly, a lack of studies of how child protection workers actually can display empathy in interactions with abused children. The current paper uses conversation analysis to explore real-life risk assessment interviews with abused children in health and social care. By focusing on how initiating actions set up constraints for responses, the analysis highlights the joint meaning-making between children and child protection workers. The paper shows how children make an empathic response relevant and different ways in which child protection workers display empathy, such as by formulating children's assessment, by upgrading their assessments, and by offering reaction tokens. It also shows the interactional consequences of different approaches and discusses these in relation to different institutional agendas.

The right to security of online childhood

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The complex relationship between children online and digital technologies is the starting point of this reflection of a growing process of multidisciplinary theoretical attention on building children's biographies. On the one hand, the concepts of "risk and childhood safety" have become increasingly central in institutional discourses. The content of this attention seems however to assume more the form of adults' fears, dealing with an endless struggle for a utopian safety for their children, than the reality of what really can be a "risk" for children online. On the other hand,

the current change of the representations of childhood are increasingly oriented to a vision of the child as the subject of its own history and therefore more active and participatory. This makes it difficult to manage the distinction between adults and children and is problematic for the use of traditional parenting styles. Starting from a reflection on the main theoretical perspectives that have been compared on the issues of social change, this paper aims to clarify and problematize some of the paradoxes that accompany what has been said related to children's safety in the so-called second modernity, compared to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the powerful entry of technology digital science in familial contexts.

Empirical Assessment of different theoretical models of resilience

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Within the scientific and socio-political discussion about the effects of inequality and, in particular, poverty, the concept of resilience has increasingly been referred to. Resilience is commonly understood as the psychological resistance of children to biological, psychological and psychosocial development risks (Wustmann, 2004). Despite the "omnipresence" of the resilience concept (see Friedrich, 2012), empirical studies on resilience differ in the concept of what is understood as resilience, how resilience is operationalized, and with which methodological instruments surveys are carried out. The present study deals with the question of the empirical assessment of the facetious phenomenon of resilience. In recent research, various strategies have been pursued which are as diverse as the theoretical concepts and definitions of the term. Based on the data of a children's study on living conditions and well-being, conducted in 2013, the paper shows which implications result from diverse resilience concepts for empirical material. In the study, which is located in the 'new' approaches of social childhood research, 1,749 children and adolescents between the ages of 10 and 15 were interviewed on their living conditions and their current well-being. Children experiencing poverty were of particular interest. Based on the data of this study, the paper shows which theoretical resilience models are empirically observable in different areas. It is also shown that in the case of possible demonstrable resilience effects, additive, mediating, and moderating effects should be differentiated, whereby moderating effects come closest to the current notion of the concept of resilience.

RN04 | Session 03b Children and Intergenerational Relations

Facilitation of children's narratives of cultural differences in classroom interactions

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This presentation concerns the analysis of narratives of cultural difference as co-constructed in facilitator-children interactions, during a project in multicultural classrooms. The presentation provides an empirical analysis of intergenerational relations as displayed in classroom interactions. The theoretical presuppositions are that (1) intergenerational relations are visible as embodied in adult-children communication, specifically in adult-children interactions, and (2) depend on the form that these interactions take. In classroom interactions, intergenerational relations are based on a hierarchical form of interaction between teacher and pupils, concerning difference of epistemic authority, i.e. rights and responsibilities of access to and production of knowledge. However, methodologies of facilitation may be introduced in the classroom to promote more equal intergenerational relations, by enhancing children's epistemic authority. This presentation analyses video-recorded data about facilitator-children interactions in multicultural classrooms, showing the ways in which facilitation may promote children's epistemic authority in narrating cultural differences. It shows that the children's ways of narrating cultural differences depend on the form that facilitation takes in the interaction. Facilitation may (or may not) promote the inclusion of cultural differences into narratives of personal experiences and knowledge, based on the recognition of children's epistemic authority. By promoting personal experiences and knowledge, facilitation can avoid cultural essentialism. Facilitation can deal with cultural differences as opportunities to enhance children's epistemic authority, rather than as knowledge that must be learnt by children. Therefore, children can decide to ignore, underscore, or reject cultural differences, on the basis of their own experience and knowledge.

Gender and Children's Housework Time in China: How Does Family Structure Matter?

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Differentiated gender roles and the 'stalled' gender revolution in adulthood are rooted in one's gender-role socialisation in childhood. While most previous research on children's gender-role socialisation focused on two-parent families, little is known about the ways in which gender-role socialisation may operate similarly or differently in distinct family structures. Analysing data from the 2010 and 2014 China Family Panel Studies, I focus on the gendered pattern of time spent by boys and girls on housework and how this pattern varies by family structure. On balance, the results support the 'intergenerational substitution' theory that children are viewed as natural substitutes for their parents' absence from domesticity along the gendered mother-daughter and father-son lines. Compared with children from two-parent families, sons and particularly daughters spend more

time on housework with the absence of the father and the mother from home respectively. The presence of female siblings 'alleviates' the need for 'intergenerational substitution' from girls and particularly boys. The pattern is further complicated by the multigenerational family structure. Whereas the presence of grandfather(s) at home increases the housework burden for girls and to a lesser degree for boys, the presence of grandmother(s) at home contributes to reducing the housework burden for both boys and girls. The results show the complex ways in which gender and intra-/inter-generational relations intersect in shaping children's gender-role socialisation, which are key to a thorough understanding and early intervention of the (re)production of gender inequalities in the domestic sphere.

Responsive democracy, participation and children

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The presentation discusses whether the representational democracy can truly represent children. Representational and collective participation structures for children are being recommended in pan-European policy as means to include children in democratic processes; however there is a lack of sufficient knowledge on how such structures can include all children. As children lack political rights, the concept of responsive democracy is used in the presentation. Responsive democracy and participation may at best be seen as a complex interplay of relations between actors, resources and overlapping social spaces that vary with time, rather than relatively static field. The presentation asks how the greatest possible difference and inclusion can be comprised in the processes and structures of participation. To understand whether and by what means participation structures might achieve this, critical analysis of children and adults relationships to relevant resources and institutional positions in the participation processes is necessary. This aim is reflected by presenting a preliminary design of a new evolving research project, aiming to develop open public arena for participation in two neighborhoods in the city of Jyväskylä, Finland. This arena will be developed together with children, researchers, city officials (education, social and health services, leisure services, libraries etc.), politicians and resident associations. The main aim of the arena is to provide a public place for intra- and intergenerational dialogue, discussion and debate and to open up opportunities especially for children to 'answer back': to plan and reflect the aims, methods and results.

RN04 | Session 04a Children, Poverty and Austerity I

Childhood, inequality and the politics of child protection

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In late capitalist societies the contemporary practice of child protection and the associated discourse of individualized children's rights are entangled with understandings drawn from trauma studies and the science of brain development. Practice design is also driven by political concern about the social and economic costs attributed to failing citizens. The overriding focus is on the inter-generational transmission of social disadvantage. Removal and re-socialization of the children of the poor is connected with reproduction of the idealized liberal subject. In anglophone countries practice developments which are promoted as child-centered and safety-focused are essentially eugenic in their effect. Narratives of care, morality and children's rights serve to disguise and/or justify discriminatory policy programmes which have racist and classist outcomes. Rising levels of state care and the permanent out-of-family placement of looked-after children impacts disproportionately on families disadvantaged by the renaissance of liberal fundamentalism in political and economic life. This pattern of development has significant implications in the European context of political and economic austerity. This paper sets out to move beyond broad sociopolitical deconstruction. Exploration of the historical and contemporary role of science and the liberal political tradition in social work and child protection helps to clear the way for alternative future trajectories to be considered. A range of theorists have grappled with the apparent reality that despite the contradictions of capitalism being self-evident, it does not appear that a sustainable socialist alternative will simply appear. It is argued that the political left must reconsider the role of child protection practice as part of a wider re-imagining of progressive social change in the here and now.

Reforms in Children's Services as an Austerity Measure: Political Discourse in the United Kingdom and Finland since the 2008 Financial Crisis

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Children's services and financial support for families as a target of austerity is problematic with regard to its potential social implications. They can exacerbate child poverty levels and social inequalities among children as well as family household debt-to-income and social exclusion in particular among lone parents. Two European states where such austerity measures have been notable since the 2008 financial crisis are the United Kingdom (UK) and Finland. In the UK, these include the abolition of the child tax credit for families with over two children, the reduction of the welfare cap and the abolition of child poverty targets. In Finland, cuts are being directed towards day care services, with the hours provided for day care being reduced for unemployed parents and day care groups

being increased. It is unclear how and to what extent the social risks associated with these reforms have been taken into account and represented in the decisions to specifically target children's services as a measure of austerity. This research gap is addressed by the article through a discourse analysis of the relevant media presentation and policy papers in the two countries. Findings show that there are clear similarities between the government rhetoric in the two countries, with a notable lack of acknowledgement of the risks. Nor have either of the governments' policy decisions to target family support been presented as evidence-based, with a lack of recognition of the long-term value of early childhood investment. Aside from lowering the municipal bill, the sole reason provided for the cuts has been to encourage getting people off benefits and into work.

The Palestinian 'Children of the Junctions': The Tip of the 'Occupation Economy' Iceberg

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Israel governs two political entities – the State of Israel and the Palestinian Authority. The duality of two separate judicial systems and two separate economies allows for the revocation of rights, political repression and financial exploitation. The “children of the junction” are impoverished Palestinians, aged 5-16, who slip through military barriers to go begging and peddling at traffic-junctions in Israel. Research into these children's lives focuses on the two interrelated economies: the wealthy Israeli economy and the poor Palestinian economy, which is referred to as “Occupation Economy” in the research literature. The central argument is that the children of the junction are the “tip of the iceberg” of the occupation economy because of the combination of three conditions: A. Poverty, which transcends shame and compels the Palestinians to display austerity in the public sphere; B. Innocence and vulnerability which adults attributes to children, in general, and which transcends the Israelis' contempt and denial towards existence of the Palestinians, their poverty and the occupation; C. Relative leniency shown by soldiers and police towards children at the border crossings and within Israel. This paper is based on the findings of the 3-year collaborative research, conducted by both Jewish and Palestinian-Israeli researchers. Data collected through conversations with the children; official documents, media reports, documentaries; and unedited footage from the film “Pennies”, showing interviews with parents. This Research may shed light on children's responses to poverty and middle class adults' attitudes towards to the poor.

1 € meals for children in poverty situations: a magic measure?

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In this paper presentation, we explore the underlying principles and potential implications of a recent policy measure that is considered as a particular anti-poverty strategy for children in poverty in Flanders (the Dutch speaking part of Belgium). Following on the Flemish Child Poverty Action Program (2012) in which the importance of healthy and affordable food for children in poverty is emphasised, the Flemish Minister of the Interior, Integration, Housing Policy, Equal Opportunities, and Poverty Reduction launched a 1 € meal policy measure in 2016. The provision of 1 € meals is limited to children between 0-12 years and is coupled with the condition that the 1 € meal initiatives serve as entry points to offer integral family support in local networks of welfare actors. In that sense, the Minister claimed in the media as follows: “we offer 1 € meals to children in poverty situations on the condition that their parents accept parenting support. Every healthy meal we offer to a child means saving a child for our nation state”. In an attempt to explore whether 1 € meals are experienced as meaningful and supportive by children and their parents in poverty situations, we discuss findings acquired from a qualitative research project in which the perspectives of children and parents in poverty situations who make use of these initiatives and the 1 € meal providers are explored.

RN04 | Session 04b New Methodologies and Ethics of Research with Children I

Research with children: participative methodologies and ethical dilemmas

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The “participative turn” in social sciences is particularly important in research with children. Inspired by CRC principles, it was reinforced by the theoretical claim to consider children as “competent beings” in the present, which meant the methodological necessity of giving them “a voice” in science. This voice is expressed in a wide variety of forms and languages, from verbal narratives to visual products and images. New methodologies are put forward to capture their views and representations in more interactive and dynamic ways, involving them in all different stages of research, so that their voices are brought to stakeholders of various domains.

However, with participative methodologies new ethical problems and dilemmas arose. Keeping anonymity and privacy, the obtainment of informed consent and the free option of non-participation, the adequacy of proposed activities to children's competences, the relationship with gatekeepers or mediators and the selection of the (private/public) places to interact with the child/children, all these issues imply sensitive choices. Surprisingly, ethical dilemmas are framed almost exclusively by adult-centred prescriptions:

children voices are left behind when it comes to implement ethical protocols in the field.

Our reflection aims at addressing and discussing these ethical issues, departing from two research projects we were involved in: Children and the Internet (2008-2013, ICS/Universidade de Lisboa/Fundação C. Gulbenkian), and CUIDAR – Cultures of Disaster and Resilience among children and young people (2015-2018, a European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 653753; coordinated by Lancaster University, the consortium includes the ICS/University of Lisbon, the Open University of Catalonia, the University of Thessaloniki, Save the Children UK and Save the Children Italy).

Towards an Ethics of Knowledge Production in Childhood Studies

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Much discussion on ethics in Childhood Studies so far has revolved around the development of ethical protocols and guidelines or how to address power differences between adult researchers and children in research. Though this is both important and necessary, I suggest that the field needs to expand its scope of ethical concerns to wider questions of knowledge production. Turning to knowledge production as an ethical concern, brings in sharp focus the need to reflect, as researchers, on the knowledge we opt to bring forth. Moreover, it highlights that knowledge production is a political act with potential, material consequences on children's lives. Hence, the need to attend to the ethics and politics of representation in childhood research with care and a sense of responsibility. In this paper, I argue for the need to reflect on the kinds of knowledge we, as researchers, produce, the realities of children's lives we end up disclosing, and the effects of our choices on real children's lives: what knowledge, for whom, when, and why? I make a case, in particular, for attending to the irreducible, apophatic child—the child who is not exhausted by our representations—with a critically open and reflexive attitude and, above all, humility towards the very act of producing knowledge. Attending to the mess of the childhood phenomenon by defying clarity, singularity and consistency and embracing ambiguity, multiplicity and contradiction is, I suggest, a first productive step towards developing a more critical and ethical Childhood Studies.

Empowering or exploiting - reflecting on research with children

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Children's voices need to be heard. Researchers with genuine interest in exploring what children have to say, face a challenging task of achieving it without

breaking the ethical codes of conduct. How can we ensure that the issue of children's rights is addressed in our research? Is everything that is legal is ethical? And what about child's competency to consent to research? Lastly, how do we know that what we have done is enough to ensure ethical conduct compliance while at the same time empowering children rather than exploiting them?

This paper focuses on tangible ethical aspects that emerged during the preparation of the longitudinal qualitative research with Polish immigrant teenage children in Ireland; namely how to ensure non-confrontational, non-invasive methods particularly within a qualitative approach, confidentiality, trust, power disparities and finally, the potential effect on children after the researcher has left the field of study. This paper offers concrete encounters rather than abstract ideas, addressing the above-mentioned challenges, exploring the insider/outsider dichotomy and the notion of reflexivity through the prism of ethical quandary of research with children.

Should there be a longitudinal study on children and young people well-being in the European Union?

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There has been a growing interest among academics, policy makers and practitioners in the subjective well-being of children and young people (CYP). The recognition of CYP's rights to having a good childhood and good future life chances, coupled with the injunction from the New Sociology of Childhood to consult with CYP as active agents have also resulted in an increasing interest in the use of well-being as a key concept in policy programmes in many countries. In recent years, child well-being has become a priority for the European political agenda. However, the main challenge for the European Union (EU) is to develop the best policies and approaches to effectively improve the well-being of children and young people using the most robust and suitable sources of data. It is only through the collection of longitudinal data that it is possible to systematically measure the changes in child well-being within and across its member states over time..

In this paper, we discuss the policy relevance of child well-being in the context of the EU strategy for CYP. We also detail the challenges associated with conducting a common longitudinal study on CYP's well-being across all EU member states. We discuss these challenges under three broad categories: (a) challenges for the study because of its longitudinal nature, (b) challenges for its cross-European nature, and (c) challenges for the study because of its involvement with children and young people.

RN04 | Session 05a Children, Poverty and Austerity II**Childhood poverty and European inspired actions: from the production of crisis to a palliative prescription**

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Childhood poverty has hit different dimensions in the South of Europe, from the start of its financial and economic crisis of 2007/08, which caused a regression in decades of childhood inclusion policies. A significant reduction of social transfers was observed, namely on support through family allowances, unemployment allowances and social income and followed by the rise of parental unemployment rates and salary cuts. Simultaneously, the promotion of children's rights was left in second plan, since priority was given to financial bailout of banks and public debt cuts of peripheral countries, despite popular movements of civic resistance. In Portugal, this situation is well characterised and is expressed on a retrocession of the condition of the child as a subject of rights (Sarmento, Fernandes e Trevisan, 2015). At the same time, the tragedy of refugee children in the Mediterranean Sea has revived and disseminated the massive horror of childhood, with real and symbolic effects in children's lives and in social representations of childhood (Sarmento, 2016). In this context, some European policies are funding compensatory or palliative actions towards child poverty and social exclusion of children. With structural European funding and inspiration, Portugal is developing a program of action to fight child poverty, seen as compensatory, palliative, assistentialist and management-based (CLDS, axe 2). From a critical analysis of several projects in the scope of this program implemented in the North of the country, this paper discusses a set of European inspired public policies of child poverty, deconstructing its premises and grounds and pointing out alternatives.

Key-words: childhood poverty, public policies, CLDS programs

Inequity in the UK child welfare system: advancing understanding of responses to inequality

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Ongoing UK research has established significant associations between social advantage/disadvantage and children's chances and experiences of involvement with child protection systems. In England a child's chance of being on a child protection plan (CPP) is 10 times higher in the most deprived 10% of

areas compared with the least deprived 10% of areas – suggesting that, as with health and education, child welfare is a matter of inequality. Child maltreatment, however, is largely framed as a problem of failed parental responsibility, with little attention paid to the impact of structural conditions. We present emerging findings from research (Nuffield Foundation 2015 – 2017) where, using an integrated methodology, six case studies were conducted in child protection services across England and Scotland. Given that officially collected data on the family circumstances of the children that are subject to child protection procedures is limited, including information about material circumstances, these case studies focused on the interplay between families' social, economic and material circumstances and the decision to intervene where there were child protection concerns. Our empirical data show how the intersection of political, economic and systemic factors can bear upon professional practices in ways that individualise family suffering and fail to address the centrality of social and environmental conditions within social work. Our findings contribute to an emerging body of research that aims to reframe child welfare as a site of inequality and advances understanding of children and their parents' experiences of inequality and of social work responses to children's needs.

Cling together, swing together? Childhood and welfare recipience in Germany

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One of the Welfare State's core tasks is to prevent and fight poverty and thus to guarantee participation as a fundamental civil right. New welfare policies, like Germany's "Hartz IV", shifted from a provisional to an activating regime stressing 'self-responsibility' and thus exerting more pressure on welfare recipients. How do, under these conditions, children perceive their childhood when living in a welfare dependent family?

Referring to data from a qualitative study of families (N=35) living on welfare benefits the presentation will discuss everyday-life perspectives and practices of these families dealing with their marginal position as welfare recipients. This will be done against the background that children's perspectives on and experiences with poverty are mediated through various welfare-state institutions, local circumstances, cultural and family backgrounds. Methodically our research covers interviews with parents as well as with their children, appropriate to data triangulation. Thus, child poverty in contemporary Germany appears in many different shapes, each of them having an impact on poor children's wellbeing, their chances to participate and their future perspectives. This leads to more general conclusions about the specific situation

of poor children and the phenomenon of child poverty within an affluent society.

The research project is carried out by the Institute for Employment Research (Nuremberg) in cooperation with the University of Applied Sciences Fulda and the University Augsburg as part of the Evaluation of the Hartz-IV-reform by order of the German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Undeserving poor children? Expectations for the behavior of children in need

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The distinction between the 'deserving' and 'undeserving' poor has a long history, although the criteria change from time to time. To be classed as 'undeserving' may serve as grounds for exclusion from certain benefits and services and may have consequences for the whole family. The proposed study will present – through the example of provision of meals for children in need during school holidays in Hungary – how classification as 'undeserving poor' is applied in services for families suffering food deprivation, leading to children being excluded from provision.

Our previous research found that about three percent of children in Hungary regularly go short of food. Families experiencing food deprivation are primarily assisted by state social services. Since 2002, meals for children have been supplied during school holidays.

Results: Our interview-based research found that providers set definite normative requirements regarding the behaviour of persons receiving social meal provision, and that the families in need, both parents and children, frequently breach these requirements. A frequent complaint is that the food they cook is not eaten. The organisers of the meals consider this to be 'ungrateful' behaviour, in breach of the norm, and in some towns or villages it serves as grounds for not organising meals for children in need during the holidays. Food thus serves a device for putting pressure on poor parents to change their childcare habits and parental practices and for 'setting them in the right direction'. The reasons for not eating, however, are often socio-cultural in nature. For example, social benefits cause families' demand for food support to vary cyclically; and the dishes provided through public catering are often unfamiliar to poor children.

RN04 | Session 05b New Methodologies and Ethics of Research with Children II

Immigrant children's experiences of meeting a new food culture: Methodological reflections

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This paper will focus on methodological reflections from an ongoing research project that first and foremost aims to grasp immigrant children's experiences of meeting a new food culture. Many ethnographic studies within Sociology of Children and Childhood have focused on in-depth knowledge from one or a couple of field-sites. In this paper, we will explore how one may carry out a PhD study that is based on ethnography carried out at multiple sites - "multi-sited ethnography" (Marcus, 1995). Basing the study in multiple locations allows for a focus on food related events, inter-generational relations and the production of meaning. Children and their families face their host country's food culture in various settings throughout their everyday lives and the focus for this project is on the experiences, context and meanings of these meetings. The paper aims to reflect on how understanding the positions children inhabit as active agents and the complex inter-generational relations in the context of Norwegian discourses on food and health, may benefit from such a methodological approach. In addition to being active participants in their everyday lives, immigrant children are also interpreters, mediators and negotiators in familial food communication as well as being intermediaries between their family and diverse settings in the host country. The project aims to bring narratives of food and eating from both children and parents together in order to better understand the challenges faced by the immigrant population as well as the multiple meanings of food and mealtimes. This requires a broad, flexible and open methodological approach that include both multiple field-sites and multiple methods, as will be discussed in this paper.

Innovative methods for studying children's everyday life

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The last few decades have witnessed many changes in families and children's lives. Therefore, in family studies we should deepen our understanding of the everyday practices in which children and families are engaged, such as doings, moral concerns, emotions, interaction, daily relationships, coordinates of time and space, routines and rules. When focusing on daily life, the researcher faces a methodological question: in what ways can the relevant aspects of daily life be captured in an ecologically valid way? A method often used for capturing this kind of everyday life is the diary. Diaries create a picture of daily phenomena by providing contemporaneous and detailed information about settings, events and reactions. Research methods employing the new technology may be found

especially interesting by children and adolescents. Family Research Centre, University of Jyväskylä has contributed to this development work by creating a new tool, the mobile diary (e.g. Rönkä et al., 2010; 2015; 2016; Malinen et al., 2013; Lämsä et al. 2013). In our multidisciplinary project “Daily transitions, children in multiple family forms (DALFA)” funded by the Academy of Finland 2015-2019, emphasis is on everyday activities, daily emotions and social relationships of children with an innovative internet based method using voice and visual material. The data was collected from 215 Finnish children aged 6-7 years with special focus on transition from pre-school to the first grade in elementary school. In our presentation we will discuss about the process of the data collection methods and present some preliminary results.

Studying Spatial Perception of Children and Young People in the Finnish-Russian Border Area with Mental Maps

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Mental mapping is a method for studying a person's geographic perception and cognition. It affords a lens into the way people produce and experience space. An individual's spatial perception is deeply affected by culture and, therefore, mental maps can also be analysed as mirrors of collective worldviews. This paper illustrates how we applied the method to study how Finnish and Russian children and young people perceive the Finnish-Russian border area. We collected 195 mental maps in five schools in Finnish and Russian border towns in 2013, 2014 and 2016. The pupils were on 4th-5th and 8th-9th classes. We analysed the maps with qualitative content analysis to scrutinize how the pupils describe their and the neighbouring side of the border, and the border itself. We were interested in how they draw borders and connections between the two national territories and whether the perceptions of the Finnish and Russian pupils of this space differ from one another.

On the maps, the pupils use a large variety of elements, ranging from nature to video games and from traditional symbols to opinions addressing topical social and political developments. With these elements, they often compare the Finnish and Russian sides with each other. The maps suggest of “spatial socialization” (internalized collective views and values), but also of the myriad elements that shape the way people relate to space, including mundane everyday encounters.

In this paper, I will discuss our experiences of employing the mental mapping method and linking the findings to literature, theory, and practice.

Children's capabilities in a European austeritarian context: what do children think about their wellbeing?

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Since the late 1980s, academy has increasingly paid attention to children as a specific group, with specific characteristics and agency. The capability approach has been key analytical tool in this process. It offers a great analytical potential to study boys' and girls' living conditions, especially when it acknowledges the centrality of care for social provisioning. Capabilities approach and social provisioning perspectives, both, sustain the multidimensionality of well-being and that of sustainability. The literature highlights that a list of capabilities relevant for children's well-being will be different from a specific list for adults in the same society, especially when children themselves express which issues affect their well-being directly. Following this approach, this paper addresses a participative process oriented to the validation of a set of capabilities relevant to children's well-being in an austeritarian context, specifically, the region of Andalusia, one of the most hit by the recent crisis. The process involved 333 boys and girls, between 8-17 years old, participating in Children and Adolescence Municipal Councils of 10 different towns. The research followed a mix-method approach involving an ad hoc survey, four focus groups and interviews with key experts. The results describe, first, children's characteristics concerning age, sex and location. Second, they analyse the importance they give to different capabilities both for children and for adults. The final reflections acknowledge the possible ambiguities included in the idea of 'listening to children' while advocating for what has been called 'meaningful alliances' between adults and children towards the goal of childhood emancipation.

RN04 | Session 06a Children's Citizenship I

Child participation and agency in organised leisure

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The « agency within structure » perspective has become a dominant narrative in the sociology of childhood despite the critics of functionalist and structuralists visions whereby structure appears as external to actors (Giddens, 1979, 1984). An alternative perspective is suggested here whereby agency itself is seen as having an internal structure. It bases on a research conducted on the participation of children in organised leisure activities in Switzerland. Using the capabilities approach (Sen, 1999 ; Nussbaum, 2000), the authors highlight the factors that favor or hinder the transformation of the formal

right to be heard (Article 12 UNCRC) into real freedom. They explore children's citizenship and participation as a sequential process in which the actor's reflexivity plays an important role as a transformative factor. Children's individual and collective agency are explored. Three forms of agency are identified (adaptive, innovative and cooperative) highlighting the dynamics of resources mobilised by actors. The concept of « syntonia » is proposed to reflect the balance between actors and institutions. This balance can be found in either adaptive or innovative or cooperative forms of agency. Hence, there is no hierarchy among participation forms, and this departs from the dominant narrative centred on levels of participation (Hart, 1992). These findings stem from a systemic approach (Stoecklin, 2013) and they enrich the paradigm of the social actor with an original contribution which has important implications not only for the theory of children's participation but for social theory at large.

Paths for a Real Citizenship of Children

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The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is the expression of an ideal of childhood conceived in the last quarter of the twentieth century, according to the dominant opinion in the societies of the so-called developed world. In order to promote the implementation of the Convention by the States Parties, a narrative was constructed, that is, a standardized interpretation of the legal text, which is repeated and explained since then, according to the established canon. The special nature of the rights recognized by the Convention even led to a particular way of presenting and explaining them. For this, a pedagogical criterion was applied: the known classification of the three "Ps" (provision, protection and participation). Without denying the effectiveness of this classification for the dissemination of the CRC, this path distances us from understanding the rights of the child as "the human rights that we have when we are children", while on the contrary, it contributes to the construction of a segregated territory of "childish rights". Based on the experience of the application of children's rights in Spain, this communication shows that if we want to move towards the real exercise of citizenship by children, we must explore two paths: 1) a re-reading of CRC in light of the classic definition of citizenship rights (civil, political, economic); 2) a focus on the new forms of citizenship (such as active citizenship and differentiated citizenship) under whose light it is possible to verify the citizenship effectively exercised by today's children.

Children's Society

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In my PhD thesis *Children's Society: Participation,*

Citizenship and Politics as Sociation I explore participation and agency from children's point of view, by studying how children give meaning to their everyday spaces and perform as political actors in their everyday lives. Theoretically, I draw from Georg Simmel's distinction between life from one's own perspective and life produced by the society. Like John Agnew (2002), I use this approach to study "everyday politics".

Based on Simmel's conception of sociation, I have developed understanding about children's participation and agency as "strings of sociation". Within these strings, children's P/participation, C/citizenship and P/politics are understood at the same time as part of their everyday environments (participation, citizenship and politics) and their societies (Participation, Citizenship, Politics). Conceptually, I lean on the work of Nigel Thomas (participation), Lynn Staeheli (citizenship) and Kirsi Pauliina Kallio (politics). In my presentation, I will first introduce the basic idea of the strings of sociation and then focus on children's perspectives. To conclude, I discuss how these lines help to create a broader understanding about children's participation and agency in contemporary societies.

Heteropolitical Pedagogies, Citizenship and Childhood in Contemporary Greece

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Yannis Pechtelidis explores an alternative option in education, pedagogy, and children's participation in public life and citizenship in contemporary crisis-ridden Greece. He describes the everyday life of a public elementary school and a pedagogical community run by its members. He argues that a hetero-political activity unfolds within specific heretopic pedagogical space-time constellations. The concept of heterotopia is used strategically in order to clearly distinguish these alternative pedagogical spaces from the concept of utopia and the tradition of excessively rationalistic dream societies. The author critically discusses the contributions of the pedagogical social realities of the study to the empowerment of children's status, and the embodied subjective features that are crafted within these heteropolitical sites. He is especially focused on the intergenerational construction of citizenship, and the production of a hetero-political habitus within these specific heterotopic pedagogical and educational groups.

RN04 | Session 06b New Theories for Understanding Childhood I

Childhood and the social conditions of freedom

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What is it that we want to understand about children and childhood? For me it is questions like: How do

children have real freedom – in the present, in the future? What is the actuality of childhood – locally, globally? How, and when, do children become full members of society? These are critical questions, with an ethical dimension and practical implications, to which critical theory is therefore relevant – in particular, I suggest, that of Honneth (1995, 2014). Honneth's account of recognition was always, in important respects, an account of freedom and how it is 'actualised'. In his more recent work he moves on to look directly at freedom, distinguishing legal freedom (the freedom to do what I want), moral freedom (the freedom to do what I consider to be good and right) and social freedom (the freedom to act effectively in the world, which is dependent on cooperation with others and on mutual recognition). He thus extends his purview from the intersubjective to relations between people and institutions, and attempts a reconstruction of the institutional conditions of human freedom – 'the social foundations of democratic life' – asking what are the values implicit in existing social institutions, how are those expressed in practice, what are the contradictions and what needs to change in those institutions in order to actualise freedom? In this presentation I want to explore the potential for applying this mode of enquiry to children and the actuality of their lives. In doing so I will draw on recent research in Australian schools which demonstrated clear relationships between participation and wellbeing, and pointed to intersubjective recognition as a mediator of those links.

Children's Rights to the Future: Presentism and Global Challenges

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In the context of global challenges (such as environmental disaster, war and poverty, etc), children and young people often get invoked as signs of future hope: namely, that through children social futures may be better. In this sense, children constitute a form of investment and often get talked about in terms of arguments about human capital. A recent shift in this broad set of discourses has seen various civil society actors talking about children, not as investments, but in terms of generational rights: namely, the misuse or squandering of resources and environments is seen as a matter of rights for future generations.

Childhood Studies has been critical of constructions of children as future hopes, not least inasmuch as those constructions fall into dominant ideas about children and futurity that see children as developmental subjects (both in terms of their internal make-up, but also their external capacity through growth and education for bringing about social change). Although pertinent, such a perspective fails to take on a series of questions about children's stake, not just in the present, but over time. The paper will investigate this as a matter for social theory.

Going against the flow: reaching ontological depth in the study of children's influence

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Agency is not something children have it is something children do. Children can and do act to influence change in their lives and the lives of others. The capacity for agency in any situation is related to the experiences, resources and opportunities that are available to children and produced within inter- and intra-generational social relations that are shaped by processes of generational ordering. Questions remain regarding the scale of children's agency, the extent to which children's agency is thinned and whether a Minority world, individualised concept of agency is a helpful tool in for understanding childhood and children's lives.

Drawing on interviews with teenagers (who are disabled, have experience of alternative care, or are young carers) and interviews with their families and workers, this paper starts by exploring the structures and mechanisms which constrain children's agency. I unpick their accounts of collective participation activities which aim at achieving influence to show how what might be termed a network or assemblage of resources and relationships have an impact on the influence they achieve. To avoid the fetishism of flows (Roberts and Joseph 2015) I also identify the foundational practices, beneath and beyond the resources and relationships which they name, through which structured divisions are reproduced and influence is constrained. I argue that Archer's (2000) concept of primary and corporate agents provides a useful lens for exploring cases where the reproduction of relatively stable patterns of advantage and disadvantage are being disrupted, particularly through the communicative action of agenda setting (Habermas 2006). This framework for understanding both scale and collective agency could enable children and childhood studies to identify ways of transforming children's social status under capitalism.

Society and sociological theory through a 'childhood prism'

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As stated in the call, "understanding childhood properly is to understand society differently". This statement can be traced back to the basic recognition that childhood is part of the social structure, and to the subsequent de-naturalizing of the othering of children and problematization of their position in the social order (Qvortrup 1994). However, childhood sociology is a heterogeneous field, which is reflected, among other things, in the diverse positions on fundamental sociological tensions - such as agency/structure, materialism/discourse, local/global, and particularism/universalism - that are represented within it. This was already pointed out by James,

Jenks and Prout back in 1998, but it may be even truer today. Childhood research therefore reflects society in various and sometimes ambiguous ways; and it both contributes to and challenges broader social theories. I propose using the concept of 'childhood prism' to address the multi-faceted contribution that the field of childhood studies makes to sociology, and I invite a discussion of the achievements, potential and challenges of exploring society and contributing to sociological theory through a childhood prism. Thus, in the presentation, I will offer (a probably non-comprehensive) outline of what we have already achieved as well as of future routes, perspectives, potential and challenges. I suggest that the field of childhood studies offers not only a route to understanding society differently, but also a sociological microscope for studying social changes in the acceleration society (Rosa 2003).

RN04 | Session 07a Children's Citizenship II

Children's genuine participation and generation of social capital in the school setting

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The concern of involving children in decision-making and activities related to their health and well-being in the school has increasingly becoming accepted politically as well as academically in line with the adoption of the UN Convention on the rights of the child. While formal and informal participation is viewed as an integral part of social capital generation according to Putnam, which has been found beneficial for health and wellbeing, little is known regarding how social capital is generated in relation to children and drawing on children as active participants. Drawing on children's perspective and the concept of participation, the aims of this study are therefore to explore children's experiences with their participation in everyday school situations and secondly, to contribute, theoretically, to the conceptualization of social capital in relation to children in the school setting. An abductive research strategy was used based on 10 focus groups interviews with 44 children aged 10-11 and participatory observation at two Danish public schools. We found three forms of participation: 'Child-directed', 'adult/child-directed' and 'adult-directed' that relate to different practises and different social capital types. While children actively contribute to the formation of bonding social capital practices as part of child-directed participation, adult/child-directed participation with its focus on participatory democratic education tends to reinforce bonding as well as bridging social capital. In line with

Putnam's focus on civic engagement the merged perspectives thus highlight the importance of stressing pupils' genuine participation as an active social pedagogical principle alongside structural changes at the whole school level.

In search of empowerment: Young Roma navigating identities and active citizenship in a changing Europe

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The rapidly changing social and political landscapes across Europe are providing challenges as well as new opportunities in and across nation states. However, relatively little attention is focused on how such changes impact on local identities, disadvantaged groups and the lives of children and young people. Young Roma in particular suffer disproportionate disadvantage and discrimination and are alienated from political decision making. This poses particular difficulties for young Roma, bringing into question the efficacy of democratic participation and raising questions about the extent to which young Roma might participate in, and benefit from, social and political change. In 2014 the authors were commissioned by the EU to undertake an action project concerned with enhancing the participation and empowerment of young Roma. In this paper, we draw on the learning from this project to discuss the importance of everyday contexts of action for young Roma participation, exposing some of the barriers and complexities at play as young Roma seek to contest their exclusion. Using case studies from UK, Ireland, Spain, and Romania the paper reflects on action research as a strategy for enhancing young Roma participation and build capacity for change as they negotiate future trajectories between traditional cultural identity and new European horizons. Through this paper we aim to contribute to debates and interweaving discourses of identities, citizenship, democratic participation and the importance of the everyday as they inflect on the lived realities of a marginalised group of children and young people in a rapidly changing Europe.

Constraints of Children's Active Citizenship in Excluded Territories

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Children play a key role in building knowledge (Lansdown, 2001) about themselves and their worlds,

providing a greater understanding on how they perceive their own lives. Towards that we assumed the framework of the Sociology of Childhood that regards the child as a human being with rights (Fernandes, 2005) and with an active role in the society. The neighbourhood of social housing provides different experiences of life to children from those experienced in other contexts, demanding other theoretical frameworks, namely the Urban Sociology (Grafmeyer, 1994).

Our methodological framework was based on a qualitative research, through a participatory research method that allowed the development of a shared relationship (Francischini & Fernandes, 2016) with 38 children (8-12 years old) and a knowledge production based on their representations and actions. Under these principles it was possible to plan, with and for children, under a participatory research, with active and included dynamics.

Participation has proved to be a privileged tool in the fight against social exclusion, through the development of dynamics and experiences which enabled the performance of an active and inclusive citizenship (Santana et al., 2011).

In this paper we present the social competences of participation children revealed in their contexts of life and their understanding about several social problems for which they presented and worked on solutions to operationalize change in their own social reality. By performing their role as citizens, children assumed protagonism in order to meet their needs (Ballesteros, 2016), however, faced several constraints that restricted their planned participation as we will analyse in this paper.

Schoolarisation in early childhood education and the processes of children becoming pupils in Portugal

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The emergence of the quality discourse in education in the 80's and, more recently, that of the school excellence, has also been reflected in Portugal and in early childhood education under forms of childhood governance founded on an increasing schoolarisation of the kindergarten and the precocious processes of children becoming pupils.

This paradigmatic shift, revealing the pressure exerted by the school system and its methods on early childhood education, has implied changes in the relative autonomy of the kindergarten, either in the form of research, measures, standards and guidelines for 'good practices' alongside the increasing formalization of the curriculum; either through (im)perceptible ways under the practices lived between adults and children in the daily life of kindergarten.

From an interdisciplinary matrix between Sociology of Childhood and Sociology of Education this this paper

aims to i) map and analyse the political measures that underpin the process of schoolarisation in early childhood education (1979-2016) and then li) to analyse some of the features in which these measures are currently implemented and experienced by kindergarteducators and children in kindergartens located in Lisbon and Porto.

The identification of sociopedagogical practices tending to reproduce school form, the presence of collection curricula and formal and explicit modes of pedagogical transmission that emphasize literacy and numeracy point to the reconfiguration of early childhood education as a context of schoolarisation and early processes of children becoming pupils. These issues raise a critical reflection on the functions and identities of early childhood education, the educators and children as well as the right to play.

RN04 | Session 07b New Theories for Understanding Childhood II

Learning from Child and Youth Centred Research on Uncertainty in the Global South

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This paper presents the underlying theory, stratification of uncertainty and participatory methodologies that are being applied in the global south (Johnson and West 2017) that will inform European research on uncertainty.

Our starting point is child and youth perspectives, within a rights based framework on uncertainty that builds on the Change-scape framework (Johnson 2010, 2011, 2015), Living Rights (Hanson and Nieuwenhuys 2013) and Bauman's theories of community in insecure times (2001).

Uncertainty in children and young people's complex everyday lives in insecure contexts should not necessarily be viewed as negative; uncertainty may also offer moments of creativity and be viewed as potentially positive by young people as they break bonds with family and community, and seek autonomy and alternative support with peers.

This paper illuminates young people's feelings about uncertainty as they experience processes of marginalisation as they grow up. Moments and feelings of uncertainty are analysed through understanding decision-making processes, intergenerational dynamics and cultural transmissions as young people develop their identities, relationships and networks of support.

The research explores young people's feeling towards the spaces and places that they inhabit, their sense of belonging and their mobility and migration strategies. Crisis in terms of the impact of conflict and environmental fragility and disaster is also examined as cross cutting and link to the analysis of insecurity of political and environmental contexts.

Proposed research in Europe with partners in Brighton, Barcelona and Ghent builds on this YOUR (Youth Uncertainty Rights) World Research in Ethiopia

and Nepal (2016-2019).

Hindrance or Manpower?: The Intertwining of Material Bodies of and Discourses on Children in Wartime Mobilization and Evacuation in Japan

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As social historians illustrated, after modern societies began to examine children within a “development” framework, societies began implementing a series of institutions, which Donzelot called the “tutelary complex,” to protect and socialize children. Although this approach highlighted the construction of knowledge, institutions, and practices surrounding childhood, researchers were faced with the matter of the materiality of children, i.e., small, vulnerable, biological bodies. Regarding this conflict between the construction of childhood and the materiality of children’s bodies, Prout and the “new waves” advocated the study of biological-technological-social networks that construct specific childhoods. This paper will illustrate one such network.

Japan implemented a “tutelary complex” for children in the early 20th century. However, war with the U.S. shook this once-established network of knowledge and institutions, as teenagers were mobilized to workplaces while elementary school pupils were evacuated to the countryside. Weighing the usefulness or uselessness of children’s small bodies, these relocations intended to either supplement the scarcity of manpower or remove hindrances in air defense. To sanction these relocations, the government co-opted the existing knowledge on childhood development, relied on school units for efficiency, and, consequently, used rhetoric such as “labor as education.” The catastrophic results of these relocations were obvious in Hiroshima, Okinawa, and other cities where relocated children were slaughtered in mass.

By examining the details of the network of discourses, material bodies, circumstances, and existing institutions, this paper discusses how the strength of the modern networks intertwined with the reality of children’s bodies, aiming to contribute to theoretical discussions.

An interdisciplinary theoretical framework for understanding child welfare

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Within this paper I suggest a new interdisciplinary theoretical framework for understanding contemporary child welfare and child protection policies and practices. The framework has child centred policy and practice at its core.

The first theoretical foundation is the children’s rights literatures that have been well developed over the last 25 years. Secondly the paper combines this with insights developed within a feminist approach to the study of child abuse in particular. The third theoretical

perspective is that of the psychosocial which considers the way that children’s interior worlds, lived experiences and emotional dynamics can be further understood. The fourth theoretical approach is provided by delving into anthropology, and in particular, returning to the work of Mary Douglas whose pioneering work on concepts such as purity and contamination beliefs can assist us in understanding public, media and professional perceptions of children who are neglected. The fifth perspective looks at the ways that social inequality and in particular poverty, gender, social class, race and disability, for example, are experienced first hand by children and young people. The sixth theory involves literatures developed within the mobilities paradigm which are enlightening when applied to child welfare practices. These important theories help untangle the issues around places and spaces of child protection and child welfare policy and practice.

The aim of this new theoretical framework is to provide some fresh insights into the challenging and complex issues and dilemmas in relation to child protection, abuse and neglect policy and practice.

Changes in The Model of Child Care in 21st Century Through Historical Records of Child Care Centres in Crete, Greece

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There is a constant evolution of the measures and approaches which derive the social care policies through the years. The past theories of childhood, represented primarily by Aries, Mitterauer, Sieder and Pollock, withdraw under criticism whereas further experience is gained through increase in the data from empirical observation and current social research, which challenge the established perceptions of childhood. The social status of children has undergone radical changes from the 19th century until recently.

This research investigates the socio-economic characteristics of children and families who accessed a representative number of Child Care Centres in Crete from 1970 to 2016, and explores the reasons for children’s admission and duration of their stay. The research findings indicate how perceptions around childcare have evolved through the various changes that took place in Greece in the last 46 years.

The research findings confirm the new trend in childhood study in sociology, which emphasises that childhood and perceptions around child protection are influenced by a wide range of economic, political and ideological factors, and that children can become a separate observation unit and can constitute a separate statistical category, in order to gain an insight on these factors.

In this view, childhood and child protection perceptions are not predetermined but defined by factors and conditions similar to other cultural products. Through our research, child protection is

considered a dynamic social and historical construct; a continuously generated social phenomenon, which is regarded as having value in the present, past and future; and it is being conceptualised as an integral part of the social structure, which affects and is affected by social relations.

RN04 | Session 08a Children's Everyday Lives I

Leave the kids alone. Children's mobility in Italy

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During the last decades children's mobility has progressively lost autonomy. Environmental conditions and social perspectives have changed. Many of these changes have affected children's independent mobility; such as every day journey to school and the possibility to play unattended in their neighborhood. More attentive and overcontrolling parents have progressively reduced children's autonomy.

This paper describes children's mobility in Italy, illustrating the possibility that children have to move unsupervised in their neighborhood. Analysis focus on children aged 8-10 and 11-14, exploring data from Italian Time Use Survey, conducted in 2013-2014. Data has been collected from children time use diary, these data have been used to describe autonomy in several aspects of daily life: travel from and to school, journeys in their neighborhood, doing homework and choosing their clothing. The study explores children's autonomy by age and sex, municipalities and regions of residence. Furthermore, some family's dimensions (parents' age, occupation and educational qualification, and also siblings' presence) are explored in respect of children's independence.

Among children aged 8-10 few are allowed to go to school alone; little more autonomy is gained in the afterschool movements, easier if they have siblings. Although the data changes in respect of the 11-14 aged children, only a small number still goes unaccompanied. The very reason seems to be the parents' habit to use their cars for their mobility, which affects very much the way children move around.

Teenagers' traces: exploring the spatial footprint of adolescent activities in Athens

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It is generally known that adolescence is a period of personal development, not only physically but also mentally and socially. One of the biggest fears among all adolescents is social exclusion. Thus, they are vulnerable to peer influence and the seek of the sense of belonging. While being an adolescent, one gets more and more independent, making his/her own decisions. During this period, they look for places within the city where they feel safe and fulfill their

needs for social interaction, but at the same time they search for places that provide them with the possibility of self-expression and retreat.

But not all public places are appropriate for this kind of social encounter. In today's cities where insecurity and individualism seems to be the most common feelings in public places, those suitable places get more and more diminished. In this research, personal choice is the variable that defines the appropriateness of a public place for a kid. The sample that it's put under investigation are adolescents, since a younger kid is not that free to make his/her own choices about where to go and when. Furthermore, this article focuses on public spaces in the municipality of Athens.

Data analysis is done in a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) environment and aims at mapping of adolescent activities, description of their characteristics and their association with both social features of acting subjects (e.g. age, place of residence) and the characteristics of the urban environment (land use, square formation etc).

In conclusion this presentation intends to outline the choices being made by adolescents in the city of Athens and their impact on the urban public space.

The social space of a kindergarten: how it is constructed by children?

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The research is focused on the development of methods for the study of preschool children's opinion and view. The preschool is considered not only as an educational institution, but as a common home for a social group, which has its own norms and values, a special world of meanings that constitute their "childhood" culture. The kindergarten is the place of day care children, where they realize their goals and desires, build a trust and justice, embodied in everyday practices. How children perceive the "social order", the norms and rules of kindergarten's space? The constructivist approach to the study of childhood is applied in the research.

To achieve this goal the strategy of multi-method qualitative research will be applied. The first stage will involve the using of two projective methods: the 18 gamifying interviews with 5-8 years old children and drawing methods (near 30 pictures) with children' interpretations of drawings. On the second phase, the collected on the first stage material will be evaluated and interpreted by "experts" of "adult world" (educators, sociologists, parents, psychologists, etc.) to saturate and triangulate the results of the first research phase. Because of the project has methodological orientation, is consider the comparative analysis of two methods of data collection and role of expert interviews of the second stage.

Place, Generation and Everyday Life: Reflections from Belfast

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The purpose of this paper is to explore how place and generation impact on the everyday lives of teenagers who grow up in segregated communities in Belfast. Gieryn (2000) appeals to sociology to make 'space for place' by calling for an 'emplaced sociology'. The paper responds to this call by illustrating how the physicality of place is an important interpretive lens through which everyday life is accomplished. While teenage identities are multiple and dynamic, they emerge within and from place and impact on the past, present and future. The paper illustrates how everyday life is accomplished by young people living in divided cities, using Belfast as a case study. The paper explores the extent to which young people living in segregated areas view the city of Belfast by outlining their spatial practices within and across their immediate localities and their usage of city centre spaces. Until recently, generation has been largely neglected in understandings of how perceptions of space and place impact on daily life and spatial practices. Yet ignoring young people's understandings of socio-spatial knowledge and experiences of divided landscapes is likely to result in partial accounts of daily life in divided cities. Young people's everyday spatial movements reveal much about the visible and invisible borders of politically contested cities and how they are maintained, strengthened, contested and crossed.

RN04 | Session 08b Childhood in Social Structure

Do socioeconomic status and quality of family life play a part in children's subjective wellbeing? A comparative study on welfare regimes in Europe

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In this paper we examine whether children's subjective wellbeing (SWB) and perceived life satisfaction is mediated by welfare regimes, socioeconomic position and quality of family life. It is known that countries redistribute wealth with different political systems. Countries counted as social democratic welfare regimes, i.e. the Nordic countries; rank higher on wellbeing indicators and also have less wellbeing-related inequalities. Based on previous research, a model is proposed which is built upon macro- (state), meso- (family), and micro-level (individual) variables aiming to identify mediating effects of welfare regimes by using GDP converted to PPP (purchasing power parity) as macro-level measure. Other items used in constructing a model of wellbeing differences among European children are socioeconomic position (modified version of the Family Affluence Scale, FAS) and family structure as

measures of meso-level variable, and quality of family life as micro-level measure. Adapted version of Personal Well-being Index-School Children (PWI-SC) is used as indicator of SWB (Cummins & Lau 2005).

This study is part of an international Children Worlds (ISCWeB) survey carried out in 17 countries worldwide during 2013-2016. ISCWeB's main idea is to collect data on perceptions and evaluations of children in their mid-childhood (10, 12 years olds) especially on subjective wellbeing matters. In this study, five European countries representing enlarged version (Zambon et al. 2006) of Esping-Andersen's classification (1990) of welfare regimes (Finland, Germany, Poland, Spain, the UK, N=10 000) form the data. Preliminary results indicate that children from different welfare regimes differ in SWB but the strongest effect is on individual-level experienced quality of family-life $F_4, 9167 = 712.71, p < 0.001$ ($Ra2 = .24$).

The societal constitution of childhood and children

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The paper analyses the constitutional conditions of childhood and children beyond the traditional approach of 'generational ordering'.

This happens by using Marx' analysis of different modes of societalisation (Vergesellschaftung) in history - with respect to historical developments and stages.

To childhood and children it 'happens' to be the only group in the bourgeois-capitalist society to be in the form of 'dependency' while all others are formally 'independent'.

Therefore it is discussed what that means for the conditions of the constitution of subjectivity -with special emphasis on questions of agency and participation.

Poverty patterns during childhood – Characteristics and determinants

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In Germany – like in most European countries - children are still at greater risk of growing up in poverty. However, most official statistics as well as a number of research findings depend on cross-sectional data. Using longitudinal data enables to enhance the perspective in terms of children's poverty trajectories during childhood. Thereby, the questions arise what characterises poverty patterns during childhood and what determines childhood poverty patterns. Against this background, we examine poverty patterns of children in Germany. For our analysis, we employ the nine waves of the German

panel study “Labour Market and Social Security” (PASS). In order to gain a more precise picture of low-income households, we distinguish between four different household income situations: “secured income position”, “social benefit receipt and income poverty”, “social benefit receipt” as well as “income poverty”. In order to identify typical poverty patterns during childhood, we make use of sequence analysis in combination with cluster analysis. We find differing clusters in terms of timing as well as length of poverty. In addition, we analyse which aspects determine cluster affiliation beside household income situation. The results show that the biggest group of children lives in households with a more or less secured income position during their childhood. However, there is also a group of children that grows up in permanent poverty and a group of children that changes between secured and precarious income situations during their childhood. Beside income position of the household, further determinants of cluster affiliation clearly exist.

Family models, welfare State and children’s subjective well-being

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Following on from the theoretical models on the importance of families and family relationships for children’s subjective well-being, in this paper we have tried to design an analytical model to estimate the likelihood that independent variables (family relationships, school relationships, financial situation perceived by the child, as well as the time the child spends on certain activities) can explain children’s subjective well-being. To this end, we collect the variables included in the Children’s Worlds Survey of children aged eight years old 2013-2015 to design and test statistical models that are better suited to our objectives. The estimated mathematical model was applied to four countries with very different family models, welfare regime and school systems such as Germany, Norway, Spain and United Kingdom. The baseline hypothesis was that family relationships will have a greater impact in Mediterranean countries (Spain) and Conservative (Germany) than in Norway and United Kingdom in predicting children’s subjective well-being than other factors such as friends, school and use of time. This would be the case given the characteristics of the welfare regime in Spain, where the family is the primary socialisation environment in early childhood compared to the limited public development of preschool education. In contrast, in the Nordic welfare system, preschool education and public schools are the basic settings for children’s socialisation given that the predominant family model is of two earners where both the father and the mother work full-time.

RN04 | Session 09a Children’s Everyday Lives II

Listening to children experiencing conflict in relation to parental divorce

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In the UNCRC as well as in the Danish national legislation it is specified that children must be heard in matters that concern their lives. A core example of this is parental responsibility cases. In these cases the parents are unable to come to an agreement concerning residence and/ or custody of the child and they therefore bring the matter before the court. In an empirical study set in the court system in Denmark, I have conducted observations and interviews with children, parents, psychologists, judges and lawyers in parental responsibility cases. On the basis of this study I will elaborate on how and under which circumstances children are being heard, when the juridical system is either making court decisions or engaging with the parents in order to settle the matter. Taking a starting point in the concepts presented by Bronwyn Davies: Emergent Listening and Listening as Usual, I will discuss to which extent the children’s perspectives are supported and taken into account. Furthermore I will discuss how dominating understandings of children and their capacity and wishes for involvement, shape arguments both for involving children as well as for not involving children.

The experiences of young people with learning disabilities who have been sexually exploited in the UK – The value placed on their protection.

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In the UK, child sexual exploitation (CSE) has received considerable attention in the last few years, with evidence pointing to an increased risk of sexual exploitation for children and young people with learning disabilities. Despite increased risk, no attention has been given to understanding from the child’s perspective; how they understand or experience the risk of CSE, and their routes into sexual exploitation. As part of a large UK study, 27 young people with a learning disabilities aged 12 – 23 who had experienced, or were at risk of, sexual exploitation were interviewed using accessible, child-centred methods. Through listening to their experiences, it is possible to see how societal attitudes towards disability, and structural and political barriers had direct and significant impact on their lives rendering them unprotected from exploitation. The young people identified how they were either too overprotected, or not protected at all, by the processes and structures which dominated their lives. They also shared how the need for friendships, relationships, inclusion and a sense of self-worth

created vulnerabilities. The paper will also voice their solutions about how we can better protect, identify and support young people with learning disabilities from exploitation. These solutions require societal change in how we view and frame the sexuality of disabled young people, and how we understand and respond to the intersectionality of learning disabilities and exploitation in society.

To reflect or reflect? Building intergenerational relationships for change

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Schools can be spaces that mirror what is happening in society or they can be spaces through which to imagine better futures, enabling opportunities for change. Narrow interpretations of political participation or 'voice' promote neoliberal governance and ignore children's current and future lives. This paper considers a study that utilised participatory action research to build intergenerational relationships in schools to enable change. A class of 10 and 11 year old children in northern England were able to transform their classroom space through intergenerational inquiry, creating opportunities for dialogue and mutual understanding. The findings suggest that more meaningful participation develops through rich relationships when spaces are shaped through recognition, agency and attention to democratic values.

RN05 - Sociology of Consumption

RN05 | Session 01a Leisure and Digital Consumption

(Big) data-driven programmes and the “post-TV culture”

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With the announcement of ‘the era of Big Data’ (e.g. Anderson 2008), many believe that it is only a matter of time when Big Data will supersede traditional kinds of research. The case of Netflix series “House of cards” was particularly often analysed (Smith, Telang 2016) and set as a proof that data-driven programmes are the future of media industry (Wolk 2015). Following the Netflix example, media specialists are convinced that in contemporary creative business “customer data is king” and they may be obtained using algorithms. Big data describing the actual media consumption and viewing habits are often treated by the media industry as an ultimate, “objective” solution to the problems of anticipating popularity of certain TV programmes and creating new ones. In my presentation, I will argue that this kind of “post-television culture” (Strangelove 2015) or “algorithmic culture” (Striphas 2015) opens up new areas for critical cultural analysis and in-depth research. What is more, understanding post-TV landscape and its mechanisms seems to be crucial in order to embrace the changes in production and circulation of meanings in contemporary western societies.

Analog Affect and the Renaissance of ‘Dead’ Media

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In late 2016, Guardian newspaper reported that vinyl sales overtook digital sales in the UK (Ellis-Petersen 2016). Kodak announced at the 2017 Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas it will bring back Super 8 film cameras, Ektachrome film, and hints at the return of beloved Kodachrome film brand. Analog media have experienced a major resurgence. With analog media – records, cassettes, polaroids, fanzines, VHS film, and others – authors have drawn attention to the emotional intensity (Kuruoglu and Ger 2015), warmth (Bartanski and Woodward 2015), and tactility (Bartanski and Woodward 2015; Marks 2000) of media objects. This paper expands theorizing towards understanding the affective experience of analog in contradistinction to digital media, and in this

way wishes to explain the renaissance of analog media in the era of the digital. In particular, we ask: how do different forms of media lend themselves to affective atmospheres and sociabilities? Based on our fieldwork since 2013, we explore how affect is produced, transmitted, and circulated within a community of skateboarders in Helsinki. Following this scene and its members, we found a strong counter-trend towards digital media and a proclivity towards producing and consuming their own analog media. We find that the material objects, including the skateboards, the analog media, and the media contents, both generate and are embedded in an affective atmosphere. The city of Helsinki also lends itself to “intensive space-time” (Anderson 2009) that the skateboarders and their productions traverse.

All consuming popular media? a Swedish perception study

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Media is now omnipresent in everyday life: we are constantly inundated with messages of what we should aspire to and how we should do normality. There is concern that stylised imagery instills a sense of inadequacy, leading to positional treadmills and implicated unsustainable consumption. Little is known, however, about how everyday people actually respond to media (MacFadyen et al., 2003). Representation and reception are not necessarily one and the same. This study uses focus groups to unpack the relationship between representation, reception and application of media narratives in everyday life. To this end I explore ways that everyday people perceive cleanliness narratives in popular magazines. Cleanliness provides a clear case of inconspicuous consumption of water and energy implicated in accelerating cleanliness practices (Shove, 2003). Focus groups are employed for their potential in studying processes of ‘attitude formation and the mechanisms involved in interrogating and modifying views’ (Barbour, 2007: 31) that inform the reception of social narratives, like cleanliness. People constantly produce themselves in all contexts of interaction by ‘telling, negotiating, re-telling and performing their self-narratives’ (Halkier, 2010: 76), offering insights into how representations are interpreted and made sense of in the context of everyday life. By interrogating various media discourses surrounding cleanliness, this study offers insights into ways that representations are perceived and integrated into social normality by everyday people. This is useful in understanding how media is perceived and applied with exciting implications for sustainable consumption.

Consumption of digital technologies across the life course – does age affect technology readiness among media consumers in Finland?

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In a digital society, consumption practices from communication, entertainment, shopping, banking and health care are digitalising and digital literacy has become a necessity for participation in a consumer society. Previous research indicates that digital literacy as well as ownership of digital devices is connected to socio-demographic factors; age, education and income level being the most important ones. In sociological research, less emphasis has been put on technology readiness (TRI) that measures people's propensity to embrace and use new technologies in everyday living (Parasuraman et al., 2015). Technology readiness has four dimensions (optimism, innovativeness, discomfort and insecurity) that are believed to affect a person's predisposition to use new technologies. The study asks, to what extent age and other socio-demographic factors predict technology readiness (TRI) among media consumers in Finland and whether or not life course factors (household structure and social relationships) have an effect on technology readiness. The results are derived from an online based survey collected in 2016 among Finnish media consumers aged 18 to 83 (N=1,366). Preliminary results suggest that age is negatively associated with optimism and innovativeness and positively associated with discomfort. In insecurity, age does not remain a significant predictor, and household structure is associated only with discomfort. By analysing technology readiness among media consumers of different age groups, new insights to digital inclusion and exclusion can be obtained, which simultaneously contribute to the discussion of challenges that digitalising consumer society encounters in a period of economic changes.

RN05 | Session 01b Sociology of Taste

What is the place of taste in the value chain? Coffee shops, baristas and specialty coffee in contemporary Brazil

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This article attempts to investigate the transformations of coffee along its value chain, from the most primary links to the service sector, when it comes into play the appreciation of the sensorial attributes of the product. We have observed that the rise of niche coffee shops in the last ten years has contributed to the systematic change of preferences, as consumers are becoming increasingly interested in more acidic and sensorially complex coffees, instead of the typical bitterness of traditional Brazilian and European coffees. In order to understand how these new material and symbolic

frameworks are propagated, we turn our attention to the professional barista, which acts as a mediator in the relationship between the consumer and the product. In this way, it appears that the production of consumer taste by these intermediary links of the chain acquires a key role in the reorganization of the coffee market. Furthermore, such transformations are part of a larger process in which the production models migrate to a "quality logic", which aims to forge specific niche markets defined by the valorization of quality and origin. In total, we investigated seventeen coffee shops and applied questionnaires to twenty-nine baristas in São Paulo and Brasília. Considering the articulation between consumption and production, the article also seeks to contribute to the understanding of the value production in the very spaces where consumption occurs, extending the reflection to other comestibles and beverages.

Tastebrary(1) as a sociological concept

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The field of gastronomy is omnipresent in France and has been got more dense, diversified and complicated since the 2000s : the traditional chefs of the 70s sitting behind their stoves and surrounded by their assistants (replaced by the charismatic leaders of these last years), are joined today by female chefs, pastry chefs, mixologists, coffee roasters, chocolate makers, baristas and other food thinkers.

Since Pierre Bourdieu and *Distinction*(2), we know that tastes and colors are very widely discussed, that they are matters of socialization, social class and cultural good willingness. We can however wonder about the promoters of taste democratization who appeared a few years ago. In what ways do these artisans transform their knowledge and know-how into feelings ? Since when do the consumers expect to live an "experiment" by tasting products ? How does this popularization transform customers into informed and critical amateurs, gastronomes or cooking enthusiasts ? What differentiates a cooking chef developing his labor around a product, from a chef who tries to translate his labor into an emotion or an idea ?

By using the concept of tastebrary and by examining its nature, the goal of this study is to understand how actors of taste receive, maintain and transmit their culture, and how they participate in the democratization of taste and in the definition of their professional field.

(1) Translation of « gustothèque », contraction of "goût" (taste) and "bibliothèque" (library), a term coined by Philippe Conticini, a pastry chef

(2) Bourdieu P., *La distinction. Critique sociale du jugement*, Paris, Les éditions de Minuit, coll. Le sens commun, 1979

Cultural Taste, Social Mobility and Shame. A qualitative approach

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The qualitative methodology, namely the life story approach (D. Bertaux, I. Bertaux-Wiame), can help draw a detailed picture of upwardly mobile people. Pierre Bourdieu refers to them as “les miraculés du mérite” because they significantly improved their social position over the years, against all the odds. This paper offers a theoretical overview of problems related to the impact of social mobility on aesthetic taste. Upwardly mobile individuals inherit a certain (usually lowbrow) cultural capital and, after the change, they need to adapt themselves to the standards of different culture, which sometimes can be perceived as a foreign culture (Ch. Walley). I will focus on the issues of “rankism” (R. Fuller), “biographical work” (A. Strauss), sociology of shame (T. Scheff), and various notions from Pierre Bourdieu’s theory.

Regrettably, under Bourdieu’s framework, an individual is perceived as coherent individual (ego), even though the obvious lack of consistent identity is visible when one has to constantly switch between “old” and “new” practices, e.g. if different preferences should be displayed in public (at work, in the local community) and different in private (during family gatherings). The switching can be traced especially when there is a need to reconcile incompatible culinary tastes, musical sensibilities, architectural preferences, or practices related to particular brand consumption. The life history method allows researchers to treat an individual as a process (N. Elias, B. Lahire, J.-C. Kaufmann) and the real sociology of individual becomes possible.

Autonomy versus commercialization: An analysis of the advertisement content of the culture sections of European newspapers, 1960–2010.

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Previous research has shown that newspaper cultural sections are central foci for classifying and legitimizing tastes. Cultural journalists and especially reviewers can be considered both gatekeepers and tastemakers: they filter what is written about and then participate in defining its value. Apart from the editorial content of newspapers, there is a substantial and growing amount of non-editorial content, constituted mostly of commercial advertisements. Advertisers are at the heart of what Bourdieu calls the “new cultural intermediaries”, central for constituting taste milieus. Advertisements, assigning different values to distinct cultural products and making them desirable for potential consumers, are definitely part of the general “cultural package” of contemporary newspapers. In this paper, I will scrutinize an aspect of commercialization that has not been paid much attention: the advertisements found in the cultural sections of newspapers. I ask how the much-discussed “commercialization of cultural journalism”

claim shows in terms of concrete advertisement content in the cultural sections of six European quality newspapers between 1960 and 2010. Firstly, is there an increase in the absolute or relative amount of advertisements between 1960 and 2010 in the cultural sections and how does this commercial content relate to editorial content? Secondly, how do the advertisements change over time? To answer these questions, I use a large data deriving from Finnish, Swedish, British, French and Spanish European newspaper culture sections and the advertisements found in them and take a both quantitative and qualitative look on them. My data consists of 2799 advertisements and 3393 newspaper pages.

RN05 | Session 02a Markets of Consumption

The Sharing Economy’s Transformation of Lonely Trips to Common Experiences: The Airbnb Case

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This research investigates the meanings that consumers give to social practices that take place in the sharing economy. The case study on which this research is based is Airbnb. Within this economic activity, the meaning of ‘home’ has shifted from a private environment to a space that can potentially be shared with strangers. For homeowners – especially middle-class owners – the main reason for participating seems to be the chance to earn money from a short-term rental. Within this form of sharing, there are at least three ways to create a ‘shared experience’: the relationship with the owner, the relationship with other unknown persons in the house or the relationship with people (like friends) with whom the customer is travelling. Considering these relationships means understanding how people experience the sharing economy. For them, cost saving is not the only reason for using Airbnb.

This research is based on qualitative methods and has been carried out in Italy through 28 in-depth interviews with travellers. In brief, there are two main findings:

1. The platform lowers the degree of ‘strangeness’ of the owner and/or of the house. Thus, it emphasises the role of trust as a positive factor for the growth and the development of the sharing economy.
2. The ‘sharing experience’ is a kind of wish – a new travelling experience – that allows consumers to live a different experience compared to hotels, considering a private home is closer to the culture of a particular place.

Airbnb is a recent phenomenon, but for several of the persons interviewed, it is already a ‘new normal’.

Combatting scruffiness. Chaos and order in the retro world

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This presentation is based on the notion of a disorganized and shabby history of the thrift industry and the fight against mess and squalor as the key to the transformation of secondhand objects and shops from scruffy flea markets to trendy boutiques. During much of the 1900s, flea markets and thrift stores have been associated with the ugly, uncomfortable and almost indecent closely associated with poverty. Meanwhile, the traditional flea market's chaotic elements have been highlighted as a central aspect of its special aesthetics and appeal. Objects reside in a gray zone between throwing and keeping, between the hopelessly outdated and the potentially kitsch and cool. In the modern inner city 'cozy' shopping areas objects are taking the plunge into store logic where the used, worn and shabby traits are carefully washed away with staff's help. This presentation shows how this transformation is happening using strategies, such as 'washing away', 'shop making' and 'creating flows'. The material consists of interviews with store managers and staff, observation and photo documentation of a large number of retro stores in central Gothenburg. It is in the store objects qualify to become goods and thereby get a second chance in process of circulation. By preening, complementing, redoing and putting in new contexts, second hand objects are transformed to fashionable, 'cool, and 'kitsch', that they are given the 'green values' and made attractive by being placed in artificial worlds associated with nostalgia and sentiment.

Rethinking Trust and Social Capital in trading Chinese Antiquities

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For avoiding opportunism and reducing risk, consumers tend to use interpersonal relations in many consumption decisions both in the search process and in the choice of transaction partners. This paper illustrates the limitation of interpersonal relation in the field of antique market. Owing to antique market is a small scale business; there is no formal organization to regulate the market. Information asymmetry, opportunism, and deceit are normal in the trade. Therefore, what is important in the transactions are personal trust and guanxi as to ensure the transactions. Ironically, this does not guarantee the traded goods would be genuine because there are numerous fakes in market. In the antique market, actors are competing on economic power and social, cultural capitals. Buying or trading antiques is heavily depending on social network in order to obtain fine artifacts. Antique market is about relationship between traders and trustful sources, about traders and customer in negotiating prices, and about knowledgeable expert interpreting the value of a piece of artifact. Rarity and one-of-a-kind made Chinese antiquities transaction a distinctive type of consumption. There is no space for

consumers/collectors to shop around and compare prices. Buying antique is similar to gambling, rational choice is under contesting.

I applied a variety of qualitative research techniques to examine intricate relation between Guanxi and knowledge in buying ancient jade. These techniques include extensive use of in-depth interviews, observation and the use of a variety of documentary sources. Field trips were done in Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Hong Kong, and Taiwan from 2009 to 2015.

Gift Is Not Only the Present, But Also the Future: The Food Offerings of Middle-class Turkish Women

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The sociological literature on the transformation of modes of exchange (from Malinowski and Mauss through Polanyi and Sahlins to Caillé and Karatani) tacitly asserts a linear history. According to that linear history, mode of exchange tends to transform from pure gift to commodity exchange, a tendency which is considered as both a cause and an effect of changing social solidarities. On the other hand, the transformation of a small gift practice of middle-class Turkish women, i.e. food offerings to the neighbors paves the way for a counter-argument, which points an alternative history that is more cyclical than linear. In other words, after transforming into a latent indebtedness, food offerings to the neighbors in the course of daily routines of Turkish women tend to take the form of a pure gift within a modernized, individualized, financialized world. Based on a qualitative analysis of the data derived from in-depth interviews, this study at first, aims at describing in detail how this food, and of course the plate traffic takes place in daily lives of middle-class Turkish women. Secondly, this study seeks to illustrate how this practice transforms into something a pseudo-gift, which is still undermining the solidarities by loosening the social ties among neighbors (that is why it is called "pseudo") while still having a potential to maintain solidarity since it is very close to a pure gift form. All in all, this study is willing to point out alternative forms of exchange in daily life within a world dominated by debt oriented market capitalism.

RN05 | Session 02b Ethical and Political Consumption

Universalistic moral discourses, situated moralities: Communicating ethical trade in Poland and Finland

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This paper approaches ethical trade as a communication problem that relays on a moral disposition, which must be constructed through

communication efforts of ethical trade organisations. Originating from the Anglosphere, the moral discourses that surround ethical trade employ the horizontal division between the 'Global North', including Poland and Finland, and the 'Global South'. In this homogenising metageography, North is imagined as a hemisphere of consumption, wealth and privilege, while South figures as a hemisphere of production, poverty and deprivation. From the presupposed prosperity in the North stem the moral obligations of solidarity, care and responsibility that Northern consumers should extend towards Southern producers.

During a year-long fieldwork with ethical trade organisations in Poland and Finland, I observed that although their communication heavily drew on these universalistic moral discourses, it was nevertheless anchored in and accountable to more nuanced economic, political and cultural conditions in their respective societies. Particularly, Polish ethical trade organisations were much more vigilant than their Finnish counterparts about the potential negative reception of their message among the public. Thus, I argue that ethical trade communication responds to the projected 'situated moralities' of consumers. To elucidate this situatedness more clearly, I borrow the vocabulary of world-systems theory which positions Finland at the core of global trade system (among the greatest beneficiaries of the global market and the holders of the largest economic capital), and Poland in the semi-periphery (simultaneously dependent on the 'core', forced to compete with other semi-peripheral countries, and oppressing the 'periphery').

Political consumption and social stratification – some critical thoughts

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Apparently, as it has "moved South" "production" has lost some of its defining role in relation to social stratification in the NorthWest. So has "consumption", as it has been "democratized" by means of mass marketing and -distribution. In the paper, I will discuss whether political/ethical consumption could be seen to represent ways of doing social stratification by other means, whereby social class is performed and class structures upheld.

Political consumerism: towards a new typology of practices

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Consumer practices which do not render themselves to be easily commodified by the market, such as acts of DIY, downshifting, dumpster diving, reusing, sharing, shoplifting and occupying, are infrequently discussed in the literature of ethical and political

consumption. Why does that happen and what insights can we draw from an attempt to incorporate such practices in the concepts of ethical and political consumerism?

Our failure to address the ideological context of 'consumption' has resulted in perceiving and measuring political consumerism mainly in terms of boycotting and boycotting. By viewing 'consumption' as only relevant to acts of 'purchasing' and 'shopping', the agency of the 'consumer' is bound to certain rules and mechanisms of a capitalist market. Moreover, by arbitrarily ascribing a strictly 'non-economic' motivation behind the 'ethical' and 'political' framings of consumption, we automatically exclude private (economic) troubles from the public sphere (ignoring thus their political nature). Consequently, the typical profile of the ethical/political consumer (well-educated, female gendered, well-off, middle to upper social-class) is perhaps nothing more than the reflection of a bias imposed by our tendency to measure only practices which do not breach the limits of the capitalist market (its internal logic and moral system).

This paper calls for an expansion of the repertoire of consumer action associated with political consumerism if we want to understand consumption as an "arena of politics" and a form of political participation in a democratic manner (where every person gets to "vote"). A working typology of political consumerism practices will also be presented and discussed.

Co-Creation through Crowdsourcing? - Consumer-citizens' involvement in local environmental policy measures

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"Crowdsourcing is a method for harnessing the collective intelligence of online communities to solve specific problems or produce goods" (Brabham 2013: 50). A Norwegian project (iResponse) studies the use of crowdsourcing as a method to involve citizens in a two-way dialogue with local authorities for meeting problems of storm water/flooding, urban air quality and urban planning.

Based on a nationwide web survey (urban areas, N = 1933), we address questions about consumer involvement in smaller decision making processes; using ideas about participatory democracy and co-creation. Due to the novelty of these concepts in the crowdsourcing approach, the survey mainly had an exploratory design, introducing theoretical and sociological perspectives in the subsequent analysis. Results indicate that age and gender influence both familiarity with the concepts and the willingness to engage with and to employ modern technologies like smart phones for political participation.

One aim of this study is to assess whether crowdsourcing based on digital platforms is an

interesting contribution to the political toolbox. If so, to what degree? What sets of barriers have to be overcome, like consumers' lack of knowledge or lack of trust in the system, their possible worries about privacy issues and potentially sensitive information. Will older consumers be left out as digitally illiterate? For what types of environmental problems and possible measures and/or solutions might online crowdsourcing be relevant?

RN05 | Session 03a Food Poverty and Insecurity

New and old forms of poverty in Spain: an analysis of food deprivation during the crisis

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With the crisis, food (in)security has returned to the political agenda in Europe. Unlike many developing regions, the countries of the European Union have long since eradicated the problem of extreme hunger. A relatively new phenomenon in Spanish society is that today a significant number of families and individuals do not have the resources to access food regularly and autonomously. The economic crisis has redirected the public debate towards this issue and has shown that problems related to food insecurity and poverty are not a thing of the past. It has also become clear that there exist significant gaps in our knowledge on the phenomenon.

This paper examines the strategies deployed by households in material deprivation to meet their food needs. The particularity of this work is that two types of households are compared: regular users of food aid (old poor) with households that have accessed food aid for the first time during the crisis (new poor). The objective is to compare the strategies followed by these households to manage deprivation.

The study has focused on the collective of users of two programs of food and social assistance managed by Red Cross (Spain). The methodology is qualitative, through semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted to the person responsible of the food in the household.

Food consumption in Russia: traditional and politicized interpretations of food security

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According to the conventional definition of food security (availability, access and utilization of food), the vast majority of the Russian population is not food insecure. However, Russia's political leaders connect food security to national security and, thus, argue that Russia is food insecure based on food imports. The state can manipulate concerns over food insecurity to further state interests and galvanize support for the

government. The surveys conducted by the Center for Agrarian Studies (Moscow) in 2015 and 2016 show that the grass-roots interpretations combine elements of the traditional and politicized definitions of food security. On the one hand, the Russian population feels insecure when considers food prices and one's abilities to buy food products of good quality and in sufficient amount. In the face of higher food prices, respondents indicate two main strategies: to spend less on food, and to grow more of their own food (nearly two-thirds of rural residents). On the other hand, the population supports the food anti-sanctions and food embargo imposed by the government, although the embargo combined with a dramatic decline in the value of the ruble led to lower levels of imports for fresh and frozen meat, poultry, fish, and dairy. This support is primarily due to the fact, that the Western sanctions and Russia's retaliatory food embargo spawned additional emphasis on self-sufficiency and import substitution. Thus, the Kremlin's narrative on food security aligns with popular sentiments.

Food insecurity in the midst of plenty

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This paper uses quantitative data from a survey among 772 vulnerable households in Karnataka and Bihar to study how entitlements such as access to land, employment based income and social rights affect food security. We find that the price-income relationship for basic foodstuffs is fundamental for the vulnerable households included in our data material both for understanding their everyday procurement of food and their strategies of handling risk such as failure of harvest or external income. Access to subsidized wheat and rice by public distribution (PDS) out as a key source, with major influence on their everyday diets. Reliance on PDS leads to unbalanced diet based on staples (rice and wheat) among the poorest households. However, access and availability to food through local market distribution is crucial for their food security – particularly for non-staple ingredients. We find that shops and local markets are widely used for the supply of all food commodities, far more than own production and exchange. This indicates that the size of the household budget and thereby purchasing power is crucial for access to sufficient food. Our entitlement approach emphasis a need to include institutions in the study of social practices, that is to address the whole bundle of entitlements, including not only income through employment, but even own production and social rights.

RN05 | Session 03b Structural and Institutional Conditions of Consumption

Looking for Home in Consumer Culture

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We build and define the places we exist in, but those places also define us. Most significantly, the places we are from give us understanding of where we belong, providing a basis for identity-development. One's home emerges as a central place of being for individuals in contemporary consumer culture. Home seems to be natural and self-evident, yet it is an extremely complex concept that has emerged quite recently as the private, personal place that we naturally understand it as. It is the result of historical, industrial, and technological developments that have shaped individualized and consumption-driven Western culture. Home becomes a central place for consumption: we consume the home itself and its elements, but the home is also tied into individual and communal consumption practices. Moreover, home becomes a central part of consumer culture through ties to various power structures. Yet, through globalization and fragmentation, we may soon be all facing homelessness. The aim of this research is to explore how individuals understand and build up the idea of home through exploring the various aspects it is tied to, such as physical space, family, community, nation-state, as well as political and cultural settings and relations among them. Moreover, I reflect on groups, for whom home is not natural or straightforward, such as migrants, refugees, and third-culture kids. The aim is to gain a better understanding of home as part of contemporary consumer culture, and map out ways in which individuals lacking a feeling of home may become assimilated into their context both through their own and others' practices. This becomes especially important to understand in light of recent economic developments and increasing migration within Europe.

The need for speed: The roles of households, government and industry in data consumption

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The volume of data flowing to and from households across Europe is growing. In the UK, average monthly data usage over fixed broadband connections rose from 17GB in 2011 to 132GB in 2016 (Ofcom). In the midst of a 'digital revolution', manifest in large scale investments in digital infrastructures and services, this growth of an inconspicuous form of consumption may seem neither surprising nor problematic. Yet it has important implications, both for equity of access to online services and for the environmental sustainability of the 'digital economy'. This paper argues that sociological research can make a useful contribution to debates on how to responsibly govern

and shape burgeoning forms of digital consumption. It presents findings from interview and diary research with UK households to explore how demand for faster bandwidth is experienced and enacted through a range of everyday practices, most notably streaming TV programmes. Whilst such demand is realised through household practices, it is clear that industry and governments play important roles in shaping the services that are used and the expectations attached to them. These roles are traced through analysis of UK broadband policy and the design of particular services. Overall, this develops an account of how the demand and consumption of digital services are collectively and iteratively constructed, in the inter-relations between practices and at the intersection of systems of provision, policy and consumption. This contributes to a timely and urgent debate, as new and ever-more data intensive technologies and services emerge.

The role of politics in the making of cultural hierarchies: A longitudinal comparison of newspapers from Turkey and Spain

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Views on culture and art are particularly influenced by the political field, since models of governance, hegemonic ideologies and power relations within a society all shape cultural policies and establish specific cultural hierarchies. While the realm of politics and cultural hierarchies seem to be deeply intertwined, the study of this interaction is often neglected in research on culture and arts. We aim to fill this gap by exploring the ways in which the field of politics influences the making of cultural hierarchies, focusing on the cases of two Mediterranean countries: Spain and Turkey. We draw our sample from data collected during the fieldwork of CUDIGE, which was a longitudinal and comparative project that analysed the cultural coverage of major newspapers from six European countries during the period 1960-2010. The analysis of the Turkish case reveals that the state-led westernization policies of the early years and the neo-liberal turn of the 1980s have major influences on what is included in the cultural pages as well as how the cultural products are evaluated. Meanwhile, the Spanish case shows how the country departs from a right-wing dictatorship where conservative National-Catholic ideology shapes cultural policy to a democracy where new values come to the fore, helping to rearrange the cultural hierarchies and even modifying the own status of culture in Spanish society. In our conclusion, we open up a discussion on how national political contexts can be incorporated to the study of cultural fields and hierarchies.

Nation branding and fashion in Finland

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This research approaches fashion from the point of view of nation branding. In previous research we developed a concept of “place-making,” which means collective and collaborative efforts aimed at constructing and representing national identity globally through creation of artifacts and meanings (Chun, Gurova, Niinimäki 2017). In that previous research we focused on “bottom-up” approach and looked at the efforts of Finnish fashion designers to implement place-making and contribute to nation branding. In this current paper the attention is given to “top-down” approach. I look at the state and governmental bodies and their efforts of nation branding “from above”. The research draws from the literature on nation branding as “soft power”, which is used to attract attention to the nation with the purpose to sell the brands and commodities that the country offers (Kaneva 2011, 2015, Volcic, Andrejevic 2015, Castello, Mihelj 2017, Foster 1999). The research also draws from the scholarship on fashion, creative industries and cultural policy. This scholarship considers state as the most powerful agent that can facilitate or hinder the development of fashion industry through various strategies (McRobbie 1998, McRobbie 2013, Entwistle 2009). As a result, I develop category “fashion policies” as a set of implicit and explicit tools of governance through fashion. Using the data collected from document analysis and semi-structured interviews with state officials and experts from various governmental bodies I show how nation branding is implemented through fashion in Finland.

RN05 | Session 03c Rethinking Sustainable Consumption

Imagined futures of circular economy and everyday consumption

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Our motivation for this study is to highlight how ‘everyday futures’ - in other words everyday lives of ordinary consumers - are imagined in discourse and practice around ‘the circular economy’. Projects and visions of collective futures mobilise—sometimes conflicting—understandings of the common good, or “orders of worth” (Boltanski and Thévenot 2006), actual or imagined “teleoaffective” engagements (Schatzki, 2002; Welch and Warde, forthcoming), and implicit models of engagement with everyday life (and in the case of circular economy, centrally, of consumption). Our main ambition in this paper is a conceptual one. We approach ‘circular economy’ from a dual theoretical background in practice theory (e.g. Schatzki, 2002; Warde, 2005) and conventions theory

or ‘pragmatic sociology’ (e.g. Boltanski and Thévenot, 2006). While practice theoretical approaches to sustainable consumption have proven generative, they are weak in addressing the evaluative and reflexive stance that actors are capable of taking towards practice. We suggest Thevenot’s (2001) model of “regimes of engagement” may be productively articulated with a practice theoretical approach to address this lack. Also, we zoom in on the concept of “orders of worth”, understood as nexuses of “general understandings” (Schatzki, 2002) of a particular sort, instantiated in practice. To illustrate our conceptual quest we analyse representations of consumers (or lack thereof) in various programmatic texts on circular economy in three national contexts - Estonia, UK and Italy with a focus on enriching and developing understandings of the cultural dimensions of projections of socio-technical everyday futures.

Social innovation and sustainability. How to disentangle the buzzword and its application in the field of consumption.

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Social innovation is à la mode. Since the last two decades, European Union is encouraging policies, practices and projects which are focused on this concept (Vicari Haddock and Tornaghi, 2014). In order to promote a critical approach to social innovation, scholars should play a central role in the analysis of socially innovative practices, from a theoretical, epistemological and empirical point of view (Klein et al., 2016). As social innovation modifies relations among social actors and normally leads to different forms of production and consumption, a reflection on its role within consumption theories should be made. In particular, social innovation can enhance different forms of sustainable consumption. Projects dealing with new forms of prosumerism, local products consumption and responsible tourism can represent some good examples of this trend. Moreover, as social innovation challenges social and environmental problems, a consideration about the link among socially innovative practices, consumption and local development processes is necessary (MacCallum et al., 2009).

The aim of this paper is twofold. From a theoretical level, it critically presents the concept of social innovation and outlines the links with sustainable consumption. From an empirical point of view, it introduces responsible tourism as a possible analytical perspective in order to shape the relations among social innovation, consumption\production and local development. In this regard, some Italian case studies will be presented to show how socially innovative practices and tourism define new forms of sustainable production and consumption of space and local heritage.

Lines of Life: Entwining family memories, activities and more-than-human intimacies

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This presentation builds upon the work, started in the special issue on Families, Relationships and the Environment in the journal *Families, Relationships and Societies*, of developing an agenda of research on intimate relations within the broad problematic of global warming (Jamieson 2016). The specific focus of this paper is on how more-than-human intimacies of care become entwined with the lines of life of an multi-generations family, which has returned on a yearly basis, since the early 1970s, to the sea-side location that was the site for the ethnographic research. The analysis draws on an outing with this family to Rocky Shore beach, which included walks to and from the beach and an episode of fishing with members of this family. During the outing and the analysis, close attention was paid to the more-than-human and embodied elements of our activities, which are contrasted and 'filled out' with verbally enacted holiday memories of holidays, walking and fishing. Theoretically, I answer Pyyhtinen's (2016) call for a more-than-human sociological imagination, by engaging with Timothy Ingold's work on lines, walking and the weather world (2004; 2012, 2011). Ingold's work may be seen as one of the trajectories in contemporary social-cultural theory that challenges the dominance of the categories of culture, and that illustrates the pervasive integration of human and more-than-human materialities, relations, intimacies and ethics.

Assessing technological progress' benefits/drawbacks on wellbeing: some insights from Spain

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Research evidence on the impact of scientific and technological progress (STP) takes into account various macroeconomic dimensions with the purpose of measuring life quality and sustainability. At micro-level, research focuses on issues like subjective wellbeing, happiness or health, among others, combining various theoretical approaches. The objective here is two-fold: first, to distinguish between the benefits/drawbacks of STP on various social indicators; second, to assess the impact of technological progress on people's behavior in order to identify new potential consumer cultures. The empirical analysis uses quantitative methods and a representative data set of about 2,400 Spanish and foreigners of both genders and age 18 years and older, all resident in Spain in 2012, provided by the Centre for Sociological Research (CIS). Preliminary findings reveal that: the majority of the sample believes that STP is beneficial to life quality (75%);

economic development (69%); and the security and protection of human life (62%); 50% values the STP as beneficial for the preservation of the environment and 28% has an opposite perception. There is general agreement (94%) that new technologies have changed a lot the society but, only mobile phone, PC, internet or email are seen as most necessary; social networks not so much. Overall, new technologies make people become lazier, isolated, less physically connected with friends/relatives although it is easier to make friends. Generational patters apply: men exhibit a more optimistic nature (benefits) while women are more pessimistic (drawbacks); the perception of the STP's benefits decreases with age.

RN05 | Session 04a Consumption and Health

Diet and Public Health Campaigns: Implementation and Appropriation of Nutritional Recommendations in France and Luxembourg

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Based on two surveys – a French and a Luxembourgish one – with in-depth-interviews, this article examines the implementation of nutritional recommendations in two European countries. Each of them has promoted at governmental level a public health campaign regarding food consumption and daily diet. In which way – and by which social categories – are the recommendations taken in and put into practice, and if so, which appropriation processes and interpretations occur? Do the social, societal and cultural differences between Luxembourg and France, in terms of standard of living and dissemination of norms account for differentiated appropriations of dietary incentives? We will first compare the overarching goals as well as the dietary norms these two programs promote, in terms of similarities versus particularities both of the recommendations' content and of the way they are communicated. We will then examine the perception of these norms. The comparison France / Luxembourg shows that socio-cultural logics override national ones: the way in which individuals perceive the recommendations and appropriate them reflect more the social affiliation than the national one; gender and the events of the life cycle, particularly parentality, are also relevant to the reception of dietary recommendations. Transversal to all social milieus and in both national contexts, interviewees operate a selective internalisation of the perceived recommendations in a proactive yet pragmatic posture of personal responsibility. Ultimately, public dietary recommendations are only appropriated if they match people's daily priorities and constraints, as well as the general cultural values of their social milieu. This allows us to conclude to transnational, transversal, plural and distinctive everyday-cultural models of food consumption and differing notions of a "proper" diet.

Situating healthcare and healthcare consumers in retailing

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When major retailers move into the healthcare market and establish new types of retailing format, such as retail clinics, healthcare is no longer far from the retailing arena. Meanwhile, the rhetoric shift from patients to healthcare consumers signals a change of strategy within publicly-funded healthcare and demands it to think about how their service should be packaged and delivered. It therefore is necessary to ask what accounts for a good healthcare service and whether retailing practices and ideology can provide some pointers for healthcare. Equally important is to understand what it means for individuals when they are addressed as consumers and how they nuance this social identity in the healthcare context.

This paper puts healthcare and its users into the retailing landscape, examining how a retailing space where healthcare service can be consumed as a commodity is legitimized and illustrating how individuals interpret their consumer identities in different social settings in the health markets. I conclude that, although retailing may not, and probably will not, be the ultimate remedy to an efficient healthcare, it offers a set of orders and rules that have been accepted and followed by a majority of individuals. While these individuals move across different retailing spaces and marketplaces, they constantly negotiate with the social identities that are given by the society and adjust their behaviours accordingly. In this respect, healthcare consumer is also made a fluid and contested conception that is loaded with tensions between individual and collective values.

Healthy Lifestyle in Poland: Fashion or a Step Towards a Healthy Living?

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One of the most significant changes in lifestyles of the Polish citizens which can be observed within the past few years is a growing number of people declaring, that they are leading a healthy lifestyle. According to the research results published by Public Opinion Research Center (CBOS) in 2016, the number of Poles who declare applying to the rules of healthy living has risen by 13 percentage points within the last four years. The abovementioned trend is reflected in a growing popularity of sports activities, such as running or visiting gyms, especially in big cities, as well as a growing interest in goods and services dedicated to body and health care. In my presentation, I would like to investigate the perception of reasons of this shift towards a healthy living among the Polish people. Do they perceive the current pressure for maintaining a good body look as a step towards healthy living or a fashion stimulated by suppliers of products and

services which are supposed to refine the human body? What is the ideal of "healthy body" for representatives of different occupations, gender or age groups? Do they find it important to conform to the ideal? How have their body care practices changed in comparison to the past times of problems in acquisition of goods in the former political system? Trying to address these questions, I will refer to the results of my qualitative research study.

RN05 | Session 04b Food Practices, Thrift and Scarcity

Managing conflicting obligations: Negotiating the value of thrift in domestic food provisioning.

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During times of economic instability, consumers are positioned as needing to 'cut back' and make savings. However, in a contemporary society where significant value is also placed on healthy eating and buying good quality produce, this need to save can be a cause of conflict. Griffith et al (2013) note that during the 2008-2012 recession, the UK saw a reduction in the amount of fresh produce bought, and an increase in processed foods consumed. This is indicative of the impact of rising food prices and smaller budgets on food provisioning decisions.

This paper based on the analysis of interviews with 36 women aged 25-55 focuses on how these women practice food provisioning in relation to the concepts of thrift and saving, whilst simultaneously 'eating well'.

Findings demonstrate that thrift is a relational value that is found across class and income spectrums. It is negotiated with, and addressed, through a range of differing priorities and practices dependent upon circumstances.

In addition to the economic pressure felt, we also see that consumers negotiate with the impact of time on their food provisioning and how this sits with their economic status. Again this impacts on food practices and conceptualisations of thrift.

As such, an individuals' understandings of thrift is fluid and always considered, and constantly re-evaluated, in relation to necessities, competing demands and shifting proximities to scarce resources. Understandings of which are primarily shaped by gender norms around motherhood and domestic labour.

The paper will explore these different practices and values of thrift in detail.

*Griffith et al. (2013). Food expenditure and nutritional quality over the great recession. Institute for Fiscal Studies. Accessed at:

<http://www.ifs.org.uk/bns/bn143.pdf>

Care at the food bank: exploring policies, practices and normativities

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Many Western countries have seen the emergence and spread of food banks over the last decades. In the Netherlands food banks have been founded as local, grass root initiatives since 2002 and reach an ever growing number of households. The objective of this, and most other food banks in the Netherlands, is two sided. The organization distributes food past the expiration date and other unsellable products to households with very low spendable incomes to reduce both waste and food scarcity.

For this paper I draw from fieldwork in a particular food bank in the Netherlands consisting of interviews with food receivers and food bank volunteers, as well as observation of various food bank related practices. I unravel the objects of care that are practiced in this food bank. Care is found in setting guidelines to ensure food safety, in reassuring people that they can eat food past the expiration date and in attending to people's feelings of shame about coming to the food bank. However, in some cases, harm and care prove to be intimately related. While distributing food past the expiration date was established as care for the environment, it also caused harm in receivers who felt they were degraded by eating 'waste'. In order to understand the different paradoxes I unravel how care practices order realities. I conclude by comparing the diverse normativities about what counts as good and what as bad care in the food bank.

Is it possible to shift consuming and eating behaviours? The case study of a cooperative food store, the Bees coop

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The share of food budgets is narrowing, which a priori limits the access to sustainable food (1) by populations most affected by the economic and social crisis. In this context, the FALCOOP (2) scientific project aims to develop and consolidate new forms of cooperation and feeding, and in particular to connect these populations to alternative food systems, specifically to the cooperative supermarket Bees coop, located in a neighbourhood of Brussels which is characterized by high unemployment, low incomes and strong multiculturalism. Thus, the protocol includes the development of activities on food, according to the needs of several groups (from 12 to 14 people). A cycle is co-created by researchers, volunteers of the cooperative, its potential publics least familiar with this model of consumption, through the assistance of community organizations. Ultimately, this is the hypothesis: it should contribute to the evolution of practices since a) Participative Action Research (McIntyre, 2008) favours the pooling of existing knowledge among co-participants and the creation of action plans to address issues through collective experience, and b) because existing similar

experiences support a transition of eating behaviours (Chiffolleau et al, 2016). Thus, the protocol scrutinizes change of subjectivities around sustainable food and of dietary practices, as well as social factors restraining dietary practices. The paper will describe modalities of this research on food using the PAR, and present initial results.

Notes:

(1) definition of FAO

(2) Financed by Innoviris, Institut Bruxellois pour la recherche et l'Innovation, project Co-create.

References:

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McIntyre, 2008, *Participatory Action Research (PAR), Qualitative Research Methods Series*, Sage.

Temporality and the practices of eating

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Theories of social practices acknowledge the (temporal) organisation, performances and intersections of everyday life in family and household contexts. A commonly used approach is to zoom in and to decompose social practices into different elements, with the agreement that temporality is an essential aspect of how practices organise social life. On the contrary, we would like to zoom out on a set of integrative practices. The "doing food" of making practices of eating possible is exceptionally interesting, as ingesting food is socially embedded, organised and performed in conjunction with a variety of other practices, from grocery shopping, meal preparation, and setting the table to cleaning up and washing the dishes. Hence, practices of eating are very intricate and combine a nexus of different practices coming together. We aim at characterizing this complexity by highlighting different dimensions of temporality in the practices of eating. Therefore, we analyse data from the Dutch Time-use surveys 2011/2012. The uniqueness of this data is manifested in its length of observation: with one-week diaries per household member we can capture rhythms that extend beyond the single day. In our analysis, we compare the set of practices of eating along dimensions of temporality: duration, tempo, sequence, synchronization, and periodicity. This research (in progress) will enrich the understanding of the temporalities of eating (often restricted to intakes or to durations) while strengthening the connection between the theoretical foundations of practice theories and their empirical tests on time-use data.

RN05 | Session 04c Theories of Consumption**Exploring the Role of Deceleration in Liquid Consumption**

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Recent research on consumption has suggested that liquid consumption, marked by flexibility, movement, lightness, speed and access, and defined as a dematerialized and less singularized form of consumption, valued ephemerally and for its use value, poses several challenges to consumers. Consumers find it increasingly difficult to build up and maintain meaningful, safe, durable, and trustworthy connections to the social, cultural and material world that usually prevails in more solid consumer lifestyles (Bardhi and Eckhardt 2016). Drawing from Rosa's (2013) theory of social acceleration, we investigate the role of speed in liquid consumption. We find, based on ethnographic data from the Camino de Santiago pilgrimage in Spain, that consumers can actively seek out 'oases of decelerated liquidity,' in which they engage in liquid consumption (Bardhi and Eckhardt 2016) in a decelerated form (Rosa 2013). That is, consumers engage in all four characteristics of liquid consumption. In addition, consumers also decelerate on three dimensions: embodied, technological and episodic. This decelerated liquidity allows consumers to experience 'resonance' that is a mode of relationships between a person and a segment of the world that is experienced as vibrating, responsive and meaningful (Rosa et al. 2016). This study contributes to the sociology of consumption by highlighting the role of speed in dealing the challenges of liquid consumption. We argue that the concept of 'oases of decelerated liquidity' helps us to understand how to use a decelerated form of liquid consumption to deal with an increasingly risky, unstable and unsettled global landscape.

What changes hands when we freecycle.

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Many examples of the sharing economy aren't about sharing. They're rather an access based forms of accumulation mediated by internet platforms and digital apps. However there are some that provide more direct, altruistic forms of exchange. They respond to the problems existing in a market system, seek to optimize the use of untapped resources and reduce consumer waste. Facebook based peer-to-peer group „Uwaga, śmieciarka jedzie!” with over 20.000 of members distributing unwanted items offers important theoretical implications for the classic gift giving paradigm elaborated in anthropological and sociological studies (Mauss 1925; Malinowski 1922).

Unlike the commercial platforms of sharing economy, it bans profit making, providing an alternative to markets while keeping vintage goods out of landfill sites. The group stays committed to its ethos of material culture preservation, waste reduction, mutual help without any direct obligations or reciprocity, money transfer or bartering. As such it represents an idiosyncratic sharing system distinct from the market exchange and classic gift economy. The paper presents the results of research on freecycling practices in a given collective. It addresses questions concerning the true nature (gift or commodity?) of what's being exchanged. It considers whether freecycling represents a purer form of sharing, a system of social solidarity based on gift exchange and social relationships among consumers. How distant it is from market principles and utilitarian rationality? Is it a departure from the market economy or maybe it's just a strategy allowing consume more with less resources?

The currencies of Narrative: Deleuze and the narrative technologies of Bitcoin

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It has become a cliché of contemporary social theory to observe that we are surrounded by narratives. In marketing and consumer culture this is particularly relevant as many key aspects of the consumption and marketing: advertising, promotional strategy, brands, identity myths, desire, seduction, etc are much more obvious examples of narrative forms than found elsewhere. Conceptualisations of narrative are however extremely limited, typically representational and grounded in human experience and consciousness. This paper attempts to conceptualise narrative through a Deleuzian perspective, as a differential and immanent form, one that replaces the representational with the expressive. This approach will be exemplified through the narrative technology embodied by the blockchain ledger that underpins Bitcoin and other similar cryptocurrencies. The impact on consumption theory and marketing for rethinking narratives will be evaluated with examples from blockchain technology and Bitcoin.

Feminism, Theories of Practice and New Economies of Domestic Consumption

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In this paper, we explore how feminist theories and theories of consumption can inform each other in a conceptualisation of the 'new economies' of domestic consumption that have developed in the latest phase of capitalist austerity. In our 2007 collection *Gender and Consumption*, we identified a number of key priorities for feminist studies of consumption, including

the need to reconsider existing meanings of 'the domestic'. In this paper, we explore the extent to which these priorities have been realised. We focus especially on two concomitant theoretical developments in contemporary feminist research and consumption sociology. In feminist studies, there has been a recent escalation in explorations of class, gender and 'culture', focussing on reality TV, celebrities, motherhood, bodies, fashion and the sexualisation of consumer culture, to name some examples. Furthermore, we have also witnessed a rise of studies of women as entrepreneurial actors operating within boundaries of new consumer economies. Characteristic here is the emphasis on moral discourses of consumption that interweave neo-liberal ideals with notions of self-hood, and that cement individualisation discourses through its categorical work. At the same time, the broad field of consumption sociology has witnessed the expansion of research that uses, assesses and develops practice theories, and which illustrates a growing interest in mundane domestic practices and material culture, and the 'lives' and relational quality of everyday objects and infrastructure. Arguably, in some of these developments, 'culture' is silenced as domestic environments are rendered socio-technical environments populated by indistinct human practice carriers. The paper traces a path through this research in order to propose new directions for feminist accounts of domestic consumption practices.

RN05 | Session 05a Food Practices and Normativities

Doing 'proper' food? Conceptualising mundane moralities in a so called 'weak' practice theoretical approach to food consumption

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Practice theories have become one of the much used theoretical perspectives within sociology of consumption, particularly in relation to studying food consumption. However, there are still a number of areas where conceptual development and adaptation is necessary in order to use a practice theoretical approach for empirical investigations of food consumption in everyday life (Warde, 2014). One of these areas is normativity in practices and how these kinds of mundane moralities are related to normalisation of collective routines. In the paper, I am suggesting some conceptual adaptations of normativity and normalisation to existing understandings of the relation between reproduction and change in so called 'weak' practice theoretical approaches to consumption. The conceptual adaptations take their starting-point in and are exemplified empirically by examples from a number of my different qualitative studies of how consumers handle normative contestation of their food routines (e.g. Halkier, 2017).

Halkier, B. (2017). Normalising convenience food?

The expectable and acceptable places of convenient food in everyday life among young Danes, *Food, Culture & Society*, 20, 1. In press.

Warde, A. 2014. After taste: Culture, consumption and theories of practice, *Journal of Consumer Culture*, 14: 279-303.

Cooking evolutions and globalization: Dynamics as perceived by culinary art students in 5 continents

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Food consumption is as well a universal social aspect – as it covers a biological need – as an important part of cultures. Inside food consumption, cooking habits are less studied, yet one of the most significant cultural trait. Nowadays more than ever, cooking habits are rapidly evolving, incorporating foreign influences (e.g. recipes, appliances, technics, ingredients) through several means (e.g. internet, TV, travel, shops, restaurant, information campaigns) worldwide. Given the various factors that could impact the perception of cooking, further research to identify the most influential is needed. The aim of this study was to examine how cooking experts from 5 countries in (5 different continents) perceive the dynamics and the extent of the influence of those factors and global trends (e.g. health, environment) in the cooking habits of them and their relatives.

Twelve long semi-structured interviews of undergraduate culinary art students from France, Mexico, USA, South Africa and Korea were performed during June and July 2016 by anthropologists at the Institut Paul Bocuse Research Centre. The interviews have been analysed with the help of a QDA Software.

Although cooking habits are effectively modified by foreign influences and global modernity, it appears that local cultural patterns determine the way these influences are integrated. The young generation is still attached to its cultural roots, including food. However, there was a trend of individualization of cooking habits, demonstrated by personal choices regarding food, linked to health, well-being and environment (e.g. vegan food, gluten-free, lactose-free, organic food). Paradoxically, these behaviors presented as "individual" seems to be the most shared trend in the different countries.

Domestic skills or how to reconcile food safety and food waste concerns

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Recent literature about food waste in the domestic sphere has pointed out the tensions between concerns for food waste and for food safety—tensions

increased by a recently growing sensitivity to health risks related to food matters (Watson and Meah, 2013). Other works have shown that food waste should be considered as a consequence of “the contingencies of everyday life” faced by households (Evans, 2011). Using data from a study about the sorting of leftovers, we explore the link between food waste and the criteria to dispose or keep fresh food and leftovers. In addition to confirming the widespread sense of guilt about wasting food, we examine how safety concerns do not necessarily imply more food waste, when consumers use competence and domestic skills, for efficient stock techniques and control as well as for the use of leftovers. We use in-depth semi-directive interviews with 25 participants, all with a partner and two children, but from various social backgrounds, on their daily food habits at home. We show that some participants with a high safety concern and specific organizational skills display efficient storage techniques (use of different kind of boxes to keep leftovers, deep-freezing) whereas other with lower sensitivity to food safety or fewer skills have less systematic or less rigorous preservation techniques. Those different practices pertain to different modes of domestic organization, relying more or less on meals planning and culinary skills.

Everyday household food practices and food quality labels. An ethnographic study in Norway

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In this exploratory paper, some of the processes, practices and dynamics that accompany foods with quality labels (including protected designations of origin - PDOs, protected geographical indications - PGIs, organic food, as well as foods distributed by short food supply chains) will be investigated based on ethnographic fieldwork among Norwegian consumers. The research is part of an on-going EU funded project “Strength2Food” that aims at enhancing sustainability of agri-food chains and food quality schemes. Theoretically, this paper draws on a practice theoretical perspective on food consumption as well as convention theory. This paper, which is based on the first (of three) visits to 6 Norwegian households, explores consumers’ valuation of products promoted with food quality labels; the practices and routines of everyday life with which these products are associated; and justifications for planning, acquisition, storage, cooking, eating and disposal of these products.

RN05 | Session 05b Consumption and Crisis

Corporate welfare: supply and demand in times of employment and lifestyles changes

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In the difficult times following the economic crisis of 2008 Italy, as other European countries, reduced welfare spending thus forcing people to further rethink their consumption behavior. Indeed, in the past few years, according to ISTAT data (2014), households have reduced their consumption expenditure in most areas from clothing and travel, to mobility and health. In this uncertain context, in which consumers/citizens have lost faith in institutions, private companies have partially covered an institutional role providing some welfare policies (Nica, 2013).

The paper will present the first result of a research on the role of corporate welfare (Mallone, 2012) in a context of changing employment models and lifestyles.

The ample research design includes a quantitative phase that was conducted through the web application Limesurvey. The aim of the online questionnaire was to explore the most pressing needs and the most disappointed expectations of people toward corporate welfare and to analyze the implications of these activities in terms of individual, family, and social situation.

The 14055 complete questionnaires (8603 female and 5452 male respondents) have been collected from November 27th, 2016 to January 19th, 2017. The convenience sample age ranges from 12 to 89 years, with a mean age of around 30 years. Among the respondents there are 3082 permanent employees, 1319 independent workers, 649 occasional workers, 574 unemployed/looking for a job.

Consumer Movements of the Crisis

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This study investigates consumer activism during the Greek crisis: the biggest economic contraction recorded in a Western country during peacetime. Whereas prior studies focused on the impact of austerity on consumption, we focus on how resistance to consumer culture has been reconfigured during the crisis. We observe that consumer movements previously concerned with cultivating new subjectivities and materialising ideals of more egalitarian and sustainable communities, are now preoccupied with addressing the failures of the market and the state in provisioning. In doing so, the anti-consumerist initiatives redefine everyday consumption as arena for solidarity building, where symbolic meanings give way to use values, identity politics to distribution politics, and marketplace resistance to realpolitik. The emergence of new, solidarity-based forms of consumption challenges the view of consumer activism as primarily responsive to mechanisms of market domination (e.g. Littler, 2005), unable to engage in socio-economic solutions that extend beyond attempts to shift public consciousness.

Investigating the state of consumerism in times of debt crisis: Methodological issues and Conceptual tools

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Austerity policies, as part of neoliberal debt management, induce the decrease of consumption expenditure, concerning mainly the middle and lower strata. But, does the crisis of consumption mean crisis of consumerism? An affirmative response would mean that we reduce a cultural phenomenon just to its economic dimension. This paper purports to present the basic methodological orientations and conceptual tools of an ongoing postdoctoral research on the state of consumerism in period of economic recession. This research follows two methodological directions. Firstly, we examine whether and to what extent discourses, values, meanings and practices of consumerism have been delegitimized concerning the way that social subjects perceive, think and evaluate themselves and others, the world of goods/objects/commodities, the space and time of everyday life, and the way they signify, organize and perform their daily practices. Secondly, we have to examine contemporary forms of government and specifically whether there are techniques and discourses that 'call' individuals as consumers and so attempt to define their field of action and 'conduct' consumers' conduct.

In order to follow these methodological directions, it's necessary to move on a concrete conceptualization of 'consumerism' as a specific cultural trend. We have also to utilize theories of practices in order to study and critically evaluate consumer practices. And, finally, if we draw upon foucauldian term of 'apparatus', we will be able to constitute the conceptual tool of 'apparatus of consumerism', namely a set of institutions and techniques of government that purport to conduct individuals' conduct and construct them as consumers.

Food sharing practices and sharing economy: How the economic crisis is reshaping Italians' food consumption habits.

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Since 2008, the European and global economic crisis and the digital revolution are the two main agents of change transforming consumer behaviors.

The process of digitalization is impacting markets and society at every level, and can be tied to the economic crisis in many sectors – especially concerning the relationship between mass distribution and small retailers.

Within this framework, market segmentation reproduces old and new forms of social stratification and inequalities based on income, access to food, and

access to information.

The aim of this paper is to discuss the final results of a national survey of several universities. The survey analyzes how Italians' relationship with the food they purchase has changed as a result of both the economic crisis and increased buying opportunities.

In this context, the notion of the prosumer and a sharing economy arose as the main interpretative variables of a reality in transition in which Italians adapt their alimentary needs. In doing so, they rediscover forms of the neighborhood partially forgotten and partially digitally assisted. These new consumer behaviors are also representative of a peculiar political choice that has led to a global and local solidarity movement in which people are supporting local producers and local communities instead of mass distribution.

Even if the trend in this direction is evident and more ethically driven than economically, the survey emphasized how consumers enlisted in sharing economy circuits are always under the price dictatorship typical of a capitalistic system.

The survey methodology used is one of a mixed method approach – both quantitative and qualitative – and also took advantage of some experimental techniques such as visual sociology and SNA.

RN05 | Session 05c Consumption and the Body

Femicide in Italy. The fear told through media and online conversations.

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In recent years Italians media have increasingly devoted more space to the topic of femicide, due to the rising numbers of women killed by husbands or ex partners after years of abuse and persecution.

The path that led toward public involvement has gone through the policies and forms of media narrative, which have shifted over time attention from the fact (the murder) to the causes that led to the murder (non acceptance of the end of a love relationship, surveillance techniques implemented by the murderous partner, fear to report harassment) to describe the dynamics of what is called the concept of "continuum of violence".

The opposition fear / courage appears central today in the media narratives dedicated to femicide in the news and on several TV series used as case studies (Amore criminale, Polizia femminile singolare, Donne: il volto della violenza – broadcasted by Sky).

Key question of analysis is how much the media have contributed to a social discourse on femicide in Italy? Is it possible to affirm that their work is helping certain groups of women to talk about their fears? Our survey is based on content analysis of a sample group of 6 national newspapers, and 20 online discussions present in specific social networks such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter, observed with tools provided in

Nvivo software.

The goal of the survey is to compare the narrative modes used by the mainstream media with those used by the Social Network platforms, to understand the ways in which this theme shapes and to what other fears solicited by the media is connected.

Sexual Fields, Sexual Capital, and the Prosumption of Racial Sexual Stereotypes: A Consumer Culture Inquiry into Hook-up Apps for Men who have Sex with Men

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Fragmentation, marketization, and commodification of intimate life has attracted considerable interest within sociology (e.g., Ansari & Klinenberg, 2015; Bauman, 2003; Illouz, 2007, 2012). We study consumers' self-presentation strategies within the "racialized, sexual marketplace[s]" (White et al., 2014, p. 769) of location-based smartphone 'hook-up-apps' for men who have sex with men (MSM), and approach the technology-mediated consumption of bodily desire, in which the consumer is both, the subject who desires, and the object of desire.

Our qualitative thematic analysis draws on netnography, auto-ethnography, and interviews with a racially diverse sample of men from the UK and US, who find partners for local casual sexual encounters in a virtual space, in which racial sexual stereotypes shape potential partner selection and expectations (Paul, Ayala, & Choi, 2010). Wilson et al. (2009), for instance, find that black men are more likely to be described as dominant, aggressive, and masculine, while Asian men are stereotyped as being submissive, docile, and feminine.

Informed by sexual fields theory (Green, 2014), self-objectification theory (Fredrickson & Roberts, 1997; Martins, Tiggemann, & Kirkbide, 2007), and work on virtual representations of race (Nakamura, 2008), we identify four distinct strategies how consumers navigate field-level racial sexual stereotypes, and develop self-presentation strategies that enable them to cultivate field-dependent sexual capital in their online quest for offline casual intimacy.

We contribute to the understudied field of consumers' intimate life in consumer research (Bettany, 2016), by addressing timely and relevant social phenomena such as hook-up culture (Wade, 2017), marketplace representations of race (Crockett, 2013), and consumers' self-presentation in virtual spaces (Belk, 2013; Iqani & Schroeder, 2016; Murray, 2015).

Patient-customer and aesthetic surgeon - reflexive actors in a consumer society

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Part of an ongoing qualitative research on aesthetic

surgery in Romania, the article explores the narrative accounts of the two main actors' involved in this bodily change - the patients and the surgeons - and the process of negotiating the intervention. I take a critical stand to previous research that depict both patient and surgeon as simple carriers of sociocultural norms of beauty and I argue that they are highly reflexive actors. Although aware of the macro pressures, the practice is a way of affirming their personal identity for the patient, and professional identity for the doctor. The patient is constantly aware of the "gaze of others" (family, friends, acquaintances, agents of the beauty industry, the surgeon) that carries the standards of beauty, but in the preparation process for the surgery they show reflexivity and affirm their identity. Furthermore, as the aesthetic surgery industry has a free market dynamic, from mere patients they become patient-customers. The surgeons are also part of this consumer society dynamic; while evaluating the patients' bodies and normalizing them to meet the standards, they are aware of the responsibility they hold in front of the patient-customers, they are themselves being evaluated, and actively work to build their professional identity. They constantly legitimate their practice compared to other medical specialties, an ongoing process for plastic surgeons since the beginning of their profession. Data are drawn from semi-structured interviews with patients (women) and surgeons, participant observation in clinics and surgeon's association's meetings, medical literature, mass-media, and social media content.

Self-tracking apps : Diversity of practices or standardization of diet ?

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Digital devices imply economic and social transformations, and the impacts of the new technologies on diet and health are a major societal challenge. Based on a corpus of 79 in-depth interviews among users of 3 types of digital devices « diet / fitness » in a socially contrasted sample, in 3 different French regions, this contribution will examine the uses and the impacts of self-tracking devices on diet and body perception. We will identify a typology of users (in relation to socio-demographic characteristics, uses in daily life, motivations) and determine the main social factors helping or preventing from the use of such devices. Exploring the advantages, for individuals, of the digital technologies, we will assess the impacts of digital devices - both self-quantification and use of social network - in influencing individuals' dietary choices and physical activity. Finally, we will discuss if digital health technologies have led to a normalization and standardization of behaviours, and thus to new forms of domination and control, or whether, as their promoters claim, they offer a better self-knowledge and new kinds of empowerment to their users.

RN05 | Session 06a Food Retailing and Eating Out**Online grocery shopping as part of everyday life in Sweden – focus on organisation, learning and social interaction**

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In Sweden as in many other countries, online grocery shopping has become a growing trend as it offer a partial solution for many of the problems connected to modern food consumption. Families and individuals need for convenience has been an important driving force in this development. However, making purchases online differ from buying in a physical store, and it challenges existing habits and practices in families. With smart phones, families can purchase food whenever they like, at any time. The aim of this paper is to examine how online grocery shopping is evolving and establishing in families and the consequences of this. Practice theory is used, and the analysis pay special attention on the micro-doings involved in everyday life. Human Ecology theory is used, as it shows how individuals contribute to each other's well-being. Inspired by ethnography, interviews and observations in households have been conducted. Due to the increasing digitization families have adapted to a certain practice where mobile phones are natural elements in a purchasing situation. The analysis illustrates how purchases are organized and how families navigate between online and traditional shopping, anchored in practice. It also indicates how food companies act for social learning about food and meals and act as inspiration. Online grocery shopping often lead to more time for work, or spending more time with family and friends or to reduce stress in everyday life.

The Transformation of Italian Cuisine: How Virtual and Valuable Foods are Shaping Traditional Restaurants

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This contribution discusses the main findings of a study that aims to analyse the recent developments of the restaurant business in Italy. Eating-out practices are changing; meanwhile, so are all the practices related to the organisation of a restaurant, such as cooking or service. Restaurateurs' habits and routines, including their standards of excellence, do not seem immutable.

To investigate the topic, a qualitative approach was chosen. We collected 52 interviews with restaurant owners and 15 interviews with experts from other sectors (art, medicine or engineering, for example) or entrepreneurs who have created an innovative business related to food.

The main findings assess the relationship between the concept of tradition and two factors challenging and shaping Italian cuisine. The first is the mass media's influence and what can be called virtual food: the definition and dissemination of standards of excellence proposed by celebrity chefs are changing how consumers approach the restaurant world, including restaurateurs' social status. The second is the rise of new values connected to food. Experts and professionals that operate in other sectors are particularly influencing the concept of valuable food. In turn, the influence of valuable food and virtual food is giving birth to new practices and organisations associated with traditional restaurants.

Foodies and recession. Changing culinary habits.

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In our paper, we consider eating habits and culinary practices of the young adults living in the capital of Finland, Helsinki. The results are based on two different sets of survey data; first from 2013 and second from 2016. The newer data has not been analysed and thus all the results are new.

The analysis leans on the notions presented in the literature on distinction and cultural capital. We are interested in presenting the culinary practices of people who eat our often and who consider food as a hobby – “the foodies”.

The time range includes the economic recession which has inevitably influenced people's consumption practices. At the same time more and more restaurants are opened in Helsinki and in general, food culture is taking huge steps. We want of explore the possible changes in culinary consumption and attitudes. From the first set of data we found two different foodie types; “stay-at-home-foodies” and “eat-out-foodies”. Both foodie groups are significantly more well-off socio-economically than the groups that are not as eager in their culinary endeavours. It can be suggested that being a foodie represents yet another potential source for social reproduction and social inequality.

We assume that in a few years foodism has somewhat changed and will examine this hypothesis empirically by using the newer data. We think that on one hand practices have democratized (“trickle down” and “trickle up”) but on the other hand, the foodie scene has fragmented; foodies are interested in more and more narrow and restricted dimensions of culinary products or phenomena be it craft beer from Tuscany or condiments from Vietnam.

‘Turkish Tomatoes Do Not Enter Japanese Households but Stay in Kebab Shops in Tokyo’: Identity in the Global Food Chain

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This paper focuses on the last stage of the global

tomato chain: Kebab shops in Tokyo. Through following the particular tomatoes, which are grown and processed in Turkey for Japanese market, the paper reveals that Turkish tomatoes are not used for domestic consumption in Japan, but are purchased by catering companies and/or consumed in low-grade restaurants such as Turkish Kebab shops.

Drawing on in-depth interviews with Kurdish workers in two different Turkish kebab shops in Tokyo where particular tomatoes I have followed are used for making döner kebab sauces - which are popular among migrants, tourists and low-income Japanese people -, the paper demonstrates that tomatoes themselves are gendered, classed and ethnicised throughout the entire production process and they resemble their producers in terms of their identities. In doing so, the paper answers the question of how the identities of producers, consumers and the products themselves both shape and are shaped by each stage of the global tomato commodity. This opens up a new path of re-thinking about the meaning of 'global' in the light of local identities.

RN05 | Session 06b Consumption and Different Generations

Luxuries, necessities and consumer generations

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This paper is a review on theories and concepts related to luxuries, necessities and consumer generations in modern consumer societies. I will analyse the concepts of necessity, luxury, and excess, referring to classical theories and academic discussions of e.g. A. Smith (1993/1776), T. Veblen (2007/1899), J.M. Keynes (1963/1930), and J.K. Galbraith (1958), as well as to more recent writings, such as the work of Z. Bauman (1988; 1998), J. Schor (1998), R. Frank (1999), C. Campbell (1987), R. Belk (1995), R. Abbott (2012) among others. I will also discuss the generational approach to consumption and social change, mainly based on the theories of K. Mannheim (1952) that stress the importance of generational identities formed in youth, however also questioning the Mannheimian tradition and introducing a post-Mannheimian approach, which accepts social change and continuity as critical parts of the human life course (e.g. De Martini 1992; France and Roberts 2015). This paper also describes how luxury and excess have been perceived in different times and how the concept has changed. Acknowledging the fact that consumer goods are experienced in different ways by different generations, I argue that generations should not be regarded as mere age cohorts, but also as socially constructed groups that are also influenced by political, economic, and cultural changes in societies. This suggests that even though the world of goods may seem similar to people in the same age cohort, the perceptions of necessities and luxuries also vary along with social conditions values, attitudes and everyday practices.

Contemporary conspicuous leisure and consumption in social media. Some evidence from young people in Athens

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Contemporary conspicuous leisure and consumption in social media. Some evidence from young people in Athens.

In this paper, I assess the extent to which a transformation of the traditional economic display has occurred in modern online mass consumption societies. In particular, it contextualises young people's quest for status and prestige through their online presence in an era of economic recession, social media expansion and difficulty of wealth accumulation.

It has long been known that economic agents engage in signalling behaviour, for example, through conspicuous material consumption. I argue that an individual's social media profile is now a platform for signalling virtual consumption indicating perceived value to the community and symbolic status. Thus, a new form of conspicuous social media consumption is developing based on the competitive accumulation of online activity. Uploading images and videos becomes a prerequisite in seeking a reputable place in the social media community with potential horizontal status gains.

The research examines based on semi-structured interviews of a pilot research project in which I assess the promotion of a new virtual indicator of status value and prestige among Greek youth. I consider whether material constraints motivate young people's move into a virtual world where they pursue prestige within groups through social media consumption/production. Implications regarding broader discussions of the contemporary consumer culture are considered.

The paper offers an account of conspicuous leisure and consumption in the context of the network society through the lens of social networking sites.

Youth cultures, consumption and self-representation. A youth digital self-expression styles analysis

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In our society, youth identity construction path seems to be quite rough; if traditional identity markers crisis makes this process uncertain and provisional, meanwhile enables young to experience new, original role models.

In such scenario consumption and its sharing through new media hold a basic role, because they allow young people to construct and thus to show immediately their own subjectivity to the others, with no mediation. Selfie tool, in particular, has got a new central role within youth practices, since it allows young to express themselves sharing their own

consumption choices with the peer group at once. In the light of considerations such as the foregoing, we decided to carry out a qualitative research on a sample of University of L'Aquila (Italy) students, in order to investigate elements that currently characterize their consumption culture, with a special focus on the new media role. To this end we realized a series of focus groups involving these students and subsequently more significant issues were examined by means of semi-structured interviews.

Our main objective was to assess how the symbolic significance of consumption is incorporated in students' self-definition dynamics and which is the selfie role in such a process.

The main findings emerged are that motivation to share one's own purchase through smartphones and digital platforms (f. e. through the mirror-selfie tool) proves to be functional both to assert one's own identity (so as to create a kind of personal digital storytelling) and to satisfy the approval wish of peer group.

Environmental Habitus and Intergenerational Transmission in Cross-National Comparison

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Recent scholarly attention finds that individuals' pro-environmental orientation is related to their parents' pro-environmental values, attitudes, and behaviours. This research takes environmental behaviour into the family domain, and proposes to investigate the links between environmental behaviours of three generations to measure the impact of cultural and economic contexts on intergenerational transmission of environmental behaviours.

Our main theoretical heuristic is the notion of environmental habitus, arguing that a pro-environmental stance may run in the family, not necessarily because individuals follow the imperatives of the environmental movement or because they hold an environmental ideology, but because their families hold values and behavioural dispositions of frugality, modesty, or conservation that have consequences for everyday pro-environmental behaviour. Furthermore, we examine environmental habitus comparatively, asking if it takes different forms in two different national contexts – Israel and South Korea. These countries are characterized by different cultural and economic contexts, different framings of environmental issues, and different historical trajectories starting from pre-World War II and continuing up to today. Analysis is based on focus group interviews of three generation families and draws from theories in the sociology of the family, sociology of consumption, social psychology, and environmental sociology. The findings contribute to the understanding of the determinants of environmental behaviour, cross-national differences in environmental behaviour, and the influence of intergenerational social reproduction on environmental orientations.

RN05 | Session 06c Practices and Practice Theory

Practice approach to experimental culture

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Sustainability experimentation has emerged as an approach that provides novel tools for tackling complex issues such as climate change or excess use of natural resources. However, different actors are likely to experience experiments in different ways, and the perspective of ordinary, local people involved in experimentation has not received much attention in experimental governance or management of transitions. For experiments to promote local (or regional, or even national) sustainability, these experiences are nonetheless important, to gain understanding on the adoption of new patterns of consumption due to experimentation. How participating in an experiment affects participants' routines and everyday living, what effects these experiences have for the success (or failure) of experiments, and how could future experiments – and local policy in general – take these experiences into account? My presentation focuses on local experimentation in Jyväskylä, Finland. The results from three case studies show that the success or failure of experiments depends on the complex dynamics of everyday living, and on practices that may not even be targeted in the particular experiment or intervention. Practice theoretical approach helps to understand the reasons behind stability, or change, in everyday routines, thus opening up new areas for experimenting. The results also show that small-scale experiments can be important in terms of learning and changing the ways of thinking at the local level, from residents to actors in policy and governance. As experiments work at multiple levels, these experiences of local actors are important for understanding how experiments work and contribute to sustainability transitions.

Eco-social interventions in Lausanne: bringing power into practice theories

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The Lausanne-based public utility, Services Industriels de Lausanne (SIL) recently launched a program to increase the efficiency of electricity consumption among lower-income households, building on a similar initiative that has been underway in neighbouring Geneva for a number of years. Working at the level of a community, energy "ambassadors" are recruited and trained to visit homes and replace lightbulbs, hand-out electric kettles, and promote the replacement of larger appliances with more efficient models. Through a practice theory lens, these "interventions" present an interesting case study for analysis, as more than one

element of a practice can be studied: the material dimension of consumption, through changing appliances and lightbulbs, but also the social norms that are upheld or contested in this process, in addition to the competencies, skills and beliefs of both ambassadors and household members. This interaction between representatives of the utility company, typically hired through social reinsertion programs, and people in lower-income brackets represents a specific production-consumption interface, where power relations become quite apparent – particularly in how paradigms of change are constructed and communicated. Individual responsibility for energy efficiency is often emphasized, with little regard to existing habits, cultural dispositions or infrastructure lock-in – when the housing size and layout itself promotes a certain level of consumption. We propose to study the case of the SIL eco-social interventions through Foucault's theories of power, to further enhance social practice theory as an analytical tool in relation to un-sustainable and un-equal consumption practices.

Emotion, motivation and consumption: a practice theory approach

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The paper reviews recent practice theoretical approaches to emotion and affect and assesses their potential contribution to the sociology of consumption. How emotion is implicated in the “motivational structure of consumption” (Campbell, 1994) has been a foundational concern of consumption scholarship. Illouz (2009) has called for “vigorously injecting the notion of emotion into the sociology of consumption” (p. 377). However, emotion and affect are highly contested notions in social and behavioural science (Harre and Parrott, 1996). Since the millennium, the burgeoning attention of social and cultural theorists to emotion and affect has led some to characterise this as an “affective turn” (Greco and Stenner, 2008; Harding and Pribham, 2009). And in recent years, a growing body of work has developed practice theoretical accounts of emotion and affect: in sociology (Reckwitz 2012, 2017; Weenink and Spaargaren, 2016); history (Scheer, 2012); social psychology (Wetherell, 2012, 2013, 2014); and human geography (Simonsen, 2007). Practice theory accounts of emotion offer a critique of, and alternative to, influential “non-representational” theories of “affect” (e.g. Anderson, 2010; Massumi, 2002; Thrift, 2004) that posit affect as inarticulable, pre-discursive and pre-social (see Barnett, 2008; Leys, 2011; Wetherell, 2014). Despite the ‘practice turn’ in the sociology of consumption, and with one or two exceptions (e.g. Rafferty, 2011; Sahakian, Bertho and Erkman, 2016), consumption scholarship drawing on practice theory has largely yet to engage with this theoretically allied field. Drawing insights from these approaches, the paper goes on to unpack the potential for the sociology of consumption of Schatzki's (2002, 2010)

concept of “teleoaffectivity”—which articulates how motivation towards goals (teleology) and emotion (affect) are mutually implicated in practices and larger social formations.

The multiplying of household appliances: constructing normality across socio-economic groups in Western Switzerland

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This contribution seeks to understand how normality, or expectations around social norms, is constructed within distinct social groups and in relation to energy-intensive appliance acquisition – contributing to social practice theories and (un)sustainable consumption studies. Household appliance acquisition in Europe has continued to grow since the 1950s, tied up with notions of modernity and progress, as well as changing social norms around household chores (Sahakian 2015). Size standards around large appliances differ across contexts: the two-door North American refrigerator model has yet to become a standard in Europe, where households tend to use one-door models, smaller in height. Drawing from a Swiss research project studying household electricity consumption in Lausanne and Geneva and engaging with a social practice approach, we study the multiplying of large appliances – in quantity and size – focusing on refrigerators and dishwashing machines. In the case of families with high social and financial capital, the multiplying of dishwashing machines and incorporation of North American standards for refrigerators reflect expectations around social norms regarding cleanliness and order. Similar trends are underway among lower-income families, with less financial resources, but where we also observed appliances multiplying in the home, based this time on social norms around caring for extended families and managing food stocks. In the first case, a sense of aesthetics is upheld by blending large household appliances into the interior design; in the second case, the appliances are not hidden away but on display, with refrigerators set up in bedrooms when space elsewhere is not available.

RN05 | Session 07a Arts Participation

Researching culture: participation, policy and practice in a semi rural Scottish village

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This paper is based on multifaceted ethnographic work undertaken since 2014 in a peri-urban ‘edge’ community close to Aberdeen, in north east Scotland, as part of the Understanding Everyday Participation-Articulating Cultural Value (UEP) research project

(<http://www.everydayparticipation.org>). UEP research 'proposes a radical re-evaluation of the relationship between participation and cultural value' and as such, asks searching questions about the relationship between culture and democracy. Building on our recent article (Miles and Ebrey: 2016), in which we articulate the need for greater attention to be paid to often forgotten communities in between the country and the city (Williams 1973), this paper suggests how we might work towards developing new forms of cultural policy; including those which breach the binaries of 'urban' and 'rural' and help to bring the material and symbolic together in a meaningful dialogue to address inequalities in cultural provision (Stark et al 2013, 2014). Drawing further on Williams' notion of a 'common culture' (Williams, 1958,1967), we discuss how understandings of 'culture' 'participation' and 'democracy' are negotiated in the context of local histories of economic and social relations, giving rise to 'structures of feeling' which are rarely appreciated or addressed in policy discourse. We conclude by arguing that a recognition of such ordinary, everyday cultures and their social and cultural value is essential if we are to mitigate the democratic crisis which we now face in Europe and further afield.

Arts Perception: Cultural Capital, Cognitive Processes and Emotional Outcomes

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The most influential approach to analyze the social conditions of cultural consumption is Pierre Bourdieu's class theory developed in the sixties. One of its central building blocks, Bourdieu's theory of art perception, states that different social classes not only differ in the cultural goods they consume, but also in their way or mode of consumption. The latter is because observing, perceiving, and appreciating a piece of art always involves a process of decoding. This process is dependent on the particular aesthetic competence of the observer and therefore on her level of cultural capital. Hence, according to Bourdieu, different modes of appreciating art depend on individuals' cultural capital endowment.

However, Bourdieu partially revised his theory of art appreciation in a later article from the early eighties. There, while continuing to emphasize the importance of aesthetic competence for different forms of art perception, he rejected the notion that applying art and art history categories and schemes had to be a conscious, intellectual process. Hence, a well-developed aesthetic competence may rather result in an intuitive, emotional familiarity with a piece of art than in a conscious, intellectual process of decoding. In our presentation, we attempt to integrate both perspectives, showing that cultural capital determines both the cognitive processes underlying different modes of arts perception and the emotional outcomes

of arts appreciation. Furthermore, we zoom in on the association between cognitive processes and emotional results of arts consumption. For this purpose, we resort to standardized survey data of a recent contemporary arts show in Zurich. Our data do not only include differentiated measurements of cultural capital, but also detailed information on cognitive aspects and emotional reactions when perceiving (contemporary) art.

Cultural participation and network diversity among older age groups

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The relationship between social network characteristics and arts participation is often ignored in studies on cultural consumption. Specifically for the older part of the population this link can even be more relevant, since professional networks in this age group are no longer active and, consequently, leisure network connections become more important as primary source for social capital. Besides, the focus on cultural consumption among the older age groups is relevant in itself because of the specificities of these ages such as more leisure time, less structuring of time and more financial resources. Also from the side of cultural policy and the cultural sector the older age group is specifically interesting, given its large size (because of the ageing of the population) and the fact that elderly people remain more (culturally) active at older ages than previous generations. Our paper focuses on the question whether having a diverse social network is linked with higher levels of cultural participation among older age groups. To this end, we use data gathered among a representative sample of the Flemish population in 2009 (Survey on participation, 2009), encompassing 729 respondents of 55 years old or older. The relationship between diversity of social network and participation in cultural activities, controlled for other relevant variables, is studied by means of a multinomial logistic regression. Results show a positive association of network diversity with out-of-house cultural activities. Conclusions are drawn with respect to the social capital enhancing effect of art and cultural participation.

The gender gap in highbrow cultural consumption in the Netherlands (1983-2007): Age effects and cohort effects

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Research consistently indicates that women are more involved in highbrow cultural activities than men. However, a cross-time perspective on this gender gap in cultural consumption is currently lacking. Therefore, in this contribution we will study whether the changing position of women in the Dutch society has resulted in

a diminishing gender gap in highbrow cultural consumption, disentangling between-cohort differences and age effects. We apply Hierarchical Age-Period-Cohort models on Dutch repeated cross-sectional data (1983, 1987, 1991, 1995, 1999, 2003 and 2007) on cultural consumption to evaluate whether the gender gap in highbrow cultural involvement has changed throughout the last decades and to what extent age - and cohort effects can explain these changing gender differences. With regard to age effects, cumulative disadvantage theories suggest that gender differences intensify as men and women grow older. With regard to cohort effects, gender differences are expected to be smaller in younger cohorts: younger cohorts are more likely to be socialized in a gender-equal context, leading to smaller gender gaps, while older cohorts were socialized in a period when more traditional ideas about men and women prevailed in the Netherlands, which may have caused lasting behavioral differences between men and women.

RN05 | Session 07b Gender and Consumption

The performative agency of fashion apps on gender construction

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Fashion has a history of playing an important role in society and in shaping consumer culture and has with the emergence of web 2.0 technologies increasingly come to be mediated and consumed digitally. In this paper, the 'performative agency' (Mason et al., 2015) of fashion apps on gender construction will be explored. The performativity approach have been used within economic sociology and recently also in marketing to show how theories, practices, and technologies (Callon, 1998; Zwick & Cayla, 2011; Mason et al., 2015) affect the shaping and formatting of market and marketing practice. The fashion apps are conceptualized as new digital consumption devices and the analysis will show how they exercise 'performative agency' on the construction of gender in their specific settings and through the styling and consumption practices that are afforded by the apps. Gender is here not viewed as fixed or defined but as performed (Butler, 1990). However, the apps do not exercise performative agency as simple digital and technical tools but as socio-material networks of marketing and consumption ideas, discourses, social relations, practices, technical skills, materiality etc. The paper is part of an ongoing study of the digitalization of consumption and builds on an 'object ethnography' (Carrington, 2012) of a number of fashion apps and the derived social media posts along with unstructured interviews with app owners. The paper contributes to an understanding of the performativity of gender in the context of fashion consumption in mobile digital settings.

I eat what I'm up for – Young guys, masculinity and nutrition

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„I eat what I'm up for“ – that is what a young guy joining one of our group discussions told us. These group discussions are part of the interdisciplinary competence cluster of nutrition research enable which deals with healthy food choices in all stages of life in Germany. In our subproject we focus on gender and diversity dimensions.

This talk handles how masculinity is constructed in the sphere of nutrition. We enlighten how young men are positioning themselves in the ambivalence between the norm of optimizing oneself by work on the body and the practice of having junk food within the peer group. This practice can be understood in three ways: (1) as process of constructing youth, (2) as distinction from femininity and (3) as resistance against self-optimisation of health representing the hegemonial discourse. The current state of research tells us on the one hand that – over all - women are eating healthier than men. On the other hand, the example of nutrition displays the fragility of masculinities which turns out especially obviously in the youth. Young men are required a steady construction of masculinity which takes place in a mutual process of representing and attributing. Thereby, incorporated knowledge is built and this provides habitual security.

This talk deals with the relationship of norm and practice concerning the nutrition of young men. This is empirically highlighted by the outcomes of focus group discussion and biographical interviews. The results are positioned in the sociology of bodies, masculinity research, habitus theory and the sociology of nutrition.

Fashion and beauty blogging: post-feminist devices for marketing, intimacy and resistance?

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Since its early days, fashion blogging has evolved from amateur documents of mundane and everyday practices of beauty and dressing into multi-channel businesses with advanced marketing schemes. During this transformation many bloggers have been made aware that the road to success lies in creating a persona that reveals intimate details of everyday life as well as sharing and giving full disclosure regarding such practices. Consequently, bloggers constantly negotiate boundaries surrounding questions of intimacy, feminism and beauty. Drawing on the idea that bloggers may be understood as devices that help construct a market (McFall 2015, Cochoy 2016), the paper builds on in-depth interviews with fashion and beauty bloggers to discuss the different techniques bloggers use to make sense of their online activities. The paper relates to questions of whether outfit-of-the-day, selfies and other similar online cultures of self-presentation should be understood as post-feminist

practices of resistance or whether digitalization merely deepens the links between surface, intimacy, femininity and consumption, employed by capitalism.

Physical appearance as an asset in a consumer society: differences in norms for men and women

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Physical appearance plays a fundamental role in consumption driven societies. Consumers are not just encouraged, but expected to constantly evaluate, modify and control their body and looks, and by doing this, to express their innermost identity (Bauman, 2007; Featherstone, 2010; Shilling, 2012). In the ideal form, this logic of consumer culture applies to both genders equally. However, previous research points to a different direction by distinguishing gendered differences in the norms of taking advantage of one's physical appearance (e.g. Martin & George, 2006). Using appearance for economic purposes is morally unacceptable for women, in particular (Sarpila, Pajunen & Åberg, 2017). In this article, we conceptualize physical appearance as an exploitable asset, and analyze whether the norms of taking advantage of one's appearance differ between men and women in different areas of life. More specifically, we examine the acceptance of using appearance as an asset in working life and in other spheres of social life. We use a unique data with a split-ballot design to study the possible double standards in accumulation and exploitation of one's physical appearance. Our data is drawn from a Finnish nationwide survey collected in 2016 (N=1600).

RN05 | Session 08a Institutions and Relations in Food Consumption

Institutional Norms and School Lunch Patterns, a European Comparison

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The economic crisis is stretching the historical and social aim of school lunch policies, which has been to provide at least one meal a day to each child. Beyond the question of free meals, the issue of school lunches is now being impacted by new consumer movements and cultural distinction claims, such as a demand for organic or halal food. Building on the diversity of school catering models in Europe, the paper will propose a comparison of institutional offers and their impacts on food consumption conditions and children's socialization in regard to food.

The paper first focuses on the comparison of three typical school lunch patterns in Europe: the French national school lunch, the Danish homemade lunch boxes, and the mixed British pattern that may combine

school meals, lunch boxes and alternative offers on site at school. These catering patterns are based on different historical traditions and national contexts, are more or less homogeneous, structured and standardized at local level, and determine the modalities by which norms are transmitted: collective and egalitarian in the standardized French offer, family-based with the Danish lunch boxes, and individually based in the British offer of alternatives.

The paper will also review some of the findings from a survey of teenagers from across the EU attending a European school offering a variety of catering alternatives at school (institutional canteen, lunch boxes, cafeteria, etc.), leading to a comparative typology of these teenagers' relationship to the school lunches according to their national origin.

Managing packed school lunches with many children and low income: Immigrant families' struggles to include themselves in Norwegian food culture

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Everyday consumption is fundamental for including and integrating immigrants in capitalist welfare states such as Norway. Participation in shared food practices such as school lunches is no exception. My aim here is to discuss how immigrant families manage packed school lunches on tight food budgets. The packed school lunch, which usually includes open sandwiches with spread, is expensive when there are many mouths to feed. How do immigrant families negotiate financial constraint, and in what ways do they comply with the packed school food norm? The data of the paper consists of qualitative interviews with 30 immigrant families from East-Africa, Middle-east Asia, South America and Poland who struggle to make ends meet. In Norway, reduced welfare spending affects immigrant families in particular and more than half of all children in households at risk of persistent low-income have an immigrant background. Preliminary results show that immigrant families strive to comply with norms of normality, which limits eating non-Norwegian foods during the school day. Although pressure to integrate immigrants through employment and education has increased during the current right-wing government, the role of everyday consumption is mostly ignored. The compliance to the packed lunch norm among the immigrant families in this study provides a good case on how everyday food consumption, ethnicity and financial constraints intersects with increased pressure to become normal.

Failing breakfast: family unity and food consumption

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This paper observes how families negotiate the

normative power of food, accommodating the contradictions that arise between ideal advertising models and everyday practices. Drawing from an empirical research on how families experience everyday breakfast, the data here presented were collected interviewing 35 Italian participants, sampled between heterosexual and LGBT families. Consumers' interpretations of a common topos in advertising, the family having breakfast together, casts a light on the power discourses engendered in the context of early morning domesticity. This study reveals how, in participants' accounts, the family that eats together still holds a strong symbolic value in doing, displaying and staging family. Food is here understood as a normative set of practices functional in regulating familial routines through the ritual of meal consumption. However, families recurrently fail to reproduce this ritual. Interviews reveal that breakfast is experienced as a liminal meal: families can fail to eat breakfast together without undermining the value of shared meals and family unity. Aware of intertextual references, consumers dismiss normative advertising images –especially in terms of gender representation– without dismissing the related food practices. Unlike lunch and dinner, in fact, families struggle to gather around the table given time restriction, individual habits and conflicting schedules. Nevertheless, the importance of having breakfast resists in family narratives, while the failure of doing so is rarely addressed if not concealed. This insight offers a potential theoretical contribution addressing how food practices can be strategically invested or disinvested of symbolic meanings according to family needs, preventing deviance from an ideal model to be experienced as a failure in doing family.

Pet food consumption and human-animal relations. Producers and human consumers values and attitudes.

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We present the main results on the second step of a research on the role of pet food consumption in human-animal relations. Human-animal relations are becoming an innovative central topic in social sciences (Ingold 1988, Tester 1992, Arluke, Sanders 1996, Franklin 1999, Descola 2005), and should be better investigated also in the field of sociology of consumption (Bartoletti and Cecchelin 2016).

In our paper we focus on companion animals. Food consumption play clearly a central role in the relation between pet owners and companion animals.

We first analysed the Guidelines of the European Pet Food Industry Federation and a sample of pet food packaging being marketed in Italy at the moment. We found that health is the value most strongly promoted, followed by taste and (marginally) convenience. An affectionate and responsible domination is the prevailing relationship between humans and their

companion animals in on pack-communication, but we noticed also the emergence of an uncanny figure of the pet, which is both tamed and wild at the same time.

In the second step of the research we focus on the values and the human-animal relations promoted by producers in advertising and on human consumers attitudes and behaviour in pet food consumption (interviews with a sample of pet owners in Central Italy).

RN05 | Session 08b Cultural Stratification

Cultural connections: the role of cultural interest in accessing social network resources

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Previous research has argued that by discussing and demonstrating interest in culture, people identify shared preferences and group membership. Relatedly, policy makers often assume that cultural participation facilitates bonds between people of different backgrounds. Nevertheless, it remains relatively unclear to what extent cultural interest assists in the formation of social network relations.

Based on the status argument by Bourdieu and building on the idea of homophily, it is argued that people from higher status positions use highbrow cultural interest to identify (dis)similar others and to establish social ties with high status members whilst excluding people from lower status groups.

Because Bourdieu mainly reasons in terms of the (strategic) behaviour of higher status groups, some label his status similarity arguments as asymmetric. This study will therefore examine to what extent the influence of highbrow cultural interest on social network resources works differently for lower status groups. Highbrow cultural interest might – to a certain extent – offer the opportunity for people from lower status positions to gain access to higher status groups, a process labelled as 'cultural mobility' by DiMaggio.

The current study tests these two competing frameworks by combining insights from cultural sociology and social network theory and by examining to what extent people's interest in highbrow culture affects the socioeconomic resources in their close (e.g. friends, family) and extended social network (e.g. acquaintances). A dynamic panel design is used to address issues of causality.

African American Dreams: An Examination of African American's Aspirational Consumption

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Drawing on in-depth qualitative interviews with 55 middle and working class African American New Yorkers this paper investigates their aspirational

consumption, revealing that non-poor blacks maintain racially-based ideological inclinations that affect their consumption. While they subscribe to individualistic attitudes about the material requisites of success, social mobility, and prosperity, encoded in the American Dream, they simultaneously maintain a collective orientation that is deeply rooted in their racial identity and ideas about racial uplift. From examining their aspirational consumption it becomes clear that race affects and differentiates blacks attitudes and preferences as consumers. Respondents often indicated that giving to their church and helping friends and family members were prioritized over purchasing luxuries for themselves, indicating that blacks diverge in their aspirational consumption from previous research on Americans more broadly. In accounting for their accomplishments and achievements, they see their success as the consequence of other's good will and investment in their advancement, as well as a result of their being "blessed." Again, indicating a collective orientation even to account for their individual success. While a substantial body of research has demonstrated how race unites the political interests of blacks across the board and serves as an impetus for political behavior, this paper argues that their consumption wish lists too are shape by ideological commitments to fellow in-group members. Lastly, this paper presents a depiction of blacks' collective racial financial imagination that critiques the pervasive idea that blacks are on the whole conspicuous consumers and excessively materialistic.

Mobility, participation and class identity: using mixed methods to explore the temporalities and social-spatial dynamics of cultural practices in the UK

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'Understanding Everyday Participation - Articulating Cultural Values' (UEP - <http://www.everydayparticipation.org>) is a five-year research project exploring the dynamics of, and stakes attached to, informal and 'unofficial' participation practices in the UK. It puts particular emphasis on the relationship between participation and place, and between patterns of participation and life course trajectories. We know that both social mobility and place matter for cultural participation but for reasons of paradigmatic constraint, data limitations and methodological complexity their intersections have rarely been studied. In this paper we combine quantitative data from the 1958 UK Birth Cohort Study (also known as the National Child Development Study) with qualitative life history interviews conducted with sub samples of panel members in Scotland, North-West and South-East England when they reached the age of 50 in 2008 to explore the relationship between socio-spatial mobilities and

participation practices. Here, we explore several questions about the intersections of biographical, generational and historical change in the process of 'cultural class formation', viz: How far is cultural consumption in adulthood determined by consumption across the lifecourse? And in particular, what is the relationship between mobilities (social and geographical) and cultural participation? Here we mix text-mining techniques with correspondence analysis in order to integrate quantitative and qualitative perspectives on mobility, place and participation. Our early findings indicate that semantic fields for participation modes and class identities are associated with distinctive and contrasting mobility trajectories.

Cultural capital and nascent middle class: cultural consumption of Czech elite university students

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The cultural stratification in Central European countries represents to large extent understudied field of cultural consumption. Long-term development of social institutions refrains to use straightforward interpretation of the nature and content of local (national) legitimate culture (see e.g. Eyal et al. 1998; Pellandini-Simányi 2016). Tension between state-socialist cultural policy and enduring legacy of bourgeoisie society make content of legitimate culture obscured. This paper makes an empirical inquiry into this issue. Its based on large-scale survey of students of Charles University, largest elite university in the Czech Republic. University students as a future middle class members are immersed in the school environment – one of the major breeding grounds of cultural capital and legitimate culture (see e.g. Börjesson et al. 2016, Igarashi & Hiro Saito 2014). MCA will be used to unfold the space of taste and consumption of this "unfledged" middle class. Following the proposition of emerging cultural capital(s) (Priour & Savage 2013, Roose 2015), varied fields of cultural consumption will be put into scrutiny (e.g. movies, TV series, but also urban space consumption, gaming or eating out). The analysis will focus on potential divides between middle class fractions (see Jarness 2015). Following questions will be addressed: How nascent middle class fractions represented by students of different disciplines vary in their positions in cultural space? Which major dimensions of cultural capital could be identified in cultural space of young generation? How is cultural and political cosmopolitanism intertwined in the social space?

RN05 | Session 09b Leisure, Digital and Media Consumption**Is playing a videogame a craft?**

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Explanations of computer game consumption tend towards a focus on the relationship between play, narrative and its context(s) to explain consumer behaviour. The dominant narrative that underwrites these explanations is that play, through gaming, is often undertaken to escape reality and that games are consumed to help people actualise desires and fantasies that are otherwise unattainable in their everyday lives. Thus, it has been argued that games offer a variety of 'imaginative escapes' from routine life, such as the collection of in-game items or achievements, which are seen to provide players with a sense of 'progress' that is otherwise lacking from their working lives. In this article, it will be argued that what is missing from these accounts is a discussion of Richard Sennett (2009) calls 'the craft of play' - where play inaugurates material practices of repetition, modulation, and consistency that are constitutive of craft labor. The article intends to explore the relevance of Sennett's thesis to a sociological analysis of gaming, and uses ethnographic research on video gamers to unpack the ways that play becomes akin to craft labor. The study reveals that players get great satisfaction from negotiating the relationship between pleasure and rigorous practice and identifies that, for some, it has become a vocation, one which has called into question their pre-existing relationship to work and employment. The article concludes by suggesting that gaming is not simply an escape from reality but a way of re-appropriating the experiences of craft.

Smart toys? - on children's access to connected play technologies and what it can entail

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Internet of Things (IoT) – the ecosystem of smart applications and services where sensors are attached to devices so they can connect to the internet – is no longer only a reality in supply chains and control systems, but has spread to the common consumer market and into the world of children. A rather recent development is the introduction of a number of "smart toy" products on the market (i.e., with a chip, microphones, cameras, voice monitors, internet connection and apps). Sales of interactive dolls and robots are boosting and there is reason to believe such toys are to be found in many homes already and increasingly so in the years to come. Knowledge as to

what this means are still scarce, but recent reports suggests there are serious security and privacy issues connected to these interactive "smart toys" (Consumer Ombudsman Norway 2016, Norwegian Data authorities 2016). The products can be used to eavesdrop and for customised marketing. Hence, users, and not the least children, can become vulnerable because of the information they are sharing and receiving through the product. This paper attends to the issue by discussing findings from a 2017 survey that set out to map the access of Norwegian children to "smart toys" and a follow-up case study that assessed the user risks connected to how various kinds of such products open up new types of direct and indirect contact between children and the internet.

Senior tourism: a tool for enhancing social inclusion, a form of symbolic consumption or a strategic choice for the profitability of tourism stakeholders?

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As stated from the title, senior tourism can be seen from different perspectives, among which social policy, consumer behavior and marketing viewpoints. During the last decades there is considerable debate on the radical demographic changes taking place around the globe with ageing population being a critical issue for most European countries. These trends have already created severe impact on the nature of tourism demand and are shaping accordingly the future of tourism offerings.

Consequently, social scientists, tourism researchers and marketers are showing increasing interest for "senior or grey" tourists. Marketers and market strategists, on the one hand, put their emphasis on affluent tourists aged over 65 years old, as they combine both time and purchasing power available for leisure activities; in this case leisure can be as well viewed as a form of symbolic consumption. From another standpoint, economic hardship poses another view and questions regarding senior tourism: how can economically restrained seniors be benefited from social tourism programs?

A literature review of relevant published research is examined to identify aspects and trends concerning senior tourism. Occasions for escape, companionship, reminiscence, rest and relaxation, time with family can be important motives or "push" factors. Attributes such as weather and climate, beautiful scenery and attractions are among the "pull" factors. Regardless of the motives, tourism and social policy makers and tourism stakeholders as well need to understand the special needs, characteristics and tourism behavior of seniors in order to capitalize major demographic trends for the sake of individual wellbeing and social inclusion at large.

Leisure consumption in Iran, individualistic and collectivistic challenges

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Iran is a country in middle ground of individualism and collectivism. Family-oriented individualism is a defensible description of this society. We should explain that single individuality has not a considerable rise in Iran and family-oriented individualism is still justifiable. Leisure consumption is one the important dimensions of social life. The leisure and the way of spending it is an important subject. However the individualism is increasing in Iran and we could see this increase in different forms, but the researches indicate that only a quarter of population spend their leisure time alone, and more than half of Iranians spend it with their families. This research is going to study the type and style of leisure consumption in Iran during recent decade by using secondary analysis researches and survey method. It will explain leisure consumption in the light of theoretical approaches and possible explanations in this regard and reflect the silhouette of leisure consumption from the viewpoint of individualism and collectivism.

RN05 | Session 10a Food and Sustainable Consumption

Narratives of sustainable consumers: A critical discourse analysis of articles in "The Grocer"

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Contemporary sociological perspectives on consumption are urging to shift the attention away from consumer behavior, towards the wider organization of infrastructures from a provisioning perspective (Warde 2005, Shove 2003, Barnett et al. 2011, Heidbrink 2015). However, while these approaches primarily associate infrastructure with the provision of tangible facilities (such as agricultural land, transport systems, buildings, institutions), this paper indicates that there is another important part of the infrastructure that enables a sustainable development; namely the discursive framing that limits or liberates the rhetoric space to discuss societal issues such as "sustainability". Within this research, therefore, the given infrastructure is conceptualized as the discursive space of sustainable values and behavior. Following a constructivist approach, this paper approaches sustainable food consumption as a complex set of socially constructed discourses which are fed by various agents such as ethical trading organizations, businesses, lobby groups, cultural institutions, NGOs, government-related bodies or academics. Carrying out a critical discourse analysis (e.g. Fairclough 1995, Fairclough 1992, Wodak 2009) of journalistic material on grocery sales, I explore the roles ascribed to consumers when sustainable food provision and consumption is contested. Particular attention is paid to dynamics of the discursive framings of "sustainable agents" and their interrelation

to changing societal conditions over time. Rather than presupposing morally concerned consumers as pre-existing categories, this paper concludes that the "sustainable consumer" is a "rhetorical figure" (see Barnett et al. 2011) which is effectively reproduced in current debates.

Exploring a social economy approach to sustainable consumption: Polanyian perspective on AFNs in Taiwan

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Multiple alternative food networks (AFNs) emerged in Taiwan in recent years as a civil society response to problems of food safety, agriculture, and environment. These AFNs promote, among other things, a more active role for the consumer and advocate sustainable consumption as a way to change food provision. However, existing literature on sustainable consumption has paid insufficient attention to social organization of consumers. The paper explores a social economy approach to sustainable consumption that emphasizes active citizen participation and democratic decision making in creating alternative economic activities. It employs a Polanyian perspective on the "instituted economic processes" to understand these AFNs as reconfigured economic processes and explores different consumer roles in a consumer cooperative, a farmers' market, a CSA initiative, a buyers' club and an online news and market platform. It found that the organization of consumers in these AFNs served to facilitate collective learning that embed consumption as a critical part and a driving force to sustain new processes of production and exchange. Moreover, different extent of consumer participation brings different forms of collaboration and solidarity among consumers and producers, mobilizing socioeconomic resources to support the initiatives and beyond. The research argues that a social economy approach enables us to see that sustainable consumption requires putting consumption in the multiple economic processes and building new social processes is crucial for sustaining economic processes. The paper concludes by calling for more research on how networking and dialogues generate trust, new rules for interaction and evaluation of the goods and services.

Is reducing meat consumption threatening our way of life? Pro-meat discourses and practices in Switzerland

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Given its high environmental impact, reducing meat consumption is a major target of research and activism around sustainability practices. Yet it remains a controversial topic, at the core of a debate opposing

on the one side people who are passionate about animal rights, health and environmental issues, and on the other individuals and groups who consider meat as a staple in their diets, and as central to their way of life. To date, research on sustainable food consumption has given much attention to the environmentally- or animal-conscious groups and their practices. Meanwhile, consumers promoting meat consumption or standing up for their 'right to meat' have largely been neglected.

To close this gap, and as part of a Swiss national research project on transitions toward 'healthy and sustainable diets' (SNSF), we engaged in focus group discussions, participant observation in supermarkets, and in-depth interviews with pro-meat consumers. We sought to unveil the rationale behind their eating practices and their opposition to change, which often takes place despite a familiarity with the health and environmental consequences of meat consumption. At the same time, the discussions exposed the emotions and values associated with meat by the 'carnivorous' segment of the population.

This strategy gave us access to often-neglected voices in the research on food and sustainability. It also offered insights in the dynamics of resistance and change regarding the adoption of more healthy and environmentally-sound diets, which have implications for the further study of sustainable food consumption.

RN05 | Session 10b Consumption, Inequalities and Exclusions

Conspicuous Consumption of Youth: Evidence from Russia

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Conspicuous consumption of youth is an unstudied phenomenon in the Russian sociology. Existing research on this problem in Russia was conducted mostly in psychology and used methods of the psychometric testing. Against this background, our study aims to give a sociological understanding of the factors that lead to conspicuous consumption within a Veblen's framework. Taking into account findings of the previous international research, we were particularly interested in studying of the influence that a reference group, social class, and status dissatisfaction have on the propensity of the Russian youth to consume conspicuously. Furthermore, we also examined the effects of academic performance and discipline of study. In order to find answers to the elaborated questions, we employed a survey and conducted 600 face-to-face interviews with male and female students in the age between 17-22. The sample covered 5 Russian cities in the south-western region. We employed a multivariate data analysis, particularly ordinal and local polynomial regression models. The analysis revealed that a student from the upper class with economics or law background and satisfactory academic grades has the highest

propensity to conspicuous consumption. Although male students tend to conspicuous consumption more than female, gender does not have a practically significant effect. Moreover, we found a strong positive relation between a reference group and conspicuous consumption as a dependent variable. Finally, the study revealed that status dissatisfaction of students from the lower and lower middle classes leads to a greater performance of conspicuous consumption.

Beauty Parlours - for the Masses or for the Classes?

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Presentation is based on the case study of a beauty parlour in a deprived quarter of Warsaw, as well as on the in-dept individual interviews carried out in the framework of the research project on bodily practices of Polish working class. One of the aims of this project was to address the hypothesis that working class has its own vision of (1) the role of the body in everyday experience and (2) proper ways how to care for the body.

While physical activity or eating seem to be — at least to some extent — spaces of working-class autonomy, the attitude of the investigated group to the beauty treatments is more ambiguous. Working-class men and women usually claim that cosmetic treatments and sophisticated practices of caring for body are common and acceptable, but at the same time they treat such activities and services as „something not for them”.

However, for some working-class women visits in the beauty parlours are desirable and the only accessible way to have some time and space for themselves. Popularity of such places in city quarters inhabited by working class is a proof of that phenomenon. In the presentation I would analyse the meanings attached by lower-class beauty parlour's clients to beauty treatments and the ritual of visiting beauty salons. Investigating these practices is situated in the context of the place of the bodily practices in everyday life and the role of bodily experience in building relationships with other people.

The Emergence of Post-Subcultural Identities in Marginalized Consumer Groups

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Consumer researchers have historically relied on the concept of subculture to study contested and marginalized consumer collectives. Particularly gay men have often been studied as a consumption subculture (Kates, 2002; Visconti, 2008). Macro-social change toward higher social acceptance of gay consumers, however, has challenged the assumption

of gay men's minority threat, boundary work, in-group solidarity, and shared identity – the defining markers of subculture (Hebdige, 1979; Schouten & McAlexander, 1995).

What happens to the collective identity of a marginalized group when the outside threat that constitutes it is eroding? We study gay consumers in Germany to explore this important question. We ground our qualitative thematic analysis in interviews with gay men, expert informants including legislators, LGBTQ activists, journalists, and market actors, extensive historical and media sources, and ethnographic insights into contemporary non-heterosexual life. We use Social Representations Theory (Moscovici, 1976/2007, 1981; Wagner & Hayes, 2005) to challenge the subculture identity paradigm, and develop a framework of five collective identity positions that emerge under different configurations of society-level and group-level representations. We identify seven corresponding consumption strategies that illustrate how these identity positions materialize in the marketplace and enable consumers to manage a potentially contested identity across time, space, and context.

By offering a more nuanced understanding of market-mediated collective identity positions under fluid regimes of marginalization, our study primarily contributes to research on contested consumer collectives (Crockett, 2013; Kates, 2002; Kozinets, 2001; Peñaloza, 1994; Scaraboto & Fischer, 2013). Additionally, this research contributes insights on how consumer collectives that are structured around inescapable categories such as race, ethnicity, or disability, may manage transitions toward social acceptance.

RN05 | Session 11a Gambling, Gaming and Play in Society

Consumption for the Public Good. Gambling as a Funding Source for "Good Causes"

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Gambling regulation often aims to lower the risk of gambling-related harm and to provide consumer protection, but these are not its only functions. Gambling involves a "rent", an excess amount of revenue over the cost of providing the service plus normal profit and taxes. This surplus is usually directed to specified "good causes" and used to justify legalization and expansion of gambling activities. The other side of the argument is to prevent crime and corruption. The money flows within and outside of the regulatory system, and the institutional structures of regulation themselves, generate dependencies and interests. The more gambling develops, the stronger these interests become. This paper describes in what way and to what extent different regulatory regimes are able to collect gambling money for good causes and assesses how successful they are in justifying gambling policies in this way. The conclusion is that in

many advanced economies gambling returns are a significant funding source for sports, culture, science, as well as health and welfare services, comparable to the returns from alcohol or tobacco taxes. There is no systematic difference between regimes based on monopolies, licensed companies or associations as gambling operators. Gambling as a funding source for public services is redistributive from poor to rich, does not eliminate crime and generates a cost from problem gambling leading to financial trouble, health and social losses. The analysis is based on data from governments and gambling operators.

Problem Gambling as a Social Risk – the Impact of Life Cycle and Social Class

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Gambling is intrinsically linked to the issue of intensified inequalities in European societies since the economic crisis in 2008. First because these devices of random allocation of resources attract a public mainly from the popular and precarious classes. But also because gambling exposes their practitioners to significant risks related to addiction that can lead to increased impoverishment (over-indebtedness, theft, divorce, social isolation, etc.). Gambling plays undoubtedly a role in the risk of poverty, that remains largely unexplored.

The issue of addiction to gambling has mainly been addressed in the context of a medical apprehension of the phenomenon, but social factors are increasingly apprehended in relation to the psychiatric or neurological dimensions. At the social level, the dynamics of extreme consumption of gambling are linked to a complex interaction between class, life cycle and familial situation. This paper extends a growing concern in the field of addiction studies for the interplay between "micro" dynamics of addiction, namely individual careers and life events (divorce, job loss, etc.), and "macro" factors such as social status and class.

I will present the results of a quantitative analysis carried out from the OFDT-INPES health barometer 2015, on the consumption of gambling in general population in France. A model of the dynamics of exposure to the risk of problem gambling will be proposed.

How to become a gambler? Set of meaning attributed by young people to the practice of betting

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Since the 1980s gambling has become a global phenomenon legalized and popular in Western societies. Even being globally spread, each local context adapts this practice according to its cultural canons and its set of shared meanings. In this sense,

also Italy is characterized by a wide offer of places and practices. To understand how the different forms of gambling are conceived as legitimate and continued to be practiced everyday is fundamental in order to better understand the whole structure of late capitalism.

Within this theoretical framework, this contribution aims to observe the betting practices diffused among youth population in Italy. Actually, betting is something traditionally embedded in the Italian culture; however, the pluralization of betting palimpsests occurred since the 2000s, as well as the possibility to bet online, have profoundly modified these practices.

This contribution tries to analyze the first results of an empirical research on gambling, that I am currently conducting in Bologna (Italy). The research is based on qualitative methods, i.e. in depth-interviews with betting shop holder and players and participant observation inside betting shops.

The aim of this research is trying to understand how young people, grew up in a symbolic frame and with an exposure to gambling that differs from the adults' experience, consider this practice and what meanings they attribute to it. Though the analysis of qualitative data, and following an interactionist perspective (Becker, 1969), the contribution is going to provide some considerations on how young people become gamblers; on the importance of social context in shaping the gaming practices; and on the set of moral values that young people attributed to their everyday practice of gambling.

The gambler, the game and the machine – An actor-network analysis of Finnish and French recreational gamblers

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Background: In the international research literature, the interaction between the game and the gambler is often conceptualised as “the zone”, and a space separated from ordinary life. This perspective, however, neglects the varying regulations concerning placement of gambling opportunities.

Aim: This article asks if Finnish recreational gamblers, who gamble in an everyday environment, perceive their gambling activity and its risks differently than French gamblers, who gamble often in the time-out environment of a casino.

Method: Reception Analytical Group Interviews RAGI, a stimulated focus-group method, were conducted. The data consist of 14 Finnish and 14 French groups with altogether 110 participants. Actor-network theory informed the analysis.

Results: The other gambler takes the position of an important actor in both countries. For the French gamblers, however, the other gambler appears in a more positive light and enables to enjoy any type of game more. In the Finnish context, the character of the other-gambler depends on the context and the kind of game. In the casino the other-gambler is also part of the enjoyable gambling experience; in poker

the other-gambler acts only in enabling the game of the gambler via the money they bring into the game.

Conclusions: The regulatory context of the different type of games has an influence on the interaction between the game and the gambler beyond the game characteristics. Taking the findings of the international research from mostly Anglo-Saxon context to inform policies elsewhere has to be seen hence as questionable.

RN05 | Session 11b Consumption of Water and Energy

Energy saving in Norwegian households as part of the green transition

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Due to more resource intensive lifestyles in developed countries and the global population growth, consumption of energy is increasing worldwide. In Norway, the electricity consumption level in households' is high compared with other European countries. However, the direct impact on climate is low since 96 percent of the electricity produced in Norway comes from hydropower. The Norwegian energy differs thereby from other European countries where energy supply, especially for heating, largely is based on CO₂-intensive energy sources like coal, oil and gas. The aim of this paper is to explore what energy saving measures Norwegian consumers have implemented, and how simple and effective they believe these measures to be. It is based on two nationally representative surveys among the adult Norwegian population. Data was collected in 2010 and 2016 and the total number of respondents was 1000 in each year. Results indicate that consumers rate the measures with low energy saving potential as the most efficient and easiest to implement, that they are more interested in buying less energy intensive technologies than to reduce the consumption level, and that they expect investments to be paid off within a 3-5 year period. Electricity saving in Norwegian households may contribute to electrifying the transport sector, which now accounts for 13 percent of the total greenhouse gas emission, but also to free electricity that can be transported to other European countries and contributing to greening their energy mix.

Reproduction of heating habits: the role of materiality

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Materiality constitutes an important element in most

everyday practices, where certain objects (e.g. technologies or buildings) can be necessary to the performance of practices or have more of a background role. In addition, according to social practice theory, material objects are sites of knowledge that practices are organized around. This means that material objects “incorporate” certain ways of knowing how to act within specific practices. This idea has particularly drawn attention from the field of sociology of sustainable consumption, where it has proved useful in empirical studies of for example energy consumption and use of technologies.

However, these studies focus on how material arrangements shape cultural understandings of social practices, and not how these materially-shaped understandings becomes incorporated in bodies and thereby affects later performances of practices in other material settings.

In this paper, I use heat consumption habits as the case to investigate how previous experiences with specific material arrangements affect embodied habits and thereby later practice. Using regression models on extensive administrative data, I estimate the effect of the built environment (e.g. energy efficiency, size, and type) of occupants' homes in 2000 on their level of heat consumption in 2013.

I study finds that occupants that lived in more energy efficient and larger houses in 2000 tend to consume more heating in 2013, and that the effect varies across material context. This result suggests that occupants “carry” certain materially-shaped habits with them from one practice to another, and moreover, it emphasizes the role of houses in reproducing heat-related habits.

Different habits of hot water use – different ideas of cleanliness?

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In smart energy approaches the timing of energy consumption gets increasingly important as the integration of intermittent renewable energy sources in the energy system also requires adjustments in the consumption profile. The main research and policy interest so far has been within electricity consumption, though also district heating companies begin to show interest in demand response and understanding the background for different types of consumption profiles. This paper builds on a qualitative study with households on their energy consumption for domestic hot water (DHW) use. Statistical cluster analysis shows how different households have different time of use patters for DHW; e.g. some have morning peaks and others evening peaks. Based on this, households from different clusters were selected for interviewing on their showering and bathing habits and on how these relate to differences in understanding of cleanliness as well as how cleanliness practices interact with other everyday practices. Interviews will be analyzed from a practice theoretical perspective,

and includes analysis of the temporal structuring of hot water usage and how this can be explained by dynamics related to dispositions, procedures and sequences (Southerton, 2013). Also, the study will explore the relations between hot water usage practices and other household practices through notions like bundles and complexes.

The gap between energy attitudes and behaviour: Does it vary between European countries?

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This paper address people's attitude and behaviour related to energy savings. Whereas some studies indicate that people that are concerned about the environment also tend to act more environmental friendly, other studies shows no connection between 'theory' and practice. So far, most studies on residential energy consumption have explored the connection between attitudes and behaviour at national level. Based on a web-survey conducted in Denmark, Hungary and the UK in 2016, we widen the perspective in this paper and compared the connection in the northern, western and southern/eastern part of Europe. The research question is: how does people's attitudes and behavior connect in these countries? Observed differences between the three countries have been identified and interpreted in light of three causal explanations entitled: 'energy information gap', 'energy alienation' and 'constrains of everyday life'. Inspired by the social-political theories of Gösta Esping-Andersen, we hypothesize that the connection between energy attitude and behaviour in Denmark, Hungary and the UK has different explanations rooted in each country's distinctive energy and social policy.

RN05 | Session 11c Arts and Cultural Consumption

Gender differences in the cultural participation of the elderly

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Several studies indicate gender differences in cultural participation, they show a higher participation rate in receptive highbrow cultural activities among females. These gender differences are often linked to traditional gender roles concerning life spheres and labour division; men are considered responsible for the production of economical capital of the family and women for status- and cultural capital production. Some argue that gender related leisure patterns are more the case among older generations since they

have grown up with stricter gender role patterns. On the other hand, when people reach retirement, their life alters severely. Conceivably this life event alters the life world of men more than that of women. Women tend to have more family and domestic responsibilities while their work path is more fragmented. Therefore, men and women's leisure activities may also change in different ways after retirement.

In this paper we want to analyze the cultural participation of elderly (>50). To this end, we use data of the Flemish Participation Survey 2014 (total n=3965) encompassing 1901 respondents aged 50 or older, and the Flemish time use study of 2013 (total n=3260) encompassing 1272 respondents aged 50 or older.

Our analyses are threefold. First we will examine if gender differences in cultural participation differ according to age (total population). Next we will focus on the elderly. We will compare the cultural activities of active and retired people, in particular the gender related differences. Finally, we will investigate which factors (socio-economic background, occupational career, ...) influence the cultural participation of elderly men and women.

Trends in contemporary art discourse. Using topic models to analyze 25 years of professional art critique

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We explore changes in discourse in the field of contemporary art over the last 25 years. Using topic modeling, we analyze 6,965 articles published between 1991 and 2015 in *Frieze*, a leading art magazine. We find a plurality of topics characterizing discourse on contemporary art. Not unexpectedly, media- or genre-specific topics emerge, such as film/cinema, photography, sculpture/installation, etc. Interestingly, also extra-artistic topics characterize professional art critique. There is room for articles on new digital technology and on art and philosophy, as well as growing attention for the relationship between art and society. Our analysis shows that despite the 'social turn' since the nineties—i.e. art paying more attention to social forms and content—'autonomous' discourse continues to be prevalent. Descriptions of aesthetic, formal characteristics of artefacts and their art-historic context remains central in discourse on contemporary art.

Culture as future development motive: Museomix case from the knowledgeability to the social capital as growth factor

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The innovating practices of digital museology are the answer to the economic contraction in the post-modern society. These practices of collaborative consumption change the way to consider culture as development motive and offer a choice in the challenge against the dialogue dearth between capacity to aspire and traditions, at the same time. This is the case-study of Museomix, a creative maketon of French matrix, born in Paris in 2011. The aim of Museomix is to put people on the mainstream in the creation of value for museums. Indeed, this project intend to activate creative practices, considering them as growth tool for the museums audiences' participation. The hypothesis is that little museums could become a cultural place where consumers can be engaged and active audiences-citizens. By the ethos "Do-It-Yourself" and the idea that co-create is more entertaining than only consume, the main question is if these practices could fill the gap between museums and web cultures participative. The Museomix global project (museomix.org) aims to a museum: that is inclusive; where each participant in the process of creation finds its own place; that is a laboratory which grows together with one's audiences; where the communities are into the network.

Key concepts coming out, such as: consumer's agency, audience development, empowerment either of the single and of the community, knowledgeability, innovation, participation. The social capital is the value added in the sense that the quality of the generated relationships can foster integration, inclusion and solidarity for the growth of local communities.

RN05 & RN09 | Session 07b JOINT SESSION: Re-thinking Market Capitalism: The Rise of Alternative Forms of Economic Exchange I

Transnational Motorways: The Secondhand Car Trade in a Country of Emigration

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60 to 70 percent of the entire car stock in Romania was imported from elsewhere in EU in the last two decades. In this research I use a mixed-methods research strategy to observe how migration play a special role in both the development and the expansion of the cross-border car trade. Romania is a migrant-producing-nation: some 15 percent of Romanians work abroad, mostly in countries such as the Spain, Italy, UK, or Germany. First, international migration created a market for imported cars by injecting cash into the Romanian economy. In the past 15 years, 50 billion euros were sent by migrants back home. 70-80 percent of those financial remittances were spent on home appliances (40–50 percent), extension/modernization of houses (40–50 percent), and automobiles (10–20 percent). Second, many of Romania's three-million-migrants living and working abroad return home when they may reproduce (European) consumer behaviors seen and

experienced in the destination countries. Migrants use Italian-inspired design to modernize their houses, cook Spanish dishes, wear trendy occidental clothes, or drive well-known German car brands that demonstrate their modernity, cosmopolitanism, and the success of their migration experiences (Anghel et al. 2015). Third, former migrants had a distinct advantage in the trade with imported secondhand vehicles. Most of the imported cars come from countries where significant Romanian migrant communities exist, so prior experience in these countries is highly valuable. One of the reasons is that while abroad, migrants develop language skills, increase their social networks, and learn how to navigate the institutional settings that directly influence their ability to import better secondhand cars for less money.

Timebanking: negotiating the social space

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Recently, alternative forms of economic exchange have drawn wide interest. A visible example of such economic forms is timebanking, the practice of trading services with time-based community currencies. Grounding their idea of value in the equal value of everyone's time and the idea that no-one is devoid of valuable skills, timebanks aim at strengthening the social fabric in communities and fostering the "core economy", as opposed to capitalist market exchange.

Yet as timebanks gain ground, they face also increased pressures to negotiate the social space available for them, amidst the domains of government and the market. The timebank activists will have to negotiate their position towards different systems of governance, policy pressures, and the capitalist market's attempts to "commodify everything". The timebanks will likely undergo some changes in the process, but the key question is, does such social space exist, or can such social space be created, in which timebanks could be recognized as having a system of operation and valuation which is not reducible to either government or market.

In my presentation, this will be analysed through presenting a case study of the Helsinki timebank in Finland, and an analysis of interviews with timebank brokers and activists in London area. The analysis will show, how the process of negotiating social space is different in a traditional welfare state and in the UK "Big Society", and what are the similarities and differences of the challenges and dilemmas faced by timebanks in these two social settings.

Between exchange and gift-giving? Economic moralities of self-organised long-distance ridesharing

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This paper discusses self-organised long-distance

ridesharing as a perspective to the underlying political tensions in the so-called "sharing economy". The analysis arises from the study of Facebook-based ridesharing groups in Finland. With more than 170000 members, these groups (ca. 60) have become the dominant way of coordinating rides from city to another. In contrast to commercial, centralised, and platform-based solutions, such as Blablacar, the groups have been established independently, for the mutual provision of services in a particular region. As such, they also have the freedom to devise their rules and practices relatively autonomously.

Self-organised ridesharing can be understood as a form of peer production that challenges the established public transport services as well as the more commercially oriented platforms of sharing. It portrays a "transport commons" with potential of upscaling earlier practices of ad hoc mutual aid (e.g. hitch-hiking) to a more institutionalised level. However, ridesharing communities are still volatile to external and internal pressures that threaten their sustainability as "alternative" (non-market) economies.

The focus of this paper is on the internal tensions within the ridesharing communities, and in particular on the role given (or not given) to monetary compensation in mediating the justness of exchange. Through an analysis of the discussions in three Facebook polls in the largest nation-wide ridesharing community on the "just price" of a ride, the paper addresses the question of what kind of economic moralities frame the ridesharing communities as institutions of sharing.

"One for Me and One for who Needs it". Agape and "Suspended Goods" Beyond the Exchange

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Why sometimes people use own resources to help unknown others? What drives an entrepreneur to adopt expensive socially responsible behaviours? What prompts a public employee to spend time with a customer beyond the working hours?

In the every-day life there many social phenomena based on un-conditionality, disinterestedness, surplus. Such phenomena remain outside the field of explanation of approaches such as rational choice theory or neo-utilitarianism, being described as paradoxes of social action.

Drawing from critical theories, we propose to (re)introduce the sociological concept of agape-love as a theoretical frame for those social mechanisms that elude reification, quantifiability, instrumental thinking.

Agape-love, as formerly introduced by Luc Boltanski (1990), is focused on the present, avoiding any consequence calculation, refuses comparison and equivalence, doesn't involve reciprocity. We propose to reconceptualise agape, integrating it with theoretical insights by different social scientists (such as Honneth

and Sorokin), with new reflexive and institutional accounts, and provide it with empirical foundation (Iorio, 2014).

We present the case of “suspended goods” and read it in the look of agape. It is a relatively recent practice widespread in various fields (examples are suspended groceries, books, coffee, holidays) that consists in purchasing goods which will be actually consumed by others who cannot afford them.

We argue that agape is a powerful concept, capable of linking micro and macro levels, useful both to enlighten agents’ motivations in apparent non-rational (choice) situations, but also to describe the aggregate effects of collective behaviours that produce alternative economic regimes or welfare systems.

RN05 & RN09 | Session 08a JOINT SESSION: Rethinking Market Capitalism: The Rise of Alternative Forms of Economic Exchange II

Why live in Marinaleda? An analysis of individual motive for living in a social movement community

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The main objective of this research project is to illustrate why people choose to live in Marinaleda; an agricultural community in the Seville Province of Spain described as a ‘Communist Utopia’. Villagers are regularly involved in a struggle to create and maintain their style of cooperative, with actions ranging from expropriating local land from aristocrats, to providing for the unemployed of the region through, for example, raiding supermarkets. The village is thus viewed throughout the project as a form of social movement, fitting in line with Bloomers (1988) definition “A collective enterprise that establishes a new system of living”. This qualitative study analyses motive for participation, focusing on the principle themes found in relevant literature such as personal interest, relating to social and economic benefits, and of collective identity. From this study it was found that personal benefit should be seen as a departure point for participation and thus inhabitancy. The idea of collective identity, with key links to shared ideological values, was however, seen as the current most important factor in inhabitancy. This ultimately showed a transformation of participation motives, showing how collective action and shared experiences change motives.

Solidarity economy and rights-based approach

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Solidarity economy is a global civic movement and, also, takes form as a wide range of grassroots economic activities creating alternatives to capitalism with a bottom-up approach. Solidarity economy is most often defined through a set of ethical principles that guide the activities and decision-making. The

ethical values like equality, democracy, and reciprocity set a basis for activities that can vary from producer or consumer cooperatives to time-banking and from collective savings unions to participatory budgeting. Solidarity economy is seen to have a rather political character because it is trying to expand the concept of the economy by changing the way of seeing economy purely as a private matter and focused on striving for profit. Instead of this, the aim is to increase people’s possibilities and ability to make economic decisions about their own lives and strengthen the well-being of people and environment.

In my presentation, I will focus on the ethical basis of solidarity economy and do an analysis about solidarity economy through a rights-based approach. Could solidarity economy and its diverse activities have an impact on human rights? I will be looking at theoretical and practical connections between solidarity economy and rights and give some examples in the context of Bolivia where I am conducting my field research for my PhD research about solidarity economy and rights.

Copperatives as a tool to introduce economic democracy to the market

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Modern economic business models, in opposition to most of the modern European political systems, still continue to function with a somewhat outdated hierarchical model of power. This means that for the majority of companies there is a very significant division between employees and employers, and their respective roles and rights within a firm.

Cooperatives are one of the models which are based on the idea of introducing democracy into company structure. These are companies which give equal rights to their workers, including the right to express their opinion, for these opinions to be heard and considered, to take part in the decision making process by participating in the voting, and to share the responsibility and profits for their collective work evenly. Studies reveal that employees working for such companies not only are happier, more satisfied, and earn larger salaries, but also are more productive and engaged. Also cooperative modeled companies are more flexible to the changes of the market than traditional ones, which gives them greater stability during times of economic crisis. Furthermore, in general they are much more beneficial to local markets because their profits are evenly distributed to the workers who spend locally and improve local money circulation instead of being transferred to owners and other financial institutions often far away from these markets. This approach not only changes workers attitude towards the company, but also makes a certain changes in the way they think about participation and creation outside their workplace. Also cooperatives tend to promote other good values, such as ecology, respect for natural resources, waste reduction, alternative energy, animal rights, fair trade, bio-agriculture. They are serious alternative to

capitalistic model.

The Sustainable Economic Policies in Iran

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The concept of Sustainable development consists of many different aspects which all of them emphasize on managing resources due to the future. Policies and making policies are the main tools that help government does the best. So they should make policies due to local needs, capabilities and regional features. But if not, it will lead to inappropriate distributing the population, resources, facilities and provisions activities, spatial imbalances and social inequality. This article focuses on two elements of the fourth and fifth development plans as two last macro plans in Iran: "sustainable planning" and "economic policies", by using descriptive analysis to explain what is behind the macro development plans. The results show that: there is an attention to just a part of all indicators which is related to distribution facilities and provisions activities. We have used a content analysis of main texts in development plans. In addition analysis of the fifth development plan with the same measure indicates that: there are not laws which are related to indicators such as the demographic indicators through planning, providing spatial zoning (city or village) as a place where economic policies are done and zoning space is based by immigration. In addition there is an attention to the spatial distribution aspect of development the fourth development plan which is neglected in fifth development plan. Additionally, comparative study shows that there is many advantages in the fourth Development Plan than the fifth.

RN05 & RN09 | Session 09a JOINT SESSION: Re-thinking Market Capitalism: The Rise of Alternative Forms of Economic Exchange III

Sharing economy and automobility: A comparison of app-based and off-line hitch-hiking

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As an increasing body of research indicated, we are facing a huge wave of new economic organization. Shifting our focus from an institutional type of trust, to an individual or to a network-based trust, online technologies take advantage of this dynamics and are reshaping our behavior. Companies like Blablacar, Airbnb or Uber, through their web platforms, are creating new patterns of consumption for their users, participating in the same time at a rise of alternative forms of consumption. My research, began in 2015, takes up the case of ride-sharing culture. I explore the

differences between what I call online hitch-hiking (using apps like Blablacar) and street hitch-hiking (the 'traditional' way). Using participant observation and informal interviews, I collected data drivers (truck, private cars, buses) and the hitch-hikers. The findings indicate that app-based hitch-hikers reference, most often, efficiency, transparency, lower costs, predictability, 'community' membership, and trust. 'Off-line' hitch-hikers emphasize 'freedom', euphemize risk, rapport building with drivers and negotiation.

Understanding Organisational environments: case studies from Europe

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Since the beginning of the recent crisis, many organizations across Europe have been going through a phase of profound changes. The organizations of the social economy are evolving in many different directions guided by the influence of their specific context. The environment is a relevant element to understand the evolution and the diffusion, during the past years, of different type of organizations of the social economy in different countries.

In this paper we analyse how a specific context can foster the diffusion of a particular type of organisation. We adopted the complexity theory of organizations (Morgan) and the method of action-research (Lewin) to study the relation between the internal and external environments in order to understand how organisations spread, thrive or collapse.

In particular, the analysis focuses on three cases from Italy, Spain, and Scotland. In Italy we studied the merger between two social cooperatives operating in the same field and in the same region; in Spain we studied two different NGOs in the process of reorganising their activities after a phase of funding cuts; finally, in Scotland we observed an unprecedented flourishing of social enterprises over the last few years and we focus our attention on five case studies.

The approach we propose allows to understand how organizational behaviour is influenced by the link connecting the internal dynamics of organizations and the uncertain environment surrounding them.

"The less is more" - minimalism as a remedy for overconsumption?

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Minimalism became popular after the economic crisis in 2008. In general, it means a lifestyle based on intentional reducing of material possessions and seeking what is important in individual life (values, ideas and so on). Contrary to the consumerism, minimalists declare that do not concentrate on material objects as a symbol of status or social position. At the same time it should not be consider neither as strictly anti-consumerism nor anti-

materialism. So how can we define it? Minimalism can be considered as a set of practices of high level status (what Baudrillard name „discreet” consumption), and a new form of ideology. But, on the other hand, minimalism can be conceived as a strategy to rationalize financial problems and an adaptation mechanism to cope with the consequences of late capitalism system (such as precarity, marginalization and exclusion, lack of opportunities for achieving goals and ambitions).

In the paper I (i) shortly present main presumption of minimalism and its relations to voluntary simplicity movement, (ii) consider two variants of minimalism: a „luxury” and a „poor” one, (iii) examine minimalism as an example of an alternative form of the economy (e.g. reducing the excess things, exchange of material objects, non-cash transactions). Minimalists’ books and blogs will be analyzed.

New Socioeconomic Formations against Corporate Embodiment in Digital Networks

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This research focuses on new algorithmic governance and socio-economic formations, particularly in the area of “sharing economy”. It discusses fieldwork research in Barcelona, Paris, and Berlin. Twenty-six in-depth interviews with activists, experts and practitioners were conducted between Nov2015-Nov2016 across institutional, academic and activist settings, in combination with ethnographic observation. I draw from cyberconflict theory to map the interrelations across sociopolitical, ideological, organizational and digital elements influencing these formations (Karatzogianni, 2015, see also previous work). This paper discusses exclusively ideology and particularly the “commons” as a justification register for individuals and groups involved in new modes of production and governance. I argue that this register is problematic in two critical ways. First, because the “commons” replaces capitalism’s earlier “common good” as a justification register, i.e. the use of digital commons for ideological purposes, in the sense of Boltanski and Thévenot’s (2006) economies of worth to reproduce inequalities, hierarchies and continuous labor exploitation (Karatzogianni and Matthews, 2016). Second, it does not produce a higher logical order of dissent, which surpasses capitalism as a social code. Platform cooperativism and other alternative models are explored and discussed with participants to ascertain whether they provide a strong alternative to current algorithmic governance and production able to overcome the quasi-totalitarian character of global trusted networks (corporate, governmental and third sector).

Boltanski, L. and Thévenot, L. (2006) *On Justification: Economies of Worth*. Trans. C.Porter. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Karatzogianni, A. (2015) *Firebrand Waves of Digital Activism 1994–2014: The Rise and Spread of*

Hactivism and Cyberconflict, Basingstoke: Macmillan.

Karatzogianni, A. and Matthews, J. (2016) ‘Evil Intermediation Platforms’ Online available at: https://works.bepress.com/athina_karatzogianni/26/

RN05 & RN09 | Session 10a JOINT SESSION: Financialisation of the Everyday I

Living in Debt: Gendered Experiences of Household Indebtedness in Greece and Turkey

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In the last decades, use of credit cards and consumer loans has become a prominent phenomenon. Debt-based consumption is now such an ordinary practice that many households depend on credit to sustain basic needs. Easier availability of financial means, weak schemes of social protection, commodification of social life and growing socioeconomic inequalities have all played a role in creating the reliance on debt. Lower-income groups in particular are forced into borrowing for the necessities of social reproduction with credit operating as a neoliberal mode of inequality management. Given the pervasiveness of the phenomenon, it is essential that we know more about how debt and indebtedness is experienced: How do the recipients of credit perceive and practice indebtedness? What kind of intersectional subjectivities does debt create? What are the possibilities of politicization and depoliticization in these subjectivity formations? This paper aims to explore these questions comparatively in the everyday experiences of women who are residents of indebted households from low-and middle-income groups in Athens and Istanbul. On the one hand, the two cases represent weak economies, where debt is relatively a new phenomenon, and they currently share the highest rates of growth in household indebtedness with highest levels of household consumption among the OECD countries. On the other hand, they differ from one another in terms of gender inequality patterns. Based on in-depth interviews with women in the two contexts, this paper will point out the importance of the need for understanding indebtedness as a gendered process blurring the boundaries between production and reproduction, households and markets, the broader environment and daily life.

Confidential Economic Life and Relations in the Simplicity of Everyday Life

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It is popular and widespread in the new capitalist era that opening the daily lives to new technological

developments for creating new /additional incomes or reducing the expenditures. This aim of the entrepreneurship changes according to different sectors. While it shows itself at the limited home-consuming solar energy in energy sector, it is seen in the new roles of gynecologists in the use of female body parts and genetic material in the reproductive biotechnology sector.

These two seemingly different occupations are forced to have some illegal or informal roles and opportunities which goes to the same result: Commercialization of everyday life. The research question of this presentation is how regulations lead some professionals and entrepreneurs to invest individually, risky or to be confidential partners of the clients. These two different sectors will be fed from two different PhD theses' interview findings. The whole data will be discussed through critical approach and Frankfurt School, mainly with the key concepts of Herbert Marcuse about individualistic technological rationality.

In the energy sector, Turkey has some legal limitations, additional costs and long /difficult procedures in the commercial use of solar energy. Similarly, in the reproductive biotechnology sector, Turkey has strict ban on the use of the third parties' genetic material for reproductive aims. This presentation, differently will not only focus on the commercialisation of everyday life, but also on the dailiness seeming of commercialisation.

Time problems of private investors' decision-making. About the temporal dimension of the financialisation of everyday life

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In our paper we will focus on private investors' time problems in regard to their decision-making practices on the financial market. Based on 40 in-depth interviews with private investors and ethnographical observations in 8 investment clubs in Germany we will discuss the following questions:

- How do private investors deal with specific timing constraints and uncertainty about the future as an effect of the volatility of the financial markets?
- Which types of „rationalities“ can be found, such as planning, incrementalism or coping?
- And how are private investors' time practices on the financial market connected with their conduct of everyday life and their socioeconomic status?

In our analysis we will show that there is a wide spectrum of private investors' decision-making practices. On the one side of the spectrum, we can identify practices – based on the investor's aspiration to act methodically and calculatingly – with a long-term future horizon in order to neutralize the inherent volatility of the financial market. On the other side there are (sub-)incremental practices with an extremely short-term future horizon that aim to take profit from the volatility of the financial market. In this

context, the analysis shows that the different time problems and practices of decision-making are strongly interrelated with the individual investors' conduct of life and socioeconomic status (e.g., age, family status, labour situation, economic and cultural capital, saving habits and motives etc.). In a broader perspective, our findings indicates, that the temporal logic of financial markets deeply entrenches the everyday life of private investors. Thus our paper contributes on an empirical basis to illuminate the temporal dimension of the current financialisation of everyday life.

Methodological Innovation in Study of Discursive Financialization: How to Analyze Ideologies in Economic Discourse(s)?

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The article presents an innovative methodology for assessment of discursive financialization. Discursive financialization accounts for processes in which institutional agents employ discursive strategies and practices to transform subjectivities (e. g. citizens to investors) and normalize certain set of values connected to economic behaviour of households. The question raised is how to deal analytically with accounts of financialization in seemingly non-ideological contexts such as financial literacy manuals for households or blogs providing quasi-consulting advices for the homebuyers. The presented method of analysis is inspired by the developments in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Structural Narrative Analysis (SNA) and combines the contextual and reflexive character of CDA approach with a formal rigor of SNA. Specifically, the method focuses on how to identify reliably evaluative and descriptive accounts in texts under scrutiny. Dataset serving to develop the method comprised of a) guidebooks for households from the socialist era (1948-1989) from the former Czechoslovakia; b) contemporary manuals, issued by the Czech National Bank, for the Czech citizens suggesting financially responsible behaviour and c) blogs authored by the real estate agents that contain tips concerning searching for and buying a house. It is concluded that joining insights and principles of CDA and SNA may overcome the methodological difficulties in the study of ideologies in discourse of financialization, namely the lack of contextual information (who are the readers, how they interact with texts, what linguistic and cognitive resources they use) and risk of essentialization and generalization of ideological accounts.

**RN05 & RN09 | Session 11a JOINT SESSION:
Financialisation of the Everyday II**

Worries, fears and hopes: Construing and mobilizing emotions in financial education

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The individualization, privatization and marketization of risk management are constitutive features of financialized capitalism. As individuals are held responsible for their financial situation, an imaginary emerges of the subject as a calculative risk-manager, who is expected to engage with financial markets as the main way to assure her financial wellbeing. However, due to the growing complexity of financial practices and instruments, most of the population faces fundamental difficulties in navigating the financial sphere. The notion of financial literacy and practices of financial education have emerged recently as a salient instrument to cope with this situation. As a technology of governance, financial education is directed at constituting proper financial subjects with the cognitive, moral and emotional dispositions deemed as necessary to engage effectively and responsibly with financial practices.

This paper examines the themes and notions deployed in programs of financial education currently conducted by state and non-state organizations in Israel, probing how proper conduct in key financial activities -- credit, saving and investing -- is defined and justified. The analysis suggests that though financial education is presented as essentially informative, emotions occupy a prominent place in it. Both positive and negative emotions around financial practices are construed and mobilized in order to shape individuals' expectations and to prompt them to take particular financial decisions and actions. This emotional dimension contributes to connecting individuals' subjectivities and life experiences to the individualization and marketization of risk management that characterizes the neoliberal institutional order, thereby contributing to normalizing the financialization of everyday life.

Artificial Intelligence and Financial Applications – Opportunities and Threats of Financialization for the Daily Life of Consumers.

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Given the rise and usage of financial-assistance-apps (FAA) based on artificial intelligence, it is surprising that studies in the field of financial sociology have yet neglected this topic. This talk will address this yet neglected topic applying a practice perspective. It's main focus is on the practical consequences of the rising use of FAA to plan and administer consumers' financial transactions. First, new technologies in the

financial sector are outlined. Attention will be given to developments that affect consumers' day-to-day usage of financial technologies, especially FAA. Second, potential benefits and threats to individual consumers' financial decisions based on FAA are discussed. I will show that FAA may enhance consumers' financial literacy but can also lead to unintended challenges when it comes to budget restrictions as these are more tight to external forces. Third, I address societal consequences of new financial technologies. Here, my focus is on the consequences FAA may have on societal developments and on social inequality. I will show that new financial technologies can be an opportunity as it enhances actors to better plan their budget but also a threat as actors have to give a bunch of information to financial institutions and, thus, could, in a Foucaultian manner, be subject to external scrutiny. As I will show, these developments are hence subject to political and societal struggles about what FAA guidelines could or should include. Finally, I discuss implications of new technologies for further studies in the field of the sociology of finance. I will underline my arguments with first studies in the field and by analyzing process generated data such as articles in leading tech-Journals or interviews with techfirm-CEOs.

Mobile Money and its social and economic impact: The case of M-Pesa in Kenya

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Mobile money presents an unparalleled opportunity to deliver a basic suite of modern financial services to the "unbanked" millions across the world. The World Bank predicts that by 2020, mobile money could impact the lives of some 2 billion people in developing countries, heralding a new era of financial services where banking will no longer be the privilege of a small upper class. The mobile revolution, which has already reached millions of the poor, may well be the vehicle that helps lift them out of poverty as new and affordable financial products are rolled out in the next phase of development. For a long time, the focus of the financial inclusion debate has been on credit and savings services. At this point onwards, the study will focus on actual collection and analysis of empirical data on the constructs of mobile money and its impact on changes in social practices and on economic growth. The main focus of the study is to assess the relevance of mobile money to the economic growth of Kenya between 2007-2015. Additionally it looks at what is mobile payment, the success factors of the most successful mobile money implementation, M-PESA (Mobile Money) in Kenya. The study is based on quantitative analysis of survey data from World Bank Enterprise Surveys, World Bank Global Financial Index and Kenya FinAccess Business Survey 2014. The story of mobile money we will be grounded theoretically in the concept of network

society and ANT following Castells and Latour.
Financialization and social inequalities in the Italian capitalism

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Over the last three decades, financialization phenomena originated from the Anglo-Saxon capitalist model have spread in several countries.

Nevertheless, since financial system's transformations have to deal with national contexts (institutional, economic, cultural factors), some observers argue that in some countries the existence of traditionally-based specificities should be protective against the increasing influence of finance.

The paper aims to challenge this belief. We highlight how in the Italian capitalism the persistence of traditional elements (e.g. ownership concentration and control, patronage relationships) has not prevented from the adoption of financial patterns of accumulation. In Italy, particularly from the 1990s, the volume of financial assets and transactions has increased dramatically, and non-financial companies tend to pursue financial short-termist accumulation rather than production.

Starting from this framework, the paper argues that the Italian structural characteristics have been exploited as a resource in the transition to new strategies of short-termist accumulation. In fact, thanks to the existence of strong connections within a small elite, it is easy to develop informal coordination when changes occur, in order to guarantee economic and social reproduction processes. The paper will then show that the spread of financialization processes within Italian companies and families is leading to growing inequalities in terms of social inclusion and access to essential goods and services. The research is carried out through a mixed-method approach – combining the analysis of official documents, quantitative analysis (i.e. social network techniques), and qualitative in-depth interviews to key economic actors.

**RN05 & RN12 | Session 11d JOINT SESSION:
 Consumption and the Green Transition for a
 Changing Europe**

**Understanding food routines: focus on
 interactions between food waste and eating well
 with practice theories**

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After the European Parliament's recommendations to reduce food waste (FW) by 2025, several national initiatives have emerged. A recent report of the European Court of Auditors questions how FW can help facing other environmental challenges (European

Court of Auditors, 2016). Consumers have been identified as the actors who waste the more, so they are privileged targets for sensitization (ADEME, 2016). Another recent European report questions the link between FW and nutritional labelling (French Senate, 2017). This echoes scientific results suggesting an interconnection between FW and healthy eating (HE) (Evans, 2011; Graham-Rowe et al., 2014). In this context, how can consumers deal with FW reduction and HE in a daily routine? We question in this study the potential synergies or contradictions between these topics. We adopt a holistic view of daily consumption, based on a practice-based approach paying attention to the materiality and to the social aspects of bodily incorporated actions (Hargreaves, 2011; Reckwitz, 2002; Shove et al., 2012). Our qualitative methodology is based on semi-directive interviews with 23 participants, conducted with a projective method of collage aiming at describing daily food practices from shopping to storage; a second step consists in observing shopping, stocking, cooking, eating and storage practices with 10 of the 23 participants. Various nexuses of practices coexist in individuals' routine, and participants engage in each of their nexus depending on temporal, social and motivational influence. Those nexuses can combine (a) both FW reduction and HE (b), address only one challenge or (c) none. These results give cues for a new approach for public policies aiming at modifying consumer behavior and contribute to the theoretical reflections on practice theories application.

Turning poor households into sustainable consumers : the trap of moralization

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While research has shown that the majority of sustainable consumers are middle or upper class, educated and white individuals, how can the perspective of lower-income and racialized communities which are incited to adopt eco-friendly practices help complete our understanding of such practices and movements ?

From November 2014 to July 2015, I conducted an ethnography of the work of volunteers missioned to engage and support inhabitants of public housing residencies in the process of greening their lifestyle and consumption. The program, implemented by local authorities and public housing agencies, aims at mobilizing families through a broad set of advice designed to make their lifestyle less impactful for the environment. I spent 9 months with two teams operating in two different poor neighborhoods in Paris's suburb. I also conducted a dozen of formal interviews with the major actors who coordinate the mission and with actors who participate to the implementation of the same strand of policies in other urban areas across France.

The intervention will use inputs from Foucauldian studies to describe what responsabilization does to the people it addresses. Drawing from ethnographic data,

I analyze how the project to transform residents' behaviors is articulated to a negative moral representation of disadvantaged communities (they are supposed to be the ones who care the less for the environment), which leads to moralization and implies some sort of social control. The intervention will argue that such policies which aim at reforming the subjectivities of lower-income families are both inefficient and unfair, since they result in the moralization of the social groups whose lifestyle is actually the less impactful for the environment.

Consumption, Sustainability and Social Change during Hard Times

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The impacts of the international economic crisis and the following national debt crisis in Portugal were visible though the increase of unemployment rates, the retrenchment of the welfare state, and the escalation of poverty and social inequalities (Carmo & Costa, 2015). The crisis reached its higher intensity during the period 2011-2014 when the government implemented a stringent austerity package to curtail public debt. During this period, media reports based on market research pointed towards significant shifts in consumption practices (e.g. less eating out, less car use, more own food production). In order to understand better the scale and type of shifting consumption practices during the crisis we conducted a national survey on sustainability based on a representative sample of the Portuguese population (1500 respondents), which offers insightful data. The survey included several questions, among others, environmental values based on the HEP/NEP scales, sustainability meanings, food habits, food waste practices, main changes in consumption related practices. In this presentation the results will be interpreted bearing in mind whether the consequences of the economic crisis in Portugal had in any form configured a transition towards more sustainable consumption patterns. The main objective is to understand how the Portuguese relate to sustainability and its plural dimensions (ecological, economic, social and governance) and what were the main shifts in practice carried out by the respondents during the crisis. By so doing we aim to engage in a critical manner in the debates around thrifty, green and frugal practices during hard times and constructively unpack the relations between economic downturn and sustainable consumption (Evans, 2011; Hinton and Redclift, 2009).

RN06 - Critical Political Economy

RN06 | Session 01a Theorising and Conceptualising Neoliberalism and its Authoritarian Traits

Authoritarian neoliberalism and the state: towards transnational fascism?

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'Austerity policies for the poor, tax cuts for the rich and TNCs' - this seems to be the dominant foundational principle of the state in the current neoliberal authoritarian phase (ANL; Bruff 2012) of capitalist imperialism. The state is reformatted into a transnational institution that allows for accumulation of capital to occur through, around, and by (elaboration of Robinson 2004) state/society complex (Cox 1981) control. The state/society complex as an entity is too reformatted: ontological primacy of capitalist interest in state policy decision-making begs for inclusion of capital into the complex as an autonomous force. In political discourse such primacy is being legitimised by compartmentalisation and extreme othering of marginalised groups and labour. Nationalist rhetoric associated with ANL is obtaining fascist features with excesses of policing, of physical and symbolic violence, and with normalisation of that violence. In Gramscian theory terms what we are witnessing is 'consensualisation' of forms of coercion previously unacceptable as part of hegemonic consensus. So, capitalist imperialism survives despite the ongoing recession by reinventing itself as transnational fascism where ideological hegemony of neoliberal accumulation is preserved even when survival of its previously instrumentalised institutions and legal frameworks e.g. EU, are under threat.

Does the world need a jolt? A critical approach to contemporary social movements and their relationship to authoritarian neoliberalism.

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Since the crisis, many have focused on the way that neoliberal capitalism has morphed in order to stabilize its own reproduction. However, these transformations cannot be understood in isolation from the protest movements that have opposed it (Huke, Clua-Losada,

Bailey, 2015). Protest dynamics, networks and movements have emerged that challenge some of the conceptual divisions that exist in social movement and labour theory. It is proposed that studying these as part of a social whole may better encapsulate the specificities of the current conjuncture of post-crisis resistance to neoliberal capitalism, offering a deeper understanding of the contradictions that could be harnessed for an emancipatory politics. This paper draws on an analytical framework that aims to explore the interdependent relationship between social reproduction and sites of production in the stabilization of capitalist relations (Harvey, 2010). This draws heavily on the notion of accumulation by dispossession showing that sites of production and reproduction, as well as the actors in these spaces are interrelated, and thus strategies and theory that equally approaches both are better equipped at conceptualizing the totality of capitalist relations (Federici, 2012). The paper is a comparative study exploring the logistics strikes in Portugal and the anti-fracking movement in Australia between 2012-today. These two cases, that on the surface fit the classic opposing categories of "old" and "new", highlight that these categories are problematic and limit any analysis that seeks to better grasp the totality of our current conjuncture. By unpacking the dynamics of these movements rather than purely the short-term visibility or immediate outcomes we propose that we will better capture the contradictions of contemporary neoliberal capitalism.

Framing the Neoliberal Canon: Resisting the Market Myth via Literary Enquiry

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Despite widespread recognition that neoliberalism's valorisation of the 'free market' stands in considerable tension with 'really existing' neoliberalising processes, there is still much underlying respect for such claims. In contrast, the paper contends that a re-examination of the canon of neoliberal thought as literary texts rather than political or economic arguments reveals that neoliberalism has never been about free markets. Using Friedman and Hayek as exemplars, our reading of neoliberal texts focuses on author framing gestures, particular understandings of the term 'science', techniques of characterisation and constructions of epistemological legitimacy. We argue this approach reveals a narrative that masks the heavy intellectual burden borne by states and households, not markets. This has significant implications for contemporary understandings of authoritarian neoliberalism and of how to critique/resist it.

Champions of Neoliberal Authoritarianism: Scope for Transnational Union Strategies

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Much of the extant literature on authoritarian neoliberalism emerged as national governments and supranational institutions responded to the 'Great Recession'. However, the neoliberal authoritarian dynamic is intrinsically played-out through the medium of nationally rooted MNCs, which draw their competitive advantage from distinctive institutional environments, including systems of employment relations. This paper proposes shifting the level of analysis by focusing instead on 'national champions'. Ryanair is a representative exemplar of such, much to the envy of others. 'British Airways ... is desperately trying to become more like Ryanair' (Economist, 2016). Aviation is a key sector in the Irish economic model. Airlines, such as Norwegian, are registering Irish subsidiaries not only to avail of low corporation tax but also lax labour regulation. This has brought pressure on the Norwegian government to deregulate their labour market. Ryanair's management is considered authoritarian and its CEO has frequently launched anti-public service diatribes, recently describing the national broadcaster as a 'rat infested North Korean union shop'. Having successfully seen off unions in Ireland and Britain, Ryanair is currently, through A4E, taking on the air traffic controllers' right to strike on the basis of free movement. Hence, MNCs are more and more weighing in on political debates regarding a broad range of issues and in a variety of fora. This paper will not only assess the structural factors that explain Ryanair's success but will also examine the transnational union strategies to organize Ryanair employees and their prospect for realization in the context of authoritarian neoliberalism.

Centralise and insulate. The interlocked dynamic between austerity political economy and emergency legal mechanisms in Italy during the global crisis (2008-2016)

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The paper explores the interrelation between austerity political economy and the legal mechanisms through which austerity measures had been implemented during the global crisis in Italy (2008-2016). The key argument is that in Italy the authoritarian character on neoliberalism has taken a specific form, central to which is the (ab)use of emergency decrees and confidence vote, legal practices shared by the four executives (one centre-right, one technocratic, two centre-left) succeeded in the crisis. The purpose of the paper is shedding light on statehood practices aimed at insulating austerity political economy and marginalising political alternatives in order to strengthen market discipline and safeguard capital accumulation process. The key argument, in brief, is

that processes of neoliberalization entail a substantive restriction of the democratic action for social and political opposition.

RN06 | Session 01b Industrial Restructuring and Labour in Europe

Competitive Europeanisation and Multiscalar Fragmentation – Political Economy meets Sociology of Work and Industry

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Even before the current economic crisis, sociology of work and industry put particular attention to phenomena of wage-pressure, site-competition, rising flexibility, insecurity and precariousness of work in nearly whole Europe. However, up to now, debates and findings from this discourse are not really connected with the most important critical theoretical approach to Europe, which is the frame of its "competitive architecture" (coming from Bastiaan van Apeldoorn, Dorothee Bohle, Patrick Ziltener and many others). In my talk I will argue that it is highly necessary to develop a link between the two disciplines, for both, empirical as well as theoretical reasons. Empirically, only with focus on labor and work, ruling discourses about nationally framed European "winners" and "losers" can be questioned. Thus, theoretically, the focus on labor and work allows the deepening and further development of the competitive Europeanisation frame, i.e. its identification as multiscalar competitive Europeanisation which includes inner-national scales such as regions, production sites, workforce-categories etc. On the other side, sociology of work and industry will doubtlessly profit from the widening of the critical European Political Economy perspective, in particular with the chance to overcome its still widespread self-limitation as a case-study-discipline.

Europeanisation as Depoliticisation: Industrial Restructuring in the French Steel Sector (1980-1984)

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The recurrent crises of the steel industry have constituted a thorn in the side of European countries for the past 40 years. At the same time the management of European steel has since the late 1970s increasingly become an affair of the European Commission. Drawing on the growing literature on depoliticisation, this paper examines the causes behind the delegation of responsibility for the restructuring of the sector to the Commission. It is argued that this process constituted a calculated political strategy enacted by national governments who wanted to insulate themselves from the domestic political pressures that accompanied the socially

painful industrial adjustment. To substantiate these claims this paper proposes an analysis of the French Ministry of Industry's archives from 1980 to 1984. The evidence found indicates that both centre-right and socialist governments had formulated a preference for an extensive devaluation of the sector's obsolete capacities to counter overproduction in the steel market. In order to bypass labour's resistance to restructuring, the French state urged the adoption of a European-wide restructuring plan imposed by the Commission. Scapegoating the latter, allowed French authorities to wed the objectives of industrial rationalisation and tacit acceptance of the measures by the sector's workers.

Based on French steel's experience, this paper attempts to bring further insights about the inclination of national governments to outsource the responsibility of popularly abhorred economic policies to European or other supranational institutions in order to safeguard their political legitimacy. This phenomenon, ultimately, calls into question the capacity of a government, regardless of its ideological colours, to curb the imperatives of capital accumulation.

The hegemonic projects of EU labour market governance and the crisis of European integration

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In this paper, I use the case of EU labour market governance to contest prevailing arguments in Critical Political Economy on the relationship between European capitalism, institutional reforms, and neoliberal governance. Particularly, I question the extent to which the strengthening and de-democratization of economic governance at the European level is indicative of a crisis of neoliberalism. Rather than interpreting EU institutional reforms as indicative of a crisis-ridden and increasingly authoritarian phase in transnational neoliberalism, I draw on a critical integration theory to construe the reforms as the outcome of competing hegemonic projects operating in the context of a profound crisis of the European integration project itself. I argue that recent reforms of EU labour market governance have significantly strengthened the surveillance and enforcement mechanisms of the dominant neoliberal project of European market integration, but have not resolved the fundamental social conflicts over European integration. The conflicts operate along two lines: between neoliberals and social democrats, over the relative emphasis on market liberalisation and social cohesion, and between pro-European and more national projects, which cut across typical left-right distinctions. While pro-European social democrats and neoliberals have been able to reach tentative compromises for the principles for EU labour market governance, a growing Euroscepticism in both camps threatens to undermine this compromise, and indicates the growing crisis of European integration. The problem for progressive

forces, I argue, is that the crisis of integration will not necessarily upset the neoliberal trajectory of European politics.

The Political Economy of Rail Privatisation in Britain

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The nature of ownership of Britain's railways has become a highly contested social issue in recent years. The Railways Act of 1993 disposed of the state operator British Railways in favour of a complex structure of private ownership and regulation, ostensibly for the purposes of generating greater levels of economic efficiency through intra-industry competition, in order to lower state subsidy and fares. Instead, privatisation has led to vastly increased costs, and therefore both subsidy and fares have increased significantly, while the system had suffered from perennial outbreaks of operational and financial crises. Work in the field of Critical Accounting has shown why this is the case. Railways in Britain are inherently loss-making in their own right, even if they do provide great benefits to the wider economy. In an industry thus reliant on state subsidy, any form of private sector involvement increases claims on revenue, which will either need to be met by increasing user charges, or state subsidy, or both.

This paper argues that rail privatisation should be seen as a form of neoliberal Accumulation by Dispossession (Harvey), whose main beneficiary is private finance. Put this way, the 'failure' of rail privatisation can be recast as a success, insofar as it has successfully provided a vehicle for the redistribution of wealth from passengers and taxpayers upwards. The paper ends with a consideration of the difficulties a progressive government would face in attempting to renationalise the railways, given the entrenched position of the financial sector in the industry.

RN06 | Session 02a Beyond Defeat and Austerity: Disrupting (the Critical Political Economy of) Neoliberal Europe

Beyond defeat and austerity: Disrupting (the critical political economy of) neoliberal Europe

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This paper presents the key findings and arguments of a book project co-authored with Monica Clua-Losada, Nikolai Huke and Olatz Ribera-Almandoz. The book seeks to develop what it terms a 'disruption-oriented'

approach to the critical political economy (CPE) of European integration. It argues that, whilst CPE accounts have tended to highlight the way in which the EU imposes neoliberal discipline upon European society, we should instead be more aware of the way in which such disciplinary attempts are contested. The book attempts to do this, by highlighting both the role of dissent in explaining the actions of the EU institutions during the lead up to the 2008/2010 global and European crises, and the continued capacity for dissent during the so-called 'age of austerity' that emerged out of those crises (which the EU has (rightly) been criticised for propagating). The discussion focuses on four spheres: work, welfare, education and housing. The paper concludes by making the case for greater attention still to be paid to emerging grassroots opposition and solidarity movements in Europe, as the only viable means by which to fend off the increasingly ominous moves towards nationalist disintegration that currently characterises the European Union.

Toward a Critical Theory of States: The Poulantzas-Miliband Debate After Globalization

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We have recently lived through a global financial crisis that originated in the United States and, despite the platitudes of an anti-statist free-market neo-liberal ideology, nation-states were deeply involved in resolving this crisis. If "the state" is again a preeminent actor in the global economy, then state theory and the problem of the state should also return to forefront of political theory. However, even if we must return to state theory to understand the post-2007 world, what is to be gained by a return to Poulantzas and Miliband, particularly when they both published their major works on state theory well before globalization became a major topic in the social sciences? While Miliband did not specifically articulate a concept of globalization, he did recognize that the international dimension of class struggle was assuming extraordinary, unprecedented importance in capitalist social formations and this claim is now a basic thesis of the new "non-territorial" concept of imperialism being advanced in state theory today. Similarly, Poulantzas also did not use the term globalization, but he was acutely aware of the "internationalization of capital" and he viewed this change in the geography of capitalism as one that was generating a new form of capitalist state he describes as authoritarian statism. Both Poulantzas and Miliband argued that nation-states were not "retreating," but internally restructuring their state apparatuses and realigning those apparatuses with the newly dominant fractions of internationalized capital and thus it is necessary to undertake new "Milibandian analyses" of this process of state reconstruction in the various nation-states and simultaneously specify the contours of the new state form.

RN06 | Session 02b Damaged lives. Precarious Work

Avenues of resistance to capitalism: precarisation and collective action among artist-workers

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This paper investigates forms of resistance to the precarisation and commodification of work in contemporary capitalism, through the analysis of alternative forms of social and production organization that are embodied by collectives of artist-workers in Brazil and Portugal, notably the theatre collectives. The notion of artist-worker relates to those who are self-conscious of their condition as workers and act politically and aesthetically from that condition. Framed by a concept of Emancipatory Social Science, the paper examines the forms of self-organization and the dynamics of collective action, challenging the processes of precarisation that are particularly pressing within artistic labour. It draws on the author's PhD research that was based on the comparative study of Portuguese and Brazilian realities, through a methodological strategy that integrated the analysis of historical, statistical and documentary sources, conducting a survey, interviews, participant observation and the deepening of two empirical studies.

The research has shown that artists are a group of workers highly precarious that, although underrepresented in traditional forms of labour self-representation (parties and unions), express a certain orientation towards collective values, allowing to consider this "artistic precariat" not only in terms of exploitation, but also from its emancipatory potential, contributing to the emergence of innovative and intersectional forms of collective action and solidarity between different precarious groups (artists, students, factory workers, illegal migrants, women, ethnic minorities).

Translating precarity

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The concept of precarity has gained attention in the last decades in the literature of labour studies, but it is, by no means, a new concept and it exceeds the field. Looking on the recent political events in different parts of the world, it seems timely to review the ideas of precarity and its links to disaffection, and to do so from the space of work, where power and authority relations are lived more directly.

The presentation will cover the work of the first year of my PhD research project that aims to explore disaffection towards the workplace and political institutions among workers with precarious employment conditions in two Latin American countries, Chile and Argentina.

The presentation will review the concept of precarity, from its origins in the French literature to its expansion to European and Latin American countries with a particular emphasis on Chile and Argentina. It will discuss the polysemy of the concept and the different scholarly approaches on the issue, from authors that have a restricted view, focusing on job precarity, to those who understand precarity as an ontological condition. Likewise, the critical positions regarding the concept will be considered. Finally, the presentation will assess the pertinence of the precarity concept to the study of Chile and Argentina, two Latin American countries that saw an early and drastic implementation of neoliberal policies, that workers from both countries have endured for a couple of decades now, and with new generations born in this precarious scenario.

Class dimension of the precarity

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There is no single definition of the concept of precariat (Barbier, J.C. 'Precariousness' of employment: Linguistic and conceptual differences, Political discourse and academic debate in five countries, Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the UK, Presentation for the ESOPE meeting, München, March, 5th. 2002). One of the early definitions came up in the works of P. Bourdieu who invented this term to separate permanent workers from workers with part time employment or casual jobs. (Bourdieu P., 1963, *Travail et travailleurs en Algérie*, Mouton et Co, Paris, p. 361). The "precarity" can be analyzed as a special type of relationships between the employer and the employee in the labor market. In other words, the "precarity" is a special case of the market situation in the Weberian definition of class situation. In the paper the precariat is analyzed in the Weberian tradition of class analysis that allows for the usage of the EGP class model. The analysis is underlain by the data of the "Social differences in the modern Russian society" survey conducted in 1998, 2007 and 2015. The main assumption of the study claims that since the first wave of the survey (the year of the total economic crisis) the precarity "has abandoned the realm of the service contract and is moving towards (in J. Goldthorpe's term) and begins the feature of classes characterized by the work contract. Besides, the precarity state is affected by the volume of resources available to the worker, skills being a most important resource of all.

The Limits of Precariousness: The Polanyian Countermovement and German Labor Relations

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For a long time, precarious labor arrangements were said to be omnipresent in East Germany. As a result of the disembedding of labor market regulation after reunification, low wages, atypical employment and long working hours were characteristic features of East German labor relations. However, recent years have seen a marked decline in unemployment, due to economic revitalization and population decline. By discussing the impact of labor market development on industrial relations, we observe a Polanyian countermovement to the commodification and precarization of labor. Our argument is twofold: First, employers recognize that existing despotic factory regimes turn dysfunctional as poor working conditions have contributed to a lack of trainees and physically demanding jobs have led to early retirement of workers. Second, unlike in the times of industrial decline that followed reunification, the disciplinary regime of precariousness tends to erode. The growing assertiveness of workers is not only reflected in a renewal of collective representation, but also in hidden forms of industrial conflict against low payment, high flexibility requirements and poor working conditions. Our paper will build on an intensive case study in one manufacturing site located in East Thuringia. The case study combines qualitative methods (22 semi-structured interviews with management, worker representatives and employees, completed in November 2016) and a quantitative workplace survey (N>=350, to be completed in March 2017). We also draw on earlier research projects such as a project on union organizing in East Germany (21 case studies).

Unpaid Artistic Labor Under Neoliberalism: Transforming Cultural Workers into Cultural Entrepreneurs in Post-Socialist Slovenia

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In the light of political transformations of socialism and the emergence of the neoliberal governmentality, this paper investigates the rise of, and contradictions specific for the unpaid artistic labor in the post-socialist context. I offer a distinctly feminist angle to the discussion of unpaid artistic labor as I relate the exceptionality of artist labor to the unwaged, feminized domestic labor. In both cases, I argue, the perceived natural calling to housework or artistic work makes this labor invisible under capital where the wage nexus is what would recognize the artist as a worker. Through an analysis of cultural policy measures that implemented competitive relations in the cultural labor market in post-socialist Slovenia, the paper demonstrates: (1) how cultural policy redefined art workers as cultural entrepreneurs by relying on the ideas about the exceptionality of artistic labor, and (2) how this changes signal the rise of neoliberal governmentality. In neoliberal political economic culture, which generalizes the principle of competition

as a behavioral norm and enterprise as the model of subjectivation, I argue, the exceptionality of artistic labor coincides with the neoliberal dogma of self-expression and freedom to be embodied in entrepreneurial subjects. The rise of neoliberal governmentality thus points to a post-socialist contradiction specific for the unpaid labor: while the state still funds cultural production as a public good, it regulates artistic labor by employing exploitative techniques, which manufacture entrepreneurial subjects.

RN06 | Session 03a Politicising the Neoliberalisation of Education and Digital Culture

Closed by Choice: Charter School Facility Finance and Public School Dismantlement

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Advocates of market education reforms herald school choice as a more efficient way to deliver education services by letting parental demand, via market (i.e. school) competition, determine whether a school stays open. As the case of Chicago from 2000 to 2014 reveals, the opening of new charter school facilities was an uncoordinated and unplanned process, resulting in market saturation and redundant schools. By examining Chicago Public Schools (CPS) and Census data, my

research shows that throughout the 2000s, CPS opened over 140 charter schools, primarily in low demand markets: neighborhoods with declining school age population, near new choice schools, and near public schools with declining enrollments. Since charter bonds and other facility acquisition expenses (i.e. rent) are paid back with Chicago Public Schools' tax revenues, I examine Illinois State Board of Education charter school financial audits to determine the magnitude of debt taken out to finance charters in low-demand neighborhoods. I find that the inefficient rollout of charter schools significantly contributed to CPS' budget stress, undermining the already troubled fiscal stability of the public schools. Instead of introducing regulatory mechanisms to make the charter location process more rational, the local education austerity state used declining enrollments and the magnitude of debt to actively dismantle the "public-ness" of education by shrinking public schools through \$1 billion in budget cuts to frontline education and closing 10% of all CPS public schools. Cuts and closures tend to be unevenly administered in primarily working class and poor African-American children and neighborhoods, forcing these communities to shoulder the brunt of the destabilizing consequences of inefficient charter school openings.

Education of "good workers and managers" in neoliberal capitalist Japan

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In many Western countries Japanese schools have the reputation of being very authoritarian and rigorous. This, however, is only half the truth. Japanese schools put emphasis not only on competition and selection but also on team work and solidarity. Many students enjoy school life for the school club they belong to. In the club as well as in classes everyone is trained to "behave properly", trained the appropriate manners towards senior members, to give one's best for the team as a whole, and to compete hard in order to raise the level of achievement. Only the "top performers" will be able to succeed, be it in sports, in arts or in academics. Only those getting the highest score in the entrance examination will be admitted to the most prestigious universities, clearing the path to the most attractive jobs the economy has to offer. How well these "most successful" people fit into the capitalist system has dramatically been exemplified by the case of a young diligent worker ending her life owing to overwork one and a half years after graduating from the "best" Japanese university.

Analyzing reports of high school students, information offered by mass media, scientific studies about the backgrounds of "karōshi" (death from overwork), and the debates in parliament which were held in reaction to the public demand for more effective laws to limit overwork, we will demonstrate the contemptuous effectiveness of authoritarian neoliberalism in destining everybody to voluntarily submit to its goals.

Understanding the Consequences of Teacher Recruitment and Mobility in Italy: from Work to Politics

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This paper proposes a reflection on the consequences of the Italian legislation about teacher recruitment and mobility, and aims specifically at highlighting the limits of the L. 107/15.

The convoluted plan introduced by the law - which was titled "the good school" - in the Italian government's intentions would have led to a broad base of support for the ruling parties, but it ended up causing discomfort to many teachers, mostly women, forced to work far away from their relatives, often in difficult conditions because of the low wages. As a consequence, it is not surprising that the improper management of the school staff caused an opposition to the government's choices, including the constitutional referendum held in December 2016.

In order to understand the effects of the law on the professional trajectories, existences and political choices, a number of letters sent by the teachers to some journals specialised in the educational field were analysed. Moreover, further data have been collected through a participant observation within some groups of teachers on major social network sites.

The research outcomes show that the law is a clear expression of a neoliberal policy, and it has increased the complexity of the scholastic system, causing the

deterioration of the quality of public education and producing many negative effects.

Beyond the political consequences of teachers' commitment, there is no doubt that without restoring professional dignity to the "left hand" of the State, in Bourdieu's language, the "good school" will remain just an empty label.

RN06 | Session 03b OPEN SESSION: Collective Experiences of Sexism and Racism in Academia

Stories of oppression, tales of resistance. Sharing experiences of and strategies against sexism, racism and other forms of discrimination in academia

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This panel invites scholars and activists to share stories and personal experiences of sexism, racism and other forms of discrimination and oppression in academia and beyond. All accounts are welcome, whether they concern silencing, verbal assault or outright physical harassment on the part of colleagues or superiors; racialised or gendered student behaviour; imbalances in representation and content in the curriculum, in conferences or in other settings; or institutionalised forms of discrimination regarding salaries, maternity/paternity leaves, promotion schemes, or the distribution of admin and other work. By sharing these stories, the objective is to shed light on the fact that these experiences or observations - as well as the physical, emotional and intellectual distress that go with it - are not simply personal but are also social, political phenomena that reflect wider structural hierarchies in society. Although they are in no way natural, these hierarchies may have become subtle, imbricated and normalised. The panel thus seeks to make them explicit and visible, but also to trigger a critical awareness of the ways in which we reproduce, consciously or unconsciously, sexist, racist and otherwise discriminatory structures. The panel then invites to debate successful and unsuccessful strategies and responses, and reflect collectively on how we can react in individual situations, in order to ultimately deconstruct and above all resist institutionalised sexism, racism and other oppressive structures in academia and beyond.

RN06 | Session 04a From Post-Growth Capitalism to Authoritarian Temptation: A World-Historical Sea Change?

Authoritarian neoliberalism paving the way to authoritarian statism?

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This is a submission to the special session 'From

Post-Growth Capitalism to Authoritarian Temptation: A World-Historical Sea Change?

Abstract

Since 2010 austerity politics in Greece have caused a series of dramatic effects on the country's economy (skyrocketing of public debt, recession, rapid cuts in public expenditure at the fields of health, education, welfare etc.) and society (rise in total and youth unemployment, pauperization, increase in inequality, precarity etc.). Despite intensified social resistance expressed not only by hundreds of strikes and protests, but, most importantly, by the transformation of the country's political landscape of the last decades, austerity imposed by creditors remains unaltered. With reference to Greece – as the Eurozone country worst hit by the crisis which after 2010 stimulated the design of ultra-neoliberal Eurozone legislation and the creation of additional surveillance mechanisms for fiscal discipline –, the presentation will discuss current political efforts to impose liberalization. Similar efforts had been characterized as "conscious and violent state interventions" (K. Polanyi) in the context of the 1930's crisis and as "authoritarian statism" (N. Poulantzas) in the context of the 1970's crisis. The current crisis management in Greece and elsewhere increasingly tends to generalize in Europe a governance pattern characterized by shrunk national democracies, policies of "state of emergency", the institutionalization of punishments to debtor countries and an increasing detachment of economic policy from national societies. As a result, the very idea of the monetary union and even the EU are all the more disputed, new conflicting models of economic governance and (geo)political tensions emerge, and authoritarian, extreme-right and nationalist political forces gain influence across Europe, seriously threatening democracy and even leaving several dark future scenarios open.

New Care Regimes and the Crisis of Social Reproduction: The Contested Terrain of Care in Contemporary Capitalism

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This is a submission to the special session 'From Post-Growth Capitalism to Authoritarian Temptation: A World-Historical Sea Change?': For decades we are witnessing a new phase of capitalist socialization of social reproduction encompassing care. De/Commodification of labor and care, transnationalization of work and politics and new governance are contested pathways transforming care regimes. On the one hand, referring to economic growth, care has become a business in the range of care technologies and care industries or agencies with child, elderly, health care provision for solvent clients. On the other hand increasing demands of care, the economic shift in care provision, declining welfare states, austerity schemes after 2008 are going along with care gaps, new forms of precarity and

exploitation, and critique or protest referring to everyday life practice as well as alternative visions. The contribution, first, shows how the consolidation of class-specific interests refers to and re/produces social inequalities and polarizations, also basing on gender and ethnicity. Second, referring to the example of care provision by care agencies and their promise to bridge the care gap demands for justice as well as pitting precariousness against precariousness become obvious. The conclusion, third, figures out how credible alternatives can interfere in the distributional struggles of a, in principle, careless society providing care as a privilege for a minority and what questions of inequality and justice arise and have to be considered.

New Distributional Conflicts and the Right-Populist Revolt

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Capitalism without rapid and permanent growth creates fertile soil upon which a new populist right can thrive. Class-specific inequalities and exclusion have increased dramatically, yet class movements and organised class politics from below are in many ways at an historical ebb. Class relations take effect even if experiences of injustice do not result in collective activity towards the improvement of shared grievances. In the absence of political orientations which mobilised classes could theoretically produce or at least prompt, class relations take effect via the mode of competition, and via collective social de- and re-valuation. The state assumes a vital role in this process. Political demarcations linked to the allocation of social goods trigger class-formation through collective debasement and stigmatisation of major social groups. Adding to this are collective debasement and negative classifications through which members of the lower classes seek to prevail in processes of social competition. In this sense, the central claim of this paper is as follows: the more difficult or impossible remedying distributional relations perceived as unjust from the top to the bottom (from the rich to the poor) appears, the more likely it becomes that wage-earners will tend toward exclusive solidarity and, consequently, become susceptible to right-populist slogans and concepts. One of the challenges facing the trade unions today emerges from the fact that right-wing orientations and sympathies for right-populism are often present among their active members. The article proceeds from a discussion of the situation in Germany and a comparison to other European countries, drawing on theoretical concepts developed by the author (capitalist Landnahme) as well as on empirical research.

Portugal: between 'Contraption' and 'The flying cow'

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The cycle of anti-austerity contention between 2010 and 2013 in Portugal reveals a complex picture, where traditional actors, including trade unions and left-wing political parties, emerged as key actors. Notwithstanding, the principal "engine" that gave rise to this change was a cycle of social mass protests who helped to break down the former Right-wing majority. It's true that, at that time, nobody in Portugal could admit that – meaning the proximity between PS/socialists and PCP/ communists – would be possible. One of the criticisms became a new concept focused on PS Government until today: «The Contraption» . This notion, suggested by a right-wing opinion maker, was initially directed to the Socialist Party, but the public opinion picked it up and spread it out until now. Other observers, more sympathetic, have also named this political solution as «The flying cow», a metaphor to emphasize the "miracle" that it would be to watch a cow flying, similar to such surprising agreement among this different – and normally divergent – political parties. Departing from that political scenario in Portugal we propose a sociological analysis about the role of social movements and their articulations/tensions they've played with political Left-wing political parties and questioning the current Government solution (and what will happens in the next future).

In spite of all negative expectations, the political alternative found in Portugal brought some important accomplishments regarding precarious work, social rights and working class conquests, albeit not being considered a consistent solution. Until now (January 2017), it has worked. So, "the cow still flies"...

RN06 | Session 04b Accumulation by Dispossession and the Possibilities for Hope

Logics of Exploitation: Subsumption and Imprinting

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Neoliberal policies are deeply traversed by circuits of exploitation. Yet it is unclear how they stand in relation to wage-labour as an institution, namely to the crucial element in Marx's description of subsumption – the process through which the social relations of production penetrate the labour process itself. From this perspective, exploitation is closely linked with wage-labour. In the last decades, however, wage-labour has lost much of its centrality in industrial relations.

Following a critical political economy approach, our paper advance the hypothesis that there are forms of exploitation which are not predicated on wage-labour. Those, we argue, show a different logic than the one shaping subsumption. Today, capital must grant/impose to social cooperation a certain degree of

self-government *ex ante*, in order to subsequently capture the value they produce, *ex post*. For this reason we propose a new concept, that of imprinting, to complement – not to supplant – the notion of subsumption. Imprinting works through a double injunction: “(1) be as different from the social norm as you wish, experience your autonomy in its fullness, (2) as long as the outcome of your behaviour is translatable into the variable metrics of financial conventions – money”.

Thus, imprinting grasps exploitative practices predicated on human capital as governmental control of self-entrepreneurship, as Foucault would put it. However, our conviction is that it is key to focus on the structural articulation of imprinting and subsumption: it is at such crossroads, in fact, that it becomes possible to understand new, emerging forms of subjectivity in the context of a permanent economic crisis – most notably in Europe.

Normalising corporate counterinsurgency: The everyday operations of RWE in Hambach and beyond

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The German Rhineland is home to the world’s largest opencast lignite coal mine – the Hambach mine. Over the last six years, the mine has experienced an increase in militant resistance, leading people to occupy the Hambach forest, civil disobedience and sabotage. The mine provides a European case study to examine the repressive techniques deployed by mining operator RWE and the state to legitimize coal mining in the face of a determined opposition, anthropogenic climate change, loss of ancient forests and displacement of local communities; manufacturing legitimacy and pacifying dissent. Drawing on different strands of political ecology literature and work on corporate counter-movements, this paper peers into extractive industries and their corporate social responsibility engagements through the lens of corporate counterinsurgency, by, first, providing some background on the Hambach mine and RWE’s unique (and powerful) position in the German political economy. After explaining the rise of resistance in the area, the paper then discusses counterinsurgency by outlining the different techniques used to win the ‘hearts’ and ‘minds’ of people around the mine. This includes securing the support of regional political leaders, lobbying, involvement in social events, infrastructure projects, astroturfing and ecological restoration and offsetting work, which combine with overtly repressive techniques by public and private security forces that together attempt to ‘divide-and-conquer’, legitimise the mine and intimidate and criminalise activists. This paper contends that counterinsurgency techniques are becoming normalised into the everyday operations of RWE, naturalising its image as “good corporate citizen” and legitimising the violence towards human and

nonhuman nature inherent in the corporate-state-mining-complex, as it is becoming part of the “green economy” and made “sustainable”.

Degrowth: A Bumpy Ride Towards Intragenerational Global Justice?

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Degrowth is a proposal from and for the Global North and according to Kallis, Demaria, and D’Alisa (2015: 5) it should be pursued in the North “not in order to allow the South to follow the same path, but first and foremost in order to liberate conceptual space for countries there to find their own trajectories of what they define as the good life”. In this sense, degrowth scholars and activists commonly claim that degrowth paves the way for intragenerational global justice. However, in various discussions with academics from the Global South (e.g. the Indian ecofeminist Bina Agarwal, personal communication, January 20th, 2017), degrowth is (dis)regarded an utopia of wealthy Global North countries that neglects the inherent ties of the Global South’s necessity to grow and the interlinked (at least not de-)growing demand in the Global North.

The proposed article aims at shedding light on this putative contradiction by elaborating on the following research question: To what extent can degrowth in the Global North promote intragenerational justice and how can possible negative (short-term) impacts on the Global South be offset? By the means of a profound literature review and expert interviews, the article tries to portray degrowth in the Global North as beneficial for both the Global North and the Global South and hence as a fruitful and holistic way forward towards a post-capitalist society.

RN06 | Session 05a Unravelling the Political Economy of Technocracy and Expertise

Lay practices of research to the study of technocracy in the EU

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In the midst of the European financial crisis, experts from international organizations have appeared in the political discourse as the only subjectivities capable of disciplining the attitudes of governments and citizens. Holders of expertise, an abstract quality, experts are often seen as the instrumental assets of government policies, private and public organizations, and are generally considered the actual pivot of global governance. Given that non-accountable functionaries act as agenda-setters, some scholars, both critical and not, have suggested that the European Union and other international institutions are essentially

technocratic. However, technocracy remains an empty sign lacking political and social significance. Contextualizing technocratic experiences in broader socio-historical processes helps avoid normative narratives usually separated in different disciplinary domains, whereby all that which is technical is closed in a black box only highly specialized scholars are able to uncover. The analysis of expertise as the basis for the legitimization of technocracy must start with those who are excluded: lay people. The creation of expertise in the socio-historical dynamics of European capitalism shows how expertise works as a powerful device for creative strategies of production and reproduction of dominant social and technical division of labour, producing each time their own specific subjectivities. Post-disciplinary and counter-reflexive attitudes, radical agency-centrism and socio-historical contextualization as well as genealogical obstinacy, compose a theoretical framework through which overcome the limits of research practices which assume meta-historical and meta-theoretical axioms mainly based on the naturalization of social and technical division of labour, as well as asymmetrical (geo)political relations.

Querying the Neoliberalism of Authoritarian Neoliberalism: Managerialism and European Economic Governance

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The punitive and invasive nature of European responses to the sovereign debt crisis has signalled for many a growing 'authoritarian neoliberalism'. Indeed, punishing Eurozone bailout programmes and tightened deficit spending rules strongly suggests an authoritarian turn in European governance. However, this paper argues that the connection of this authoritarian turn to neoliberalism is less than straightforward. Shifts in European economic governance arguably go beyond the specific form of state intervention envisaged by neo/ordoliberal theory, which focuses on extending a principle of competition. The reliance, for example, on data analysis within a supranational economic surveillance regime (i.e. European Semester) contradicts a Hayekian belief in the fallibility of governmental knowledge. Neoliberalism, therefore, arguably provides only a partial explanation for recent governance shifts. In contrast, this paper will argue that a concept of 'managerialism' provides a novel perspective on the authoritarian turn in European governance. Despite being typically reduced to the 'technical' side of neoliberalism, managerialism possesses a distinct historical lineage, stemming from the US military, and philosophical basis, as a decision-making science. Managerialism's connection with the growth of executive power and use of monitoring techniques makes it pertinent to recent authoritarian shifts in governance, without relying on neoliberalism as a system of knowledge. Following a critical review of approaches which seek to connect neoliberalism and

authoritarianism, the paper applies a concept of managerialism to a case central to 'authoritarian neoliberalism': Eurozone governance.

After Orthodoxy: The role of economic expert discourse in the European political economy

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This paper studies the discursive logic of economic expert discourses and its impact on the cultural political economy of Europe. Whereas critics of neoliberal globalization study the role and influence of orthodox economics, this project will take into account the political-economic role of a certain form of economic expertise, which does not fit into the categories of "economic orthodoxy" or "economic heterodoxy" either. "After orthodoxy" refers to a new realm of economic knowledge, between academia and economic policy. This sort of economic expertise is characterised by a pragmatic attitude towards economic policy and draws on neo-Keynesian debates and post-neoclassical microeconomics. By analysing how economic expertise is presented by expert discourses, perceived by different audiences and contributes to the formation of political economic relations, this paper provides insights into a highly important realm of knowledge. This paper applies new theories from post-structuralism and discourse theory and will combine approaches from discourse linguistics with sociological concepts of power, institutions, professions and social structure. In order to show how the process of the trans-epistemic construction of economic experts operates, this paper will present the research agenda of a Discursive Political Economy of Economics (DPEE). Drawing on examples for illustration from European austerity expertise, a discourse analyses will complement the methodological reflections.

Hegemony and Power: Perceiving Rationality in an era of transitions

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Political economy thought has faced a significant period of 'anomalies' characterized by lack of hegemonic paradigm in the aftermath of 2008 crisis. In that specter, a new strategy of capital emerged, revolving around a new moral and ethical binding of the subjects, dominated by fear and punishment. The scope of this paper is to question the formulation of economic and political subjectivities and collective identities, by pointing out the critical dimension of the "lived experience". Habitually, human behavior was perceived in terms of mere economic action giving

way to 'homo economicus'. Furthermore, neoliberal rationality, sketches aspects of criminalization and moralization of life drawing arguments from the 'ordoliberal' narrative. On the other hand, the legitimization of the new rationality of capital colliding in the unwillingness of 'people' to adapt in this new regime. The Freudian ungreivable attachment to what is lost seems to motivate behaviour, making people counter-react to the mismanagement of crisis, and oppression performed by the European elites. Recent political developments seem to shed light into the pursuance of citizenship, welfare state, and the ethical and cultural regime of modernity. In this framework, a crucial question is located into the consideration of the binary nature of collective identities. Notwithstanding current dystopia, this question could be proved more than a simple optimistic assumption in the experimentation and further conceptualization of a new model explaining human behaviour.

RN06 | Session 05b Resistance and Subversion in Spain

When Corporatism Fails: Trade Union Strategies and Grassroots Resistance to the Spanish Economic Crisis

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The economic crisis that erupted in 2008-2010 in Spain did not only bring to the fore the contradictions of a mode of capital accumulation based on mass housing construction and property speculation, but it also thrust millions of workers and families to unemployment, poverty and precariousness of life. This article builds upon a strategic-relational approach to analyse the multiple forms in which workers and class organizations have struggled against the capitalist crisis in Spain. It does so by focusing, on the one hand, on the reaction of Spanish trade unions to macroeconomic austerity and labour market restructuring and, on the other hand, on the alternative responses from self-organised workers and social movements.

We argue that three major conclusions may be derived from these fragmented class responses to the economic crisis in Spain. First, the subordination of class interests to the stabilisation of the economy and the corporatist strategies developed by the main trade unions –Comisiones Obreras (CCOO) and Union General de Trabajadores (UGT)– resulted in their incapacity to organise an increasing proportion of workers, including unemployed and precarious workers. Second, despite radical and active sections within CCOO and UGT were engaged into the organisation of important mobilisations during the height of social movement reorganisation, the leadership of both trade unions was excluded and marginalised. Third, workers had the need to establish new and more radical forms of resistance based on

autonomous self-organisation, pre-figurative practices and direct action in order to contest the new forms of labour disciplining.

Where are the workers? Understanding forms of resistance to the crisis in Spain.

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During the cycle of struggles initiated by the 15-M in 2011, there has been a great body of literature devoted to understanding the meaning, characteristics and aims of the different movements that have appeared (Indignados, PAH and Mareas, etc). What has been a common trait to much of this literature has been either the invisibility provided to workers or the highlighting of trade unions' connivance with the state. In this paper, the claim is that this cycle of struggle cannot be understood without putting labour at the core of the analysis. While traditional trade union actions may have declined during the period, workers' obstinacy and disruptive actions have actually increased and morphed into a broader set of community based demands.

Working-class resistance to the dominant economic discourses: A case study from northern Spain.

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The present study analyses how the inhabitants of a working-class neighborhood contest the dominant economic discourses and develop alternative explanations of their economic situation. Based on in-depth qualitative interviews with thirty working-class men and women of the neighborhood of La Verneda (Barcelona, Spain), participant observation in numerous meetings and activities in the neighborhood, as well as archival research on the past social struggles of the neighborhood, I conclude that the working population of La Verneda does not reproduce the dominant economic discourses, such as the neoliberal and the neoconservative discourses, because there is a counter-discourse that has achieved a certain "hegemony" within the neighborhood. This alternative discourse results from the historical experience of struggle in the neighborhood for the improvement of living conditions, the resistance against the Franco dictatorship, and the fight for workers' rights. The discourse, which draws importantly from Marxism, stands for workers' rights and the welfare state, rejects cuts on the budget for

social services, and glorifies neighbors' organizations. At the same time that this counter-hegemonic discourse allows working-class individuals to challenge the dominant economic discourses, it is one of the main elements preventing mobilization. Many of the young and middle-aged workers of the neighborhood reject the traditional communist rhetoric and suggest that the neighbors' organizations, which are formed by traditional manual workers who militated in communist or socialist parties, are not actually open to them. The study also provides important insights on the socializing role of neighbors' organizations and workers' unions and political parties.

A classless revolt? The countermovement against neoliberalism in Spain

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In the last five years, two novel political phenomena have disrupted Spanish politics and waken interest or admiration in other places: the 15M or indignados movement and Podemos party. In spite of their differences, they can be seen as two phases of the same political cycle: the social mobilization around some diffuse demands was followed by the electoral competition of a centralized party with a more articulated program. Despite the attention they both have received, their class dimension has rarely received attention –in contrast to the centrality enjoyed by class in the Left tradition. This paper aims to study this issue from different angles: putting it in historical context, we analyze the elusive presence of class in the Spanish public discourse, the class background of the activists and political cadres leading the 15M movement and Podemos, the relationships they have established with the labour movement, and the strategies that have been put in place. Our thesis is that the apparent absence of a class dimension hides a hegemonic prominence of the middle class throughout this cycle of mobilization. Finally, we discuss the possibilities and limits that this has for the reach and significance of political and social change.

RN06 | Session 06a Revealing the Global Competitiveness Delusions in EU Economic Governance

A prime example of authoritarian neoliberalism: The competitiveness-crisis nexus in the EU politics of internal devaluation

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In response to Chancellor Merkel's call for a 'Competitiveness Compact' at the World Economic Forum in Davos in January 2013, the European Commission launched a package of new economic policies that are argued to be key for realising a

"Genuine Monetary and Economic Union". Part and parcel of this package is the goal to reverse the longstanding structural trend of deindustrialization in Europe. In the Communication 'For a European Industrial Renaissance' (2014), the Commission aims at increasing Europe's manufacturing share from currently 15 percent to 20 percent of EU GDP by 2020, arguing that 'a strong industrial base will be of key importance for Europe's economic recovery and competitiveness'.

Boosting the competitiveness of EU based manufacturing industries may sound politically appealing, particularly against the backdrop of a rising popular fatigue with further fiscal austerity and the concomitant call for an overall belt tightening. Reforms in the spirit of competitiveness are dangerously deceptive however. What may appear as a resurgence of an active Keynesian-type of industrial policy in fact seeks to calibrate neoliberal structural adjustment programmes in an outright authoritarian fashion. The suggested measures essentially boil down to nothing else than what is referred to as "internal devaluation", which lays the burden of adjustment on labour rather than capital.

The paper outlines the Commissions' new competitiveness crisis strategy against the backdrop of the overall authoritarian neoliberal crisis management, showing and why the current policy course entails the prospect of a further deepening of structural imbalances and economic disintegration in the Eurozone. The paper suggests strategies for resisting such forms of authoritarian capitalism/neoliberalism.

The EU as an international player: promoting stability and development?

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The foreign policy of the European Union officially should be guided by policy coherence. The promotion of stability, peace and development within and beyond the EU are central aims but these aims may be conflicting. The dominant way of understanding assumes that a liberal market-oriented economic policy contributes to economic and social progress and therefore to political stability and peace. The paper questions this assumption by showing that this interpretation is based on a neoclassical understanding of the economy which fails to adequately address the dynamics of economic development and crisis. Therefore, we argue that alternative perspectives like as critical international political economy are needed. Such a perspective offers a more comprehensive and adequate understanding of economic and political dynamics and developments. The strength of this approach is illustrated by analysing the external policy of the European Union and EU member countries and the (de-)stabilizing effects of these policy strategies.

The Euro Crisis and Finland's lost export competitiveness: Formation of the hegemonic narrative

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Finland has faced continuous economic hardship and high unemployment since the Eurozone crisis. According to the hegemonic diagnosis, this is due to a loss in Finland's export competitiveness. In brief, Finland's labour cost competitiveness deteriorated simultaneously with the global financial crisis and this explains its poor export performance, persistent unemployment and sluggish GDP growth. This view informs the current government's policy stance, which directly targets a reduction in Finnish companies' labour costs.

This article analyses the formation of the hegemonic diagnosis of Finland's competitiveness problem. In general, the diagnosis derives its credibility from the hegemonic status of neoclassical economics in Finland. More specifically, two key planks are of great relevance. First, since 2013 several expert economic analyses from institutions such as the Bank of Finland and Ministry of Finance as well as the Confederation of Finnish Industries have laid the groundwork for the narrative. It is shown how the experts have successfully argued that from 2007 on Finland's unit labour costs have grown disproportionately in relation to its main competitors largely because of excessive wage increases. Secondly, although the suggested link between excessive wage growth and lost competitiveness has been questioned academically, the consensus narrative has been virtually unchallenged in the wider public arena. Curiously, the Central Organisation of Finnish Trade Unions has been largely accommodative of the policy measures derived from it although they imply a decline in labour's share in national income. It is argued that this position reflects a longer term shift in the organisation's policy stance, where adapting to EU's low inflation environment has become a priority over distributional issues. The hegemonic narrative rests on the coincidence of these elements.

World Sick - Modell Deutschland and the crisis of German overaccumulation

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Although Germany was briefly referred to as the "Sick Man of Europe" throughout the 1990s and early 2000s, Germany has sat alongside the Troika as one of the most important players in managing the debt crises that have hit Europe. In particular, Chancellor Angela Merkel and the conservative Bundesbank have often been portrayed (following the crisis) as being in an antagonistic relationship with the countries in the periphery, whose profligate ways have made them incompatible monetary union partners with the spendthrift Germans. However, such simplistic

explanations are not sufficient for a full understanding of the causes and consequences of the European sovereign debt crises. Instead, I focus on the evolution of the post-Bretton Woods organization of German capital accumulation, with a focus on the doctrine of ordoliberalism and Modell Deutschland. I argue that Germany's postwar economic success eventually produced a crisis of overaccumulation, with its form determined by the institutional characteristics of Modell Deutschland. I do so by examining these institutions through the lenses of labour, fixed capital, and money-capital. In turn, efforts to address this crisis of overaccumulation influenced the political-economic landscape of Europe. I argue that Germany has pursued three strategies in addressing its crisis of overaccumulation: 1) devaluing labour; 2) spatio-temporal fixes in production and consumption; and 3) financial integration and expansion, in concert with European monetary integration. Germany was able to exploit its central position within the Eurozone to facilitate these fixes, but because crises can only be displaced, never resolved, these fixes in turn created conditions for subsequent crises in the Eurozone's periphery and helped to define the current political-economic landscape of Europe.

RN06 | Session 06b Progressive Politics and the Statist Left

Does the Left Devour its Children? Critical Political Economy Perspectives on the Rupture(s) between Leftist Parties and Social Movements.

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The proposed paper discusses obstacles for radical praxis and real democracy under leftist governments claiming that critical self-reflection is a necessary precondition for emancipatory bottom-linked government projects.

As Zelik (2013) points out, emancipatory politics are not necessarily advanced by governments that consider themselves 'leftist'. On the contrary, the actual coming into power of left-wing movements sometimes has even been opposed to a real democratization of society. A critical realist metatheory and the theoretical lens of regulation theory combined with a Gramscian understanding of state and power will allow us to pinpoint the transfactual conditions of the aforementioned 'turning point', thereby answering the research question: What are the underlying mechanisms of the repeatedly observed rupture(s) between left-wing governments and the social movements that have brought them into power?

The paper is structured as follows: In a first step, we review and synthesize existing critical political economy literature on the subject matter before, in a second step, discussing the example of Ecuador based on empirical data gathered during a field

research stay in Quito in 2016. Similar to other countries commonly referred to as 'Latin America's New Left', the Correa government has in recent years "become very dogmatic against criticism from the left" (Martínez-Alier, personal communication), making course corrections virtually impossible. In a third step we use the gained insights from the case study to discuss the hindering mechanisms to real democratization before we critically reflect upon how the 'turning point' could be averted.

"For the Many, Not the Few": the Irresistible Rise of Jeremy Corbyn

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The presentation will offer an insider's account of the general election in the UK in which Jeremy Corbyn led a populist campaign to deliver a monumental upset to the British Conservative Party. The impact of "Corbynism" is discussed both at the national level and from the perspective of England's most marginal seat, Derby North, where Chris Williamson, a former bricklayer and staunchly pro-Corbyn candidate, claimed an impressive victory for Labour. The presentation will make the case that Labour's election campaign can be thought of in terms of the literature on populism and that such a strategic turn for the left of the party can be understood partly as a consequence of the "hollowing out" of Britain's organised working class. The author is a PhD student at the University of Manchester, an activist with Momentum and a part-time parliamentary researcher for the Labour Party.

Municipalist Upwind – Progressive Local Politics in the Crisis of the Capitalist Political System

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The relation between social movements and the state has never been without tensions. However, in times of crisis, when multiple contradictions converge in a politically, economically and socially destabilising conjuncture, state institutions seem to radiate a certain attractiveness in terms of transformatory strategy. Today, after periods of erupting party systems and the discouraging development of Syriza and Podemos who attempted to occupy national state power, a reorientation of left forces towards local state apparatuses is observable. It is in municipalities and cities where experiments of new forms of democracy and political organisation are practiced. The new municipalism of the Spanish citizen platforms trying to reform institutions in their townhalls is one prominent example. Closely related are local initiatives which aim to circumvent the national and European level to create a bottom-up migration regime – creating sanctuary and solidarity cities or cities of welcome. In both cases, local state institutions are targeted by social movements and supposed to be utilised for a

rearticulation of citizenship and protagonist democracy to develop counterhegemonic bastions.

These developments are analysed from a materialist state theoretical perspective interested in the interplay of political and economic conjunctures and the counterhegemonic agency of movements. Why is it that the local scale and the city are currently, but surely not for the first time in history, gaining centre space in political strategy, especially though not only, for the left? How does this attempt of re-appropriating local state institutions play out empirically with regard to democratic reinventions and transformation of the neoliberal and exclusionary political economy of Europe? The presentation is a theory-driven examination of an emerging phenomenon in the context of a socio-political crisis.

The role of advanced capitalist countries in the New International Division of Labour: the case of the UK and British labour

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This paper seeks to examine the role of advanced capitalist countries – specifically the UK – in the face of a fully revised and updated New International Division of Labour thesis that seeks to shed light on the specificities of capitalist development in various parts of the world today. The paper identifies three essentially global dynamics that the British state has increasingly sought to mediate on a national basis: firstly, the demand by capital for more complex labour; secondly, the relative deskilling of the production process; and thirdly, the rise of a degraded surplus labour population. On the basis of this, the paper will argue that the mediation of these tendencies amounts to a fundamental attempt to transform the social and human capabilities of 'British' labour in the wake of changing materialities in world markets. The mediation of these dynamics is therefore a form of disciplining labour through a transformation in the productive subjectivity of the collective labourer. The paper seeks to illustrate these dynamics through an in-depth analysis of the New Labour government, which, it argues, represented a coherent attempt – in rhetoric at least – to discipline 'British' labour in this manner. This is contrasted with the current Conservative government's approach to the same dynamics, which the paper argues has thus far failed to find a coherent approach to the disciplining of 'British' labour.

RN06 | Session 07a Exploring the Limits of Solidarity Economies

Pre-distribution, Basic Income, and the Institutions of Economic Democracy

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The debate on pre-distribution, which is emerging in many domains of social sciences, does not seem to

be a temporary fashion. But is it really an unproblematic novelty? At a first glance, one must agree with pre-distributive theorists that the idea of pre-distribution – establishing regulatory frameworks enabling widespread social participation within economic life – has the capacity to create an exciting new agenda for democratic thinking. However, some developments of the pre-distributive agenda hide conceptual problems and ambiguities. Firstly, what's new within mainstream pre-distributive approaches – the refusal of tax and transfers – might erode relevant sets of resources for individuals and groups to pursue freer lives. Secondly, such refusal of tax and transfers might also oppose exactly what is needed to establish the kind of regulatory frameworks theorists of pre-distribution uphold. Thirdly, what seems politically promising within pre-distribution is everything but new: in effect, transformative classical political economy, from the 18th to the 21st Centuries, has always underlined the importance of ex-ante conferring upon individuals and groups resources of many sorts for them to enjoy effective freedom, that is, for them to have real capacities to co-determine how to work and live. This paper will try to make sense of the contemporary pre-distributive political agenda by exploring basic income as a conceivably pre-distributive tool helping build a (post-capitalist) free-choosers democratic economy. In the light of this, it will also assess the prospects of basic income as a suitable institutional device for a democratic making of the European economic space.

The role of grassroots food banks in the building of solidarity among vulnerable people

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In the context of the current economic crisis and poverty in Spain, food banks have lately burgeoned as an emergency solution for vulnerable groups that are at risk of social exclusion. Traditional food banks have been criticised for allegedly perpetuating dependency, and therefore creating unequal relationships between donors and recipients. However, in Madrid, in the years after the 15M movement, some local food banks emerged as part of a grassroots movement that resignified an old form of assistance, by promoting forms of solidarity relationships. This has been achieved through a logic of public denunciation of poverty as a structural problem therefore freeing vulnerable people from being blamed on their situation, as well as a series of actions that create inter-recognition among food bank participants. Our paper presents the main findings drawn from an ethnographic study conducted in two food banks in the city of Madrid between May and December 2016. The study's main results highlight the role of grassroots food banks as key actors in building novel forms of social mobilization and political action

in Spain that defy traditional charity models of social assistance. By organizing themselves on the basis of a horizontal model of decision-making, grassroots food banks' activists aim to empower at-risk groups by providing public legitimacy to their claims while meeting their most immediate food needs. The paper also explores some tensions in the movement, namely its relation with public institutions and the relationships between activists and at-risk groups.

Theory and Practice of Work in the Social and Solidarity Economy. Constructing a theoretical framework for the analysis of concrete experiences.

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In a context of global and multidimensional crisis such as this, we can see how our western societies founded on the employment-work are immersed in a profound process of change as well as their meanings and forms of organization (Beck, Giddens & Lash, 2006). Although many authors from different academic areas have pointed the evidence of a profound crisis of employment-based societies (Prieto, 2000; Durán, 2006), we consider that is of vital importance to put back on the table the category of Work -distinguished from the employment - for further analysis from the perspective of different social initiatives that are now proliferating. The Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) movement, among others, takes up the category of Work from a wider and multi-dimensional approach based on contributions from the Critical Theory and social movements (especially ecologist and feminist ones). Its particular form of searching social emancipation from everyday life, locally and through Work makes it an interesting field where its way of understanding, organizing and practicing Work is mixed with, clashed against and distinguished from the hegemonic one. The main objective of this research consists in analysing and contrasting the forms of understanding, organizing and practicing Work in these experiences; and contrasting theory with the practice. Six paradigmatic cases in the Basque context which belong to different economic sectors and networks will be analysed and compared: Fagor Arrasate (Mondragon Corporation – industry), Urtxintxa Eskola (Ner Group – education), Fiare Ethical Banking (REAS – finances), Hiritik At (OlatuKoop – service sector) and Laborantza Ganbara (Vía Campesina – agriculture). The theoretical framework and analytical tools used for the analysis of these concrete experiences will be presented in this paper.

Listening against Policescape: Towards the Sonic Commons

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In this paper I aim to locate everyday practices of

“listening against” as a way of creating new spaces of commons in the urban. I start with discussing strategies of sonic policing (understood in Rancièrian terms), which I emphasize as a potent vehicle in replicating the patterns of cultural hegemonies. By “sonic policescape” I do not only refer to the wide system of urban sounds (and noises), but also to specific established practices and economies of everyday listening. I particularly discuss how listening is shaped by the omnipresent divide on “public” and “private” spheres which is performed in the capitalist city, by consumeristic ‘horror silentii’ and its particular assault on threshold spaces, and by contemporary technologies of space/time reduction and commodification of space. Thereafter, I locate various strategies of resistance performed individually and collectively which I describe as “listening against”. I discuss the potential of absolute listening (listening to sonic intensities) as de-signifying practice, engaged listening as listening to urban contradictions, and, finally, intervention as listening, whereas listener actively endeavours to reshape the urban sonic fabric. My examples range from everyday commuter cycling to activities of self-organized choirs and anarcho-feminist collectives. As I will emphasize, these practices show that “listening against” is always based in understanding of urban sounds as political acts and in readiness to negotiate the urban space, and therefore it can be considered as everyday revolutionary practice in producing the commons and alternative economies of the everyday. My research has been performed in period 2014-2016 in Belgrade and Vienna and has been theoretically informed by works of Henri Lefebvre, Jacques Rancière and current neo-Marxist debates on the issue of commons.

RN06 | Session 07b Social and Sexual Reproduction and the Political Economy of Healthcare

Debt Economy and Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Rights: A Transnational Feminist Analysis on Turkey, France, and the U.S.

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Expanding financialization and debt economy that characterize the present order of neoliberalism (Berardi, 2012; Lazaratto, 2012) lead to an ever-increasing assault on sexual /reproductive rights of women. Despite the evidence of disastrous effect of globalized neoliberal politics including austerity measures (as in Greece) on reproductive/sexual health, globalization debates continue to take place as if sexuality is completely marginal to political economic processes and with the exceptions of the work of Cooper, Petchesky, Correa, Sen, etc., the effects of the political economy on reproductive health and sexuality are still under-examined in gender studies, women’s health policy and sociology of health. In

order to fill this gap, we are currently conducting a multisite feminist ethnographic research analyzing the effects of neoliberal health restructuring on sexual/reproductive health care and rights in Turkey, France, and the U.S. In this paper, we reveal the various mechanisms of debt economy, such as (1) construction of public debt and dismantling of the public sector, (2) increased bureaucratic hurdles and (3) laws that police women’s bodies that restrict sexual/reproductive health rights of women in France, Turkey and the U.S. Through such transnational analysis, we aim to show the unmaking of European health care and women’s reproductive care, highlighting the links between debt construction and sexuality/ reproduction with the hopes of rethinking (together with Greek scholars and activists) ways of building transnational solidarities for equal and dignified sexual/reproductive care.

Ensuring Social Reproduction Through Exclusion? A Historical-Sociological Analysis of Paid Domestic Work in Spain

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Capitalist societies are structured by the separation of the private and public sphere. While the commodification of unpaid work keeps pulling women into household-related services, it takes place very differently from what materialist feminists as Silvia Federici had demanded in the 1970s: The ‘wages for housework’-campaign sought to shake up capitalist reproduction by including the unpaid work of the proletarian housewife into wage labor. Today, the rising number of domestic employees as well as their poor working conditions are instead sustaining the status quo.

Building on critical feminist political economy, this paper explores the labor relation of domestic workers in Spain from a historical-sociological perspective: Tracing the exclusion of the servant from citizenship since early 19th century, I analyze the interplay of ideological and economic processes in Franquist and post-Franco Spain through archival documents, statistics and interviews gathered in 2015. I elaborate the role of religion, gender ideology, workers’ organization as well as the politics of austerity in the (un-)making of a female working class.

Analyzing paid domestic work in the context of authoritarian neoliberalism today, it shows that the private has long been a site for labor struggles. Today, over 700.000 people work in private households in Spain. Only a third of the workforce is registered, almost half are migrants, and over 90 percent women. Their marginalization within the workforce and labor regulation is legitimated through gendered and racialized institutions. This exclusion ensures the provision of social reproduction within a society in crisis, maintaining the home as foundation of capitalist production.

The Political Economy of Trans-Related Healthcare: The commodification of Trans-bodies between Medical Knowledge and the Global Market

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This paper examines the transnational political economy underpinning the constitution of healthcare regimes addressing gender variance and targeting transgender people. When self-determination is being recognized as a principle for legal gender change, a material analysis of the effects and processes of access to health provisions implies considering three aspects. Firstly, the ways in which maldistribution cohabit with the recognition of multiple trans identities. Secondly, a transnational perspective is paramount, whether we analyse the uneven access to healthcare or the formation of a 'class' of experts (the specialists on transsexual care) that operate in the global market. Thirdly, considering biopower and the relation power-knowledge as market-driven rather than state-driven implies a wider formulation, which intends to expand Foucault's original contribution on the basis of marketized strategies and the commodification of (trans)bodies. Drawing on qualitative fieldwork with trans-people and healthcare professionals in Portugal and the United Kingdom, we argue that the commodification of health at the global level impacted protocols and standards of care. When rights are being gained and laws privilege self-determination, thereby fostering a regime of self-governance of gender identities, the material support to transgender people decreases with neo-liberal capitalism dominating the offer of care for profit. While the State controls still the bureaucracy of gender identity, the transnational market provides the services to transform the gendered body. Consequently, and along class lines, opportunities for expanding a global market of privatized trans medical care filled the gap, reproducing inequality at the expenses of a political economy for social and gender justice.

Understanding the Role of Capital in Turkish Health System Reform

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With a general aim to understand social policy (trans)formations in non-advanced capitalist countries, this paper will focus on the political economy of healthcare reforms with particular reference to the Turkish case. The transformation of social policy agendas worldwide after the 1980s has been one of the important scholarly concerns that seek to understand the neoliberal era. Although there had been different accounts dominating the social policy/welfare state literature before the neoliberal shift, it seems that the impact of the neoliberal

ideology has shifted the discussions at a greater pace. As the scholarly interest in identifying and explaining the differences of welfare systems and then the neoliberal hegemony in the scholarly debates as well as in the policymaking circles propagated through international institutions have upsurged, the systemic explanations have lost their influence. This dominant ideology needs to be challenged both theoretically and ideologically, and social policy/welfare states literature seems to remain an untouched area in this sense.

Inspired by the earlier structural, and mostly Marxist, explanations of welfare systems, this paper will attempt to relink the processes of capital accumulation and social policy (trans)formations. Contrary to the existing literature focusing on the social policy as a relation between state and people, I will conceptualize the social policy (trans)formation processes through capitalist relations led by the deep and complicated relationship between state and capital. As a case study, I will look closer to the not-so-visible relationship between the Turkish health care reform that has mostly been interpreted as the AKP's neo-populist tool and the national and international capitalist groups' motives behind the reformist policies.
RN06 | Session 08a Banking on the Future, Sovereign Debt Crisis and Alternatives

The gendered agency of the ECB and the crisis of the Eurozone

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Critical Political Economy has, recently, paid more attention to gender relations and social reproduction. However, many elements of Waylen's (2006) critique can still be said to be true of much of critical political economy, particularly in the context of the crisis of the Eurozone: while CPE at least (sometimes) talks about gender, it does so overwhelmingly by criticising the gendered effects of austerity, seen as following from a capital accumulation dynamic determined by a (class) structure, while women are cast as its passive victims. When CPE does take account of gendered agency, it is often equated with women's agency and with resistance in general, but fails to paint a more complicated picture.

This paper tries to reverse the conversation by looking at the gendered agency of one of the institutions responsible for the governance before and during the crisis: The ECB. Approaching political economy from an unapologetic cultural angle, the paper seeks to trace the cultural underpinnings of a mode of governance premised on a punitive stability culture, embodied by a central bank – and central bankers – whose claims to independence, neutrality, and vigilance were left unchallenged. While building on work that has stressed the cognitive dimension that neo- and ordoliberal dogmatism played in the setting up of the Maastricht criteria, the paper argues that the masculine performances of central banking provide an important factor in the making of a particular regime of politico-economic governance that proved toxic for

social and gender equality in Europe.

Waylen, G., 2006. You Still Don't Understand: Why Troubled Engagements Continue between Feminists and (Critical) IPE. *Review of International Studies* 32, 145–164.

The bad cop turns good? The IMF and the Greek bailout in Neoliberalism 2.0

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The IMF (and the World Bank) was born as the product of a very innovative piece of institutional architecture. One of its most original features was the separation of the economic from the political and the two domains were object of distinct negotiation processes and conferences. IMF and World Bank, intended to take care of economic and financial matters, were created at Bretton Woods in 1944, and were given an entrepreneurial structure where the power was proportional to contribution ability. As a result, power in the two institutions was concentrated in the hands of some ten countries with the US at the top, endowed with veto power.

Since the 70s, World Bank and IMF were seen as the carrot and the stick of the spreading wave of neoliberalism in the developing world. On the occasion of their 50th anniversary, they have been object of the campaign "50 years is enough", calling for their closure because of the social damage provoked by their operations. In 2006, on the verge of price hikes for raw materials, some of IMF's biggest debtors even reimbursed most of their debts before the term. Now, having a substantial role in the management of the European crisis, IMF shows an apparently softer position compared to its European counterparts. The question this paper will try to answer is: Did the IMF change its stance or it just met with an even more extreme form of neoliberalism?

The political economy of gambling regulation: beneficiaries, stakeholders and conflicts of interest

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Gambling is a multidisciplinary topic that touches a variety of fields from economics to psychology, law and social sciences. As such, it is also an excellent case study of political economy. Gambling generates funds for society either through direct taxation or through special funds. These finances make up about two percent of national budgets in western countries.

This paper will consider the kind of beneficiaries, stakeholders and conflicts of interests that this form of revenue collection creates by discussing the example of France. The discussion is based on qualitative interviews conducted with beneficiaries (n=11) and providers or regulators (n=3). In France, gambling proceeds are distributed to a variety of different beneficiaries: the bulk of proceeds is directed to the

general budget, but recipients also include local governments of casino or race track communities, historical beneficiaries such as charity and sports organisations.

I identify two types of conflicts of interests that arise from the political economy of gambling regulation. First, the state is often both the main beneficiary but also the regulator and provider of gambling, creating a morally problematic situation in which the same actor has to balance between the competing interests of revenue maximisation and consumer protection. Second, beneficiaries other than the state are powerful stakeholders that will want to protect their finances even at the expense of those suffering from gambling problems. This is problematic since many of these organisations have the mission of promoting the 'public good'.

The results of the French case will also be compared to a similar dataset collected in Finland to discuss the role of different national regulations and legislation in possibly accentuating the conflicts of interest.

Leveraging Out of All Proportions: A Genealogy of Contemporary Money-Making, Banking and Debt Finance

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In the wake of the 2007-08 crisis, it has become clear that banks are not really financial intermediaries shifting capital from savers to borrowers. Quite the contrary, through securitisation and shadow banking, they have redistributed net worth from debtors to creditors (the "functionless investors"). What is more puzzling, banks have revealed their true nature as professional debtors: the extent of banks' debt exposure is such that many have been granted (via central bank accommodation) the privilege not to pay for their "sins". Meanwhile, our understanding of banking is torn between two views that seem to be incompatible by nature. According to the first, banks intermediate money through their credit infrastructure but are not themselves able to create new money. By contrast, the second view argues that banks do create money out of nothing in the process of lending their credit. Significantly, despite their contrasts, both views conceptualise banking as the financing of other people. In so doing, they fail to grasp that, like any other capitalist entrepreneur, banks are in the business not really to create and/or intermediate money for the sake of others, but first and foremost to 'make money' for themselves. The paper thus investigates the specificity of modern bank agency in performing (rather than simply enabling) financial practices of money-making. Hence, it outlines a genealogy of bank leverage, which is traced back to early developments in English banking, and puts forward the thesis that modern banks make money as they leverage other people's savings. Banks can indeed treat the money they hold in trust as their equity, and use it as a further lever for their money-making and debt-financing business.

RN06 | Session 08b States of Emergency: Authoritarianism in Turkey

'Army and Political Regime in Turkey'

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This paper argues that the organisation of the military is determined by social and economic relations, and political, juridical, and ideological forms in a given historical context. The transformation of the military can be regarded as a response to and as a result of the changes in relations of production, and thus, class relations and pattern(s) of capital accumulation. Therefore, this paper borrows its theoretical and conceptual framework from Marxism in order to examine the transformation of political regime of Turkey beginning in the 2010s by focusing on the neoliberal-Islamist transformation of the Turkish military.

Beginning in the late-2000s, Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi (Justice and Development Party) has begun to restructure the military both in practice and in the institutional framework in accordance with the authoritarian project of neoliberal-Islamism. In the 2010s, particularly beginning with the failed coup attempt in 2016, the JDP broadened its relative autonomy to religionise/Islamize the organisation of military corresponding to the deepening of organic relations with Gulf capital and favouring of mainly the Islamist bourgeoisie. In the meantime, the JDP dissolved the boundary between coercion and consent regarding its position vis-à-vis the subordinate classes where the military continued to play a significant role. Therefore, this paper argues that the neoliberal-Islamist transformation of military has corresponded to the aim to decisively defeat the subordinate classes while recently displaying the elements of fascism.

From 'Democratisation' to 'Authoritarianism'? Putting Turkey's AKP in its Place

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Turkey has been governed by the political Islamist Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi (AKP - Justice and Development Party) since the 2002 general elections. Conventional approaches to the AKP generally identified the party's first decade in power with democratisation, social and economic reforms and progress. In recent years, however, the AKP government is considered to have taken an 'authoritarian turn' as anti-democratic stance of the government reached inconceivable levels which manifested itself blatantly especially in events like the Gezi Park protests of 2013. As such, the political regime of Turkey is conceptualised as 'competitive authoritarianism', 'illiberal democracy', and 'hybrid regime' by various domestic and international commentators who once supported the AKP. This paper's argument contrasts sharply with the above-

mentioned 'good AKP goes bad' stance. The conventional 'authoritarian turn' approach is class-blind and touches only to the surface; it is descriptive rather than being analytical and dismiss capitalist social relations of production and the 'authoritarian character of neoliberalism' (Bonefeld, 2015; Bruff, 2014) which characterised earlier periods of AKP government as well. The paper rather takes a class-based approach and focuses on state-labour relations. As far as management of labour power is considered, the paper argues that since 2002 the AKP shows a great continuity with the post-1980 military-framed neoliberal authoritarian regime which aimed at 'putting an end to class-based politics'. In line with this approach, the paper analyses the politics of labour restructuring, the AKP's trade union policy, and neoliberal reforms in the labour market in general.

State Restructuring in Turbulent Times

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The history of modern democracy in Turkey embodies various forms of authoritarianism. While the evolution of neoliberal authoritarian state dates back to the 1980s, since 2010, there have been a series of new developments, which eventually culminated in the failed coup attempt in July 2016, and the subsequent declaration of a state of emergency. This paper proceeds from the premise that the state restructuring and the political struggles observed during the state of emergency period, which had been already extended twice since July 2016, may indicate a wholesale transformation in the power bloc. Adopting a relational conceptualisation of the state inspired by Poulantzas, the paper proposes to trace this transformation by analysing the internal contradictions across different fractions of the capital in Turkey. To that end, the paper analyses the substance of the executive decrees issued since July 2016, as well as the formal positions adopted by the associations of different capital fractions in Turkey about the use of state power. A comparative assessment of the responses adopted by different capital fractions on issues such as the proposed regime changes, restrictions on rights and freedoms, and the conduct of economic and foreign policies, are then used to highlight the nature of state restructuring.

Understanding the Term within the Context: What Means Financial Literacy Practices in Turkey?

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The motto of the 21st century is to spend, to consume and to participate social as a consumer. The expected result of this motto is the debt. There are increasing debt levels observed at various levels from state to household and of course to individual. Under this

extreme debt, there are strategies emerged as 'proper ways' to behave. One of these 'proper ways' is a financial literacy. Financial literacy can be summarized as gaining the 'proper' financial skills like spending properly, investing and saving. This paper critically examines books written by Özlem Denizmen who is founder of Association of Financial Literacy and Accession in Turkey. She is one of the outstanding figures who regularly do TV shows, write newspaper column, owns website about the issue. Analyzing her discourse about the financial literacy display what is included and what is excluded. Mainly, the practice of learning of financial literacy excludes the political, social and economic contexts in that individuals embedded. Through the analysis of these books, this paper also tries to underline these contexts and to re-conceptualize the idea of financial literacy in contemporary Turkey.

RN06 | Session 09a The Political Economy of Urban Struggles

From Syntagma to Brussels? A materialist and discursive approach to assess the transnational contestation of austerity

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The contestation of austerity has become an integral function of the European left. While it has achieved no definitive successes against austerity, the left has become a major political presence in various countries by establishing activist networks and gaining electoral support. These struggles remain strongly nation-centered despite the widely recognized need for a combined transnational strategy against the European austerity regime. The reasons for these shortcomings include limited resources, longstanding disputes and the necessity to engage austerity measures on their immediate level of implementation. Additionally, I would argue that comparatively little attention is paid to existing attempts at transnationalization – from international solidarity to supranational institutionalization – thus further enforcing the primacy of national contestation. Critical political economy research needs to find ways to address the developments in this area, since a thorough understanding of their specific nature and trajectory is invaluable to fully discern the formation of counter-hegemony in Europe.

Following seminal researchers like Tarrow (2011) and Flesher Fominaya (2016) I propose combining a materialist perspective on austerity and its contestation with discursive approaches to social movement research. This analytical framework is able to provide a comprehensive analysis of the power relations and dynamics sustaining austerity politics as well as the structures, actors and practices that counter them. This paper seeks to showcase an extended PhD research design based on this framework, which aims to analyze the dynamics and challenges of transnational cooperation between

movements, unions and parties in order to assess their political and strategic cohesion.

Sources:

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Housing on the frontier of uneven development and social struggles on Europe's eastern periphery

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One of the frontiers where reorganizations of accumulation meet social resistance in the present crisis of capitalism is that of housing. Financialized capital is (yet again) redirected towards investment in the built environment, and specifically housing; social struggles arise from the threats this poses to social reproduction. Cities have been pointed out as a prominent arena for the politicization of conflicts between accumulation and social reproduction for long. Although this process unfolds globally, it is concretely articulated in variegated ways on different points of the global economy. Our approach connects insights on the urban frontier to a long-term dynamic view on localized aspects of uneven development, and asks how present conflicts in the field of housing are situated within that context. We discuss the case of present dynamics of the Hungarian housing market and the structuring forces of public policies in this field. We argue that the housing market is an important driver of uneven development on various scales. One such aspect we identify in the dynamics of the urban-rural divide as a local polarization between metropolitan and satellite functions of world-economic integration. We analyze strategic problems of housing movements in Hungary today against the background of structural hierarchies produced through Hungary's long-term integration into global accumulation processes. This approach complements our understanding of the complex field of social forces within which housing conflicts are set, and provides a specific angle on the strategic questions they face as they strive to give political articulation to systemic tensions.

Hyperliberal Capitalism and the Utopia of Exclusion

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Beginning with the writings of John Locke in the 17th century, the possession of private property has remained a central institution of liberal governance, but it requires a deliberate rationing of access that renders capitalist society a 'utopia of exclusion'. In the present, the Utopia of Exclusion has reached new and

altogether more subtle and sinister forms, as is evidenced in the hyperliberal city as an 'Evil Paradise' (Davis and Monk, 2007). 'Evil Paradises' present fantastical monuments to capitalism in gaudy displays of unimaginable wealth whilst simultaneously ignoring a dark side: the increasingly absolute separation between the lives of the haves and the have-nots. This paper therefore aims to critically analyse the manner in which the 'utopia of exclusion' operates in the modern hyperliberal city, from the macro to the micro level, and asks if the technologies that are essential to the seductive power of the utopia of exclusion paradoxically present opportunities to construct alternative, inclusive forms of community. In the final part of the paper, the analysis moves on to critically examine the multiple ways in which the Utopia of Exclusion is being resisted by progressive movements, from the Newham Estate protests in London, through the Slow Cities Movement, and similar contemporary examples from around the world. The paper argues that there is nothing necessarily inevitable or pre-ordained about either the Evil Paradise or the Utopia of Exclusion, but with the rise of new right-wing populist movements that are in many respects a reaction to precisely that sense of exclusion and marginalisation produced by both, enacting progressive solutions will be much more difficult going forward.

The quest for reproduction in urban social movement research: With Silvia Federici towards a self-reproducing movement

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With Caliban and the Witch Federici pins down that not only the dispossession of common lands and the subsequent 'freedom' to sell ones labour on a market (Marx: 'doppeltfreier Lohnarbeiter') have been fundamental for modern capitalism but also the discredit of the figure of the witch: (a woman) who maintained herself detached from both a Feudal or Capitalist 'master' as well as from a man (and family). By shedding light to these 'other' radicals Federici allows us to re-conceptualise today's struggles. Recent urban social movements have made it indisputable that prefigurative politics need to problematise precarisation among the employed, the under-employed, the 'not having the right papers to be employed', the unemployed and so forth. Drawing on anarchist-feminist principals recent occupations and other recent urban social movements have attempted to from a 'common subject' (Federici 2010). At the core of such movement practices is the refusal to separate the productive from reproductive processes or the aim towards what Federici called 'a self-reproducing movement'. While current urban social movements tackle multiple crises in the spheres of production and reproduction at once, they are still widely measured by policy influence, mass mobilization and campaigning work rather than outcomes of everyday reproductive practices,

processes of politicisation and solidarity building. Through the methodological consideration of a queer-feminist critique it becomes possible to uncover, discuss and contextualise unfitting dichotomous categorisations that limit our current understanding of social movements and the spaces in and through which they prefigure alternatives. I want to discuss the above by way of preliminary insights to my fieldwork in Hamburg on spaces of commoning.

The Historical Roots of Urban Overproduction in Spain

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This paper explores the long-term causes of urban overproduction in Spain in order to understand the Spanish path into the Euro Crisis. Most critical political economists group the crises of the European South under the scope of a single crash detonated by the structural imbalances of the Eurozone. In doing so, they give causal primacy to exogenous factors and explain away the particularities of each case. However, these particularities are often no small detail: the enormous expansion in urban development that crashed the Spanish economy was a feature without parallel in the Portuguese, Italian or Greek crises. Contra exogenous perspectives of the Euro crisis, this paper historicises the long-term patterns of urban speculation in Spain to argue that the Spanish crash was in fact the outcome of a slow institutional maturation that is historically specific. This hopes to contribute to a broad discussion about the role of history in political economy and our understanding of social change

RN06 | Session 11a Global Trumpism - The Resurgence of Fascism?

The Public, the Mass Media, and Inequality: The Prospects for Resistance in the Trump Era

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President Donald Trump promises to represent ordinary people. Yet his administration and his congressional allies have already signaled their intention to enact large tax cuts that would disproportionately benefit the wealthiest Americans. In this paper, I explore the relative influence of ordinary citizens, social movements, business interests and government officials over the mass media and political outcomes. The emergence of Occupy Wall Street generated increased attention to inequality and progressive taxes in 2011 and 2012, but President Obama also adopted inequality as an issue in his campaign for reelection. So it is difficult to determine the relative impact of social mobilization or official action in that instance. The inauguration of the Trump administration may provide a clearer test. Public

support for higher taxes on the wealthy remains strong and conflicts with the policy goals of the political class. I will record every reference to taxes in the New York Times during the first months of the Trump administration, collect all sources expressing an opinion on taxes, and determine the degree to which the Times favors ordinary citizens, social movements, business figures or government officials. This study should indicate whether public views are more likely to be reported when they are represented by social movements or when they are consistent with elite preferences and interests. It should illuminate the democratic possibilities for ordinary citizens, and identify the actors who exert political influence through the mass media in general and in the more hostile environment represented by the Trump administration in particular.

The return of the national imperialist state

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The ultimate political consequence of the great financial crisis is the retreat into and renewal of the national imperialist state, centred around an authoritarian-nationalist project. But this 'return of the state' that was never absent is deeply embedded into the neoliberal form of today's global capitalism. It caters to working class interests of its citizens to some bigger extent (or at least promises to do so); but this remains largely a symbolic gesture. This Talmi interpellation of the national proletariat – not much unlike classical fascism – is accompanied by a profound political weakness and instability of these regimes. Not only are they haunted by their promises of welfare and employment, they also are confronted with deeply divided and fragmented state apparatuses in which different state agencies pursue radically different strategies. This goes far beyond the institutional chaos that reigned over the classic German fascism in the 1930s and 1940s with its sprawling multiplicity of state and para-state agencies, and is also completely different from the usual competition between different corporate factions that expresses itself in some extent of elite fragmentation in liberal democracies.

What is Neoliberal about Neoliberal Policing?

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Militarisation, privatisation, tactics like stop-and-frisk and broken-windows-policing--the police appear increasingly authoritarian. Not least the cases of fatal police violence against black people and the policing of the ensuing protests in cities like Ferguson in the United States brought the topic in the middle of the public debate. Summing up recent policing transformations from increased militarisation, via a more important role for private police actors to a

certain focus on the policing of poor and minority communities, the term "neoliberal policing" has found its way into both public debate and academic contributions. However, what does it mean? What is distinctive about neoliberal policing, what distinguishes it from styles of (authoritarian) policing in the past? What is the role of policing under neoliberalism?

Drawing on political economy, sociology and criminology, this paper explores the novelty of "neoliberal policing" by putting recent transformations of police into both historical and theoretical perspective. Employing a range of authors like Neocleous, Wacquant, and Bruff, the relation between the neoliberal state and policing is analysed, claiming that policing is essential for the shaping of the neoliberal society. However, neoliberal policing must not be seen as utterly new but as based on rediscovered policing styles of the past.

Massaging Capitalism: the US Right and its Political Resurgence.

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The events of November 8th, 2016 gave rise to a spectacular outcry of shock and dismay around the world. How could the US electorate bring to office a candidate so blatantly misogynistic, spiteful and politically corrosive? The turn of the Republican Party towards a demagogic figure must be placed within a political economy of the right as a space of 'resistance'. This paper seeks to explore both the contradictions inherent in the right's 'resistance' to contemporary US political trajectories, as well as the strategic aims of those who foment this 'resistance'. Since the backlash of Tea Party activists in the first term of the Obama Administration, scholars have been dissecting the motivations and authenticity of the right's most assertive groups, assessing their impact nationwide while also trying to ascertain their exact goals. This impact has been consistently downplayed and, at times, pronounced dead -- prognostications that now seem to have been unwise. Charlie Post has argued that the hard right in the US, in fact, now fills the progressive space that the Democratic Party has long since abandoned, which has bolstered their success in a way that also mystifies the Republican establishment. Nonetheless, the paper will explore how this 'progressive' movement has been nurtured along the way, strategically utilized by those seeking an austere policy agenda that promotes an less obstructed path for capital in the US political scene. That the GOP may have got more than it bargained for in this electoral round is a secondary point -- the right wing resurgence will continue to be harnessed for the purpose of transforming the US political terrain in ways that are more conducive to enhanced accumulation.

RN07 - Sociology of Culture

RN07 | Session 01a Sociology of Culture General Session I

Where is the Joyful Society? Community and the Return of the Uncanny

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"Vrolijk Gezelschap", a painting by Jan Steen, can be deployed to illustrate "pre-modern sociality". As a signature hallmark of Jan Steen, it creates an ambience of chaos, noise, diversity and an absence of authority, order and sense of purpose. This stands in sharp contrast to Durkheim's sketches of the organic solidarity that is required to support the functionally differentiated constitution of modern, industrial nation states and which formed the basis of Parsons' conception of the evolution of society. Vergesellschaftung (a term Simmel deployed to describe the process of the unfolding of society) seems to be equated with the erosion of enjoyment, perhaps only to be replaced by a spectacle of entertainment, organized by the culture industries. In this paper, I reflect on the concept of joy, an affect that – unlike hope and fear – seems to be missing from contemporary sociological reflections on, for example, political culture. As from the start of the discipline, there have always been sociologists who have been critical of Vergesellschaftung in favour of more "cozy" concepts such as "community", I will also consider the issue of "joy" as an affective charge of "communitas" and reflect on the pleasures (rather than joys) of repressing the strangeness within that are always part of this and seem to erupt with the catharsis of self-assertive identity politics. I discuss an example of contemporary "right wing populism" in Europe in the light of Freud's concept of the uncanny with an aim to sociologize this as the antithesis of the joyful society.

Follow the Secret: Scandal as Social Form and Cultural Object

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How should the sociologist read a scandal? Scandals are not aberrant events, but rather ubiquitous ones; whether routine or sensational, they animate social interaction and cultural emergence. Society is only possible, according to Georg Simmel, because

individuals exist simultaneously within it and without it. This premise implies that secrecy is one of the omnipresent forms constitutive of social life. As Edward Shils argues, this form itself creates some degree of fascination independent of content. And as Shils's student Erving Goffman details in his landmark description of "the presentation of self in everyday life" (in many respects, an elaboration of Simmel's essay "Secrecy and the Secret Society"), secrecy thus motivates the dramaturgy of everyday life, in which members of competing "teams" collude "backstage" to orchestrate the "frontstage" performances designed to protect their own secrets and expose those of others; indeed it is this process that describes the boundaries of the respective teams and helps create social identity. This dramaturgy is the stuff of scandal, which is therefore itself a universal form of social life. The scandal unfolds according to what Marshall Sahlins terms "the structure of the conjuncture," along the fault-lines of social change and cultural emergence. The key to comprehending a scandal, as a number of case studies will suggest, rests in underlying social tensions and competing cultural frames.

More Than a Product: Strengthening Literature in Sociological Analysis

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Literature is more than a reflection of social structure. Literary texts communicate emotions to the reader by means of their aesthetical function. Demonstrating the importance of aesthetics in the sociological analysis of literature, (1) I summarize the historical development of social knowledge which is usually referred to as "sociology of literature". (2) I discuss the uses and limits of the dominant Bourdieusian approach towards literature. (3) Building on the strong program of cultural sociology, I provide an outline of the concept of iconicity and the phenomenology of reading to sketch a novel approach in the sociology of literature, which is explanatorily powerful, but also sensitive to meaning structures as well as the reading experience of literary texts. In the final chapter, (4) I demonstrate this approach in analyzing the novel *Sister* by Czech writer Jáchym Topol, a literary reflection on (and not just of) the Velvet Revolution.

RN07 | Session 02a Sociology of Culture General Session II

Irrational basis of rational consideration about the god's divinity. Dionysiac source of modern philosophy and study.

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In today's western society irrational element is

becoming to supersede in behalf of ethics and rational reflection on the world. Even in the field of religion there is a phenomenon of its reduction to the meaning of ethics or dogma as a compilation of beliefs, depriving the group of believers of their creative and community dimension.

Because what is irrational seems to be not only valueless but it is also opposing rationality. The study of ancient Greece culture demonstrates the fallaciousness of the thesis. I affirm that rationality is rooted in irrational sources.

This article exhibits that the Dionysiac religion represents the base of philosophy interpreted as a rational reflexion on the world and divinity. The basis of holistic thought (idea) about the world, knowledge about the deathless and godlike character of the human soul is irrational religious experience existing in rituals and religious service. The Dionysiac religious is neither homogeneous nor unequivocal but therefore it gives the rise to Orphism as well as Apollonian religion. The fulcrum of the beliefs collection is the conviction about the omnipotent god and his dominance, cyclicity of appearances and at the same time permanence of that deathless, the most substantial element which can be linked to the god's divinity.

In the present work I have made use of the K. Krerenyi research. He published the issues relevant to Dionysus cult and sketched the nature of this polymorphic god, identity with the endless form of life that is zoe, in his work "Dionysus".

Consistent image relating to the beliefs and the cult of Dionysus we can find in the works of Dodds, Rohde, W. Otto, Elied, Seaford, Detenne, Burkert.

Theatre and social and cultural theory – exploring elective affinities anew

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Sociology has long been fascinated by affinities between theatre and the social life it purports to study. Some of the finest theoretical tools and analyses of the discipline have emerged from this at times metaphorical, at times structural, resonance. But whilst they made use of the theatrical toolbox, theories of the dramatization and of the dramaturgy of social life do not analyse the specificity of theatre. In this paper I review and document the status of theatre in two recent such constructions, as aesthetic instance of 'crystallisation' of a more general 'cultural pragmatics' (Alexander); or as vehicle for connections that we miss in 'real life' (Latour). The paper is a contribution to a broader attempt at theorising domains of culture and the arts as having their own logic of organisation of their 'matter'. Starting from the Weberian idea that affinities can only relate domains with identified immanent logics, I seek to unravel such logics for specific theatrical configurations. This allows me to explore affinities between typification, the staging of stances and conflict, which characterise certain theatrical configurations, and a Weberian

conception of social science, as topographic mapping for subjectivation and the conduct of life. Alain Badiou asks: where does an immanentist conception of art (alongside love, science, and politics) leave philosophy? The same should perhaps be asked of social and cultural theory, if we are to reinvigorate its take on the contemporary world and its contribution to forming human beings taking transformative stances, rather than competent technicians.

Crisis of duration, subjectivity and 'new individualism'

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Among the many challenges sociological knowledge faces in the new century, there is undoubtedly the loss of centrality of the dimension of duration in social life, a process connected to the depth and intensity of the processes of change that we observe on a global scale. The redefinition of social time, which this loss refers to, has powerful repercussions on public life, relations with politics, and also, jointly, with biographical construction, the expression of identity, forms of solidarity and social bonds. The 'crisis of duration', while it critically interrogates the conceptual network with which we have analysed social integration, founded on the central role of social institutions as mediators between the individual and society, also requires a rethinking of the forms of sociological imagination that we have inherited from the last century. In this new framework, how can we put everyday life and history, subjectivities on the one side and democracy and justice on the other, into relation? In my opinion, a reflection on contemporary redefinitions of the concept of individualism can contribute to re-strengthen the sociological imagination and critical thought. The central issue becomes the following: is it possible to rethink contemporary individualism not only as an expression of privatism, but also as fruit of the redefinition of the relationship between the present and future, between subjectivities and institutions? The presentation will face these questions, underlining how 'new individualism' can also be bearer of dynamics able to promote critical subjectivity and ethics of personal responsibility.

Legitimization, Popularization and the Transformation of Cultural Hierarchies in European Newspaper Culture Sections, 1960–2010

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The paper summarizes and reflects on some of the main results of a large-scale research project exploring the ways in which cultural classifications and hierarchies have changed from 1960 to 2010. Have the old distinctions between 'high' and 'low' dwindled and lead us into a more de-hierarchized, democratized and tolerant culture? The project tackles these questions through the lens of a specific institution in the field of cultural production – the culture sections in European quality newspapers – over the last fifty years, covering wide geographical variety. The newspapers included in the study range from two Nordic countries (Finland, Sweden) to two large Western European countries (France, the UK) and finally to two Mediterranean countries (Spain, Turkey). The newspapers are examined by systematic content analysis, both quantitative and qualitative. The analyses focus on the supposed trend toward increased heterogeneity of the cultural content, the rise of popular culture and the corresponding decline of traditional highbrow culture. Moreover, special attention is paid on the ways in which aesthetic, commercial and political valuations are intertwined in cultural coverage and how the relationships among these evaluative principles have changed. The results substantiate and add to the previous knowledge on the post-1960s cultural change, which essentially can be conceptualized as two simultaneous processes of 'openings' of culture: the legitimization of popular culture and the popularization of traditional legitimate culture.

RN07 | Session 03a Cultural Practices I

Are People Omnivorous or Univorous in Cultural Activities? : Quantitative Analyses

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This paper examines whether people consume cultures in an omnivorous way or univorous way. According to DBO theory of analytical sociology, people desire (D) to act with a certain belief (B) under an objective constraint of opportunity (O). So, we hypothesize that people are more likely to be cultural omnivores when they believe that they have freedom to consume cultures and have enough high income. Using SSP 2015 data in Japan, we measure cultural omnivorousness by a geometric mean of high and middle cultures activities (subsample 2,769 respondents). We found (1) by the distribution, 52.5 % of them were omnivores. (2) By main effects of education and income in regression analyses, higher status promoted cultural omnivorousness. (3) By interaction effects of subjective freedom and income, coexistence of belief and opportunity promoted cultural omnivorousness. Therefore, cultural activities are not exclusive as Bourdieu argues. Analytical sociology enables us to clearly incorporate roles of belief in cultural activities.

Camel Wrestling: Actors, Relationships and Practices

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This paper intends to discuss the social relations produced by traditional camel wrestling on the western coast of Turkey. A social environment is being constructed by the geography where the camel wrestling is held, by the actors involved, and the practices in the wrestling. Within this field, cultural practices and social relations contribute also to the formation of cultural capital by being inherited from generation to generation.

Camel wrestling, which leads both the actors and the groups formed by these actors come together in this capital transfer, makes it possible to observe and understand these social relations rather than merely being a struggle for superiority between the two camels. Here, actors gain identity and status through their involvement in this wrestling. On the other hand, this identity and status, which the actor has acquired, reproduce themselves as a source of solidarity and prestige within the group. These generated relationships are also inherited from generation to generation.

In this study, the relationships that camel wrestling produced are tried to be analyzed from a Bourdieuan perspective. Camel wrestling, which has its own set of rules and generated social relationships, can be regarded as a transfer of capital also by virtue of its character that it is inherited from generation to generation. Theoretically camel wrestling, which will be analyzed by Bourdieu's conceptual framework, will also be supported by ethnographic data obtained from field research. This ethnographic data were obtained from in-depth interviews and participant observations conducted between January 2015 and June 2016 with the actors following camel husbandry and camel wrestling in Çanakkale, Balıkesir, İzmir, Manisa, Aydın, Muğla, Denizli and Antalya on the western coasts of Turkey, where camel wrestling has been held.

Dearest Spanish timetable. Proposals for a rhythm change

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A timetable is an instrument that articulates a society. It serves to link some activities with others, setting the rhythm of daily life. It offers the possibility to repeat regularly activities. It offers the possibility of sharing activities. A schedule is essentially necessary to regulate the coexistence, to establish an order in the daily life of the citizens.

In Spain, once again, the public debate on the change of schedules has begun. There is significant resistance to change, but it is not clear why. In this

paper we are going to question some of the premises on which this debate is based in order to reflect on the modification of the timetable in Spain.

The supporters of a necessary change in the schedule argue that: Europe has a working schedule of 9 to 5; The working day in Spain is mostly “jornada partida”; Spaniards spend more time than Europeans eating; The Spaniards want a change of working day; There is a positive relationship between low Spanish productivity and working hours. Some of these premises are false, as we shall see. To demonstrate this, we used the data of the Center for Time Use Research (Oxford University), dedicated to the homogenization of time use surveys of different countries. We will expand this information with data from INE. The work constitutes a modest approximation to the processes of social institutionalization of the schedules and, therefore, of the time.

On the edges of the field: independent publishing in the 21st Century

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A few years ago, some predicted the ‘death of the book’ and others predicted the total dominance of transnational corporations in publishing. Research demonstrates that neither of these prognostications has proven to be true. Drawing on semi-structured interviews and publicly available secondary data, this paper contributes to debates about the state of play in the subfield of independent publishing by focussing on the contexts within which publishers operate and the value-judgements they make. How do independent publishers reconcile commercial and artistic imperatives? How do they decide which books to publish? On what basis do they make their value judgements? These questions and others will be addressed in the course of this paper, which draws attention to a relatively under-researched area of cultural production that is flourishing and yet never loses its sense of vulnerability.

RN07 | Session 04a Cultural Practices II

Sensory-consumer culture of capitalist society.

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Sensory-consumer culture is a way of existence of the market of intellectual production (ie the organized forms of production and transmission of spiritual values), not the culture itself with its high humanistic ideals. Sensory-consumer culture has a certain effect on the everyday human world, formed by its value system, needs, tastes, etc. The role of this type of culture in people's daily lives become increasingly significant, and in the current circumstances it becomes the main supplier of normative values of behavior, thus affecting all sectors of society, including

the elite.

Creative Industries Policy in Taiwan: After the Neoliberal Reform

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This article argues that neoliberal reform has generally failed to promote the public interest in cultural and creative industries policy-making in Taiwan. Creative economy has heavily influenced the development of cultural policy discourse. Particularly, Taiwanese government was to embark on a major cultural policy shift towards neoliberalism after concluding that its adoption of ‘creative industries’ policy from Britain in 2002 had failed to reform the structure of media and cultural industries. Neoliberalism, global capitalism and the profitable growth of global cultural industries gradually penetrated the direction of cultural policy in Taiwan. The imbalance of priorities in cultural policies has been linked to the chronic short-termism of cultural governance. The huge public sums into the expansion of creative industries sector in the last decade as a trajectory of neoliberalisation in Taiwan. It illustrates that the creative industries policy-thought has neoliberalised and been embodied in three salient characteristics about the privatisation of public space, the financialisation of public subsidy & investment, and the commercialisation of higher education. The three main problems clearly demonstrate that private capital investment in the public sector, without long-term planning to foster talent, is inefficient. This paper is divided into three main sections which address the three neoliberal results. Finally, the article briefly attempts to show how we might develop new perspectives for evidence-informed policymaking and the wider public interest.

Seeing justice being done? Courtroom broadcasting, transparency, and public participation

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“Not only must justice be done; it must be seen to be done.” This aphorism, attributed to Lord Chief Justice Hewart, has lately been revived in support of a set of legislative changes across England and Wales that mark a historic shift in the public's relation to justice and the media's access to the courtroom. The government hopes that the broadcasting of footage from trials and appeals, enabled by rescinding the long-time ban on cameras in the courtroom, will increase the visibility of legal proceedings and, in turn, improve public trust and understanding. This is an untested ambition. Encouraged by news corporations, the government has embarked on a path towards the filming of criminal trials with little more than a hypothesis about the effects on public confidence. Drawing upon findings from an audiovisual analysis of courtroom footage and focus groups with members of

the public, this paper considers what the introduction of courtroom broading tells us about the operation and meaning of justice, transparency, and public participation in the legal realms of twenty-first century liberal democracies. As part of this, the paper considers whether video footage transforms the courtroom into technocratic sites of process or, by contrast, performative arenas where justice is enacted. A tension between these aspects — technocratic vs performative — has long existed, but the introduction of courtroom filming brings it into sharp focus and gives an urgency to the question of how justice should be “seen to be done”.

Cultural Production by the Second-generation Entrepreneurs in China

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This paper analyzes the cultural production of the second-generation entrepreneurs in China. Social reproduction theorists often depicted social processes during which a better-off class reproduces itself through transmitting economic, social and cultural capital from one generation to the next. The younger generation tries hard to master the “tricks of the trade” and aspires to live up to the standards of their privileged class. Yet the cultural endeavor of the second-generation entrepreneurs in China is completely different. All they want is to be different from their parents, despite the fact that their ambition to be different is subsidized by the wealth of their parents, or the fact that their ultimate mission is copy their parents' success. Drawing on qualitative data collected from interviews with second-generation entrepreneurs in China, I argue that it is exactly because the second-generation Chinese entrepreneurs choose to produce a culture of their own instead of reproducing the culture of their parents' generation, they may stand a chance of reproducing the social status and economic prosperity of their class, given the specific social and economic conditions of the Chinese society. Drawing on Paul Willis's concept of cultural production, I explore cultural production by the second-generation entrepreneurs as on the one hand a creative, dynamic and contested process, and on the other an important reproductive mechanism.

RN07 | Session 05a Cultural Practices III

Targets of Internet Jokes in Post-socialist Slovenia

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The presentation addresses differences between the jokes told in Slovenia during the period of socialism and jokes shared in Slovenia nowadays. As in all East-European countries, jokes have been very

popular in Slovenia during the socialist era and also have had clear targets (politicians, immigrants etc.). In the decades after the introduction of market economy in 1989 however, the jokes appear to be less important part of everyday life and have more diffuse targets. In order to understand which social groups (if any) are typical targets of contemporary Slovenian jokes and how are these targets connected to relations of power in society, an analysis of sample of 250 jokes published by five most popular Slovenian Facebook groups has been conducted. The analysis has proved that targets of recent Slovenian jokes are indeed very diverse, which could be taken as an indicator of the fact that in capitalism, sources of existential anxieties are less visible and are therefore in popular discourses projected into many social groups.

Is Western charm still in power? Changing image of the foreign goods in Poland since the 1970s.

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It's almost a sociological “cliché” to state that irrepressible circulation of things (products or commodities) causes unification. On the other hand, it is also acknowledged that globalization causes some contestation: conscious resistance, different reception, glocalisation, synthesis or contestation. On the everyday level of human life those large processes may be captured in the interaction between people and products. Things and people are on the move – they meet in certain time and space which produces certain meanings. The movement of things shapes human perception of others and the vision of their own identity, as well as strongly influences the structure of dividing the world into categories such as local, global, European, regional, national, Western or Eastern. In my paper I will address the issue of the flow of things and its consequences on people perception. Theoretical problematization of terms such as marginalization, identity, capitalism and cultural value will be based on the research I have been conducting in Poland for over two years, in which I focus on the changing meanings associated with foreign goods in Poland since the 1970s. The environment of a communist country with closed borders serves me as a laboratory for reconstructing the vision of the “other” and “self”. The systemic transformation of the 1989, which enabled the Poles to experience foreign goods, was a background for changing perception and attitudes. Finally, some space will be given to the shape of contemporary encounters of people and foreign things in Poland and their consequences: what do terms like Western, local, foreign or Polish connote?

The Typology of Cultural Participation in South Korea

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Studies on cultural omnivores have focused on consumption activities, largely overlooking cultural production activities. However, consumption and production activities are both essential fields of cultural participation. Through the use of comprehensive data about cultural consumption and production activities, this study attempts to explore patterns of cultural participation in Korea. It also investigates the determinants of these different patterns. Four major findings resulted from the study. First, four different types of cultural participation were derived: omnivorous prosumers, omnivorous consumers, omnivorous producers, and univores. Second, members of the new middle class, with higher educational levels and higher household incomes, are more likely to be omnivorous consumers or omnivorous prosumers. Third, demographic factors such as gender and age also have effects on the patterns of cultural participation in Korea. Lastly, it was revealed that the larger an individual's social network, the greater the probability of being a cultural omnivore of any type. This study contributes to the expansion of the boundaries of prior discussions on cultural omnivores.

Online City Archives: Visualization of Social Histories

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Museums and city archives are important places for considering and remembering a city's and a country's social memory and history. City archives in Turkey are important information and record centers in this manner. In recent years, some city archives turned to online systems. Throughout this process, it became possible to search city histories from different places of the world without any need for going that city.

This study attempts to search some examples of online city archives of Turkey with comparison from different countries' cities and their social affects. With this aim, city archives and museum's social importance will be discussed first. Second, selected online city archives will be analyzed.

RN07 | Session 06a European Identity (and) Politics I

The role of emotions in preserving and sustaining the Latvian cultural tradition the Song and Dance Celebration

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The Song and Dance Celebration is traditional cultural mega-event in Latvia since 1873, based on song and dance practiced by amateur art groups. In 2003 Tradition and Symbolism of the Song and Dance Celebration Process in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania has been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (UNESCO, 2008).

Although the level of participation is satisfactory (in 2013 2.6% of population were involved in art groups), policy makers and researchers are interested to study the preconditions of preserving this tradition in a changing and innovative environment. The motivation of the participants of various art groups is important to preserve the tradition. Previous quantitative and qualitative studies have shown that the most important reason for taking part in this tradition is emotions you can't get anywhere else, (Latvian Academy of Culture 2014) and participants can get positive emotions not only from the Celebration but also from everyday practices of the art groups (Laķe and Vinogradova 2016).

The aim of the research is to establish what is the meaning of emotions in preserving the Song and Dance Celebration tradition. The main research question: what is the connection between positive emotions and various types of art groups and different models of everyday practices they have?

Theoretical foundation is based on the sociology of emotions as well as the idea that positive emotions increases group's solidarity (Turner and Stets 2006). Research is based on quantitative and qualitative methodology, including visual research methods (photo-elicitation and photo documentation).

Changing Public Discourse on Refugees - Tackling Cultural, Structural and Direct Violence

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This proposal aims at resuming the lessons from applied social work with media (participatory video and a blog) which we tried to set up at the Alice Salomon University in Berlin together with students with diverse backgrounds and unattended minor refugees from Afghanistan and Syria. In our project also the teachers have mixed backgrounds, two out of four are also refugees and share the precarity of a life in exile and the confrontation with islamophobia and the growing racism against people of colour with many of their students. Our approach was designed to be participative and to serve as a starting point for a self-managed project and as a frame for research on cultural strategies to counter the spread of different types of violence against the most vulnerable members of a society in a situation of growing societal segregation and exclusion.

During the last year public discourse on unattended minor refugees in Germany rapidly developed into a frame for structural, cultural and consequently also direct violence after reports on crimes committed by

unattended minor refugees. Our analysis of the situation in Germany (and Berlin) will focus on the problems we have encountered in the realization of the project correlating with altered public discourse on asylum seekers in Germany (and Europe) and the acceleration of exclusion in all realms of society. We perceive this as being inherently connected with the increase of cultural, structural and direct violence against so proclaimed „non-citizens“ in a „neoliberalising“ Berlin, Germany and Europe and will elaborate on strategies to subvert the public discourse by self-representation of refugees. This aims at mitigating the violence and establishing an intercultural dialogue instead of othering.

RN07 | Session 07a European Identity (and) Politics II

Does capitalism equal free market plus democracy: a contemporary discourse – Europe and Latvia

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M. Weber's ideas of the development of capitalism are in agreement with K. Marx's description of capitalism. As technologies evolved, the model of economic relationships changed the foundation of social life, which can be seen more than ever nowadays, in the modern era of information technologies, from critics who refer to capitalism as "satanic mills", to "limited democracy".

According to G. Zimmel's description of capitalism, and similar to A. Smith main work on the fundamental principles of a free market society, increasingly a framework of the new era goes missing, in which the moral issues have a crucial role.

In the postcommunist countries, modern capitalism was understood as the union of the free market and liberal democracy. Latvia was one of the first EU countries which was hit hard by the global recession, and the first to implement austerity policies. This triggered migration to economically more advanced countries in Europe. The "drainage" of the labour force out of the new EU member states and the impunity of media, undermined the authority of liberal democracy. Do we live in an era in which capitalism has lost its energy following the second world war and the prevalence of the counterculture in the 1960's?

Does global capitalism's increase in power transform liberal democracy?

This report includes interviews with policy experts in Latvia and a representative of the European Court of Justice to highlight discussions on issues of how to understand modern capitalism.

How to construct a cultural sociology of Brexit in three not so easy steps

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Being a cultural sociologist in the UK today is not much fun. In line with the wider liberal intelligentsia, the cultural sociologist is likely to have voted for the UK to remain in Europe, and the triumph of the Leave campaign seems deeply traumatizing. It is difficult for cultural sociologists to examine the nature and consequences of Brexit in a neutral and distanced fashion, and the time spent on doing cultural sociology might better be spent in punching Brexiteers in the face. However, cultural sociology must seek to advance through adversity and black comedy.

This paper proposes how to create a satisfying cultural sociology of Brexit, which combines analytical rigour with measured political fury, while retaining a cosmopolitan perspective in the midst of the horror – just as Durkheim himself sought to do during WWI. Accordingly inspired, the paper proposes three necessary moves in building a cultural sociology of Brexit.

First, an analysis of the right-wing media framings which successfully defined Brexit as essentially an issue of alleged uncontrollable immigration, and the failure of liberal and left counter-narratives, including the failure to construct as a martyr of Brexit the murdered MP Jo Cox. Second, conceptualization of Brexit as a massive 'de-cosmopolitizing' spurt, of the kind familiar to Elias and Beck, together with the recognition of more hidden dynamics of re-cosmopolitization and the generation of new cosmopolitanisms, including the paradoxical Scottish nationalist variety. Third, the unpicking of the nature of the cultural trauma being experienced by the defeated Remain side in the referendum and by EU citizens who face radical uncertainty in an increasingly neoliberal/neo-fascist UK. Various cheerful points are made about these matters.

Fashion cosmopolitanism and the de-cosmopolitization of European realities

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According to thinkers as diverse as Gabriel Tarde and Ferdinand Tönnies, fashion is an essentially cosmopolitan phenomenon, directing one's pride beyond one's nation. For centuries, fashion systems have been highly cosmopolitan, while also reproducing global inequalities: fashion hubs such as London, Paris and Milan traverse European space while being connected to other global cities, exploit peripheral locations, and influence sartorial choices all across the globe. But as Europe shifts politically rightwards, a major question comes into view that the sociology of fashion and fashion studies urgently need to address: How are 'de-cosmopolitization' processes, where borders are re-drawn, immigrants are demonised, and ethno-nationalism is on the rise, impacting upon and being dealt with the highly cosmopolitan systems and networks of fashion? The question necessitates new combinations of cultural sociology and political sociology, in order to understand how fashion is being restructured in light

of values that it seems opposed to, in terms of both its central structures and the political affiliations and imaginaries of fashion actors.

Two empirical domains are investigated in this light. First, how different social classes in Finland are responding differentially to the perceived cosmopolitanism of fashion at a time when Finnish politics is ever more dominated by right-wing populism. Second, given that Brexit is a major phenomenon of de-cosmopolitization with ramifications for all of Europe, London fashion world's reactions are crucial to examine. Comparing these two cases allows us to consider the ways in which fashion is being affected by anti-cosmopolitan trends of the kind that would be recognised by thinkers such as Norbert Elias and Ulrich Beck.

Exclusion and transgression

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This paper is based on my thesis project on the trajectories of life of a delinquent group of young men. The culture of the group is counter-normative in deeply contradictory forms. It celebrates freedom within desperate limitations, is joyful and immersed in the present while desolate and indifferent about the future, simultaneously creative and destructive, loyal and hostile. While the group-life is bound with strong solidarity, mutual understanding and a voracious appetite for excitement and adventure, an immensely active gleeful resentment against all limitations of the normal society characterize its relations outside.

My focus in this paper is on the cultural logics of exclusion. This relational dynamic seems to begin at an early age by being barred out of 'normal' communities, social routes and forms of affiliation. The shared experiences of exclusion initiate a pursuit for self-determination, rebellion and belonging found in each other and expressed in the group-culture. The cultural response of delinquency towards the prevailing social order leads to ever harsher forms of control, domination and exclusion by the society. Thus the too spirited an approach towards freedom and resistance to subordination lead paradoxically to their exact opposites.

While my point of departure is in the lived experience of the members of the group, I aim to theoretically clarify the cultural logics of delinquency in relation to its social conditions of formation and existence. I argue that these logics, relations and conditions should be understood as deeply enfolded and expressive of a society imbued by very real forms of inequality.

RN07 | Session 08a European Identity (and) Politics III

Social Construction of the Polity: Transformation of Cultural Political Approach in EU – Construction

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This paper makes an elementary research on the relationship between the narrative – construction of EU and its relationship with the German cultural policy.

European Union as a transnational political community dries attention from beyond academic sides. It is usually believed that beyond organizational institutions a political community needs a set of narratives which points to “an ultimate road” in the future. Noticeable enough is that until now, neither does EU have narrative of ultimality, nor does it based merely on handover of the politics to a higher power from national states. Moreover, it appeals on a cultural identity which constructs itself from a “bottom – up” process.

Tracing back to the construction of the cultural policy in German, this paper is convinced that the German cultural political approach is “emerging” the European society. When “Cultural Politic as Social Politic” came into being, a trend of culturalization of the society and the socialization of culture went through. Cultural construction of living community influences and changes the political discourses. The traditional borderlines between politics, society and culture go blurring.

This paper endeavours to trace it on multiplicity of mechanism. Cultural and institutional processes routinise themselves and transform to each other. The transformation of cultural policy approaches begins to express itself on the macro level of narrative construction of the politics.

This paper affords not only a theoretical interdisciplinary contribution both to political and social science. It is not only an unique case-study on that how the policy on culture in narrow sense influences the culture in broad sense, but also a contribution on further theoretical development.

Refugees in Europe: for a sociology of strangeness

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The history of humanity is the history of its displacements and migrations, but also the history of material and symbolic borders separating nations, religions, classes, castes, languages and ethnicities. When social boundaries are erected there are always those who are left out, those who are denied the right of entry and belonging, discriminating members from outsiders. The crisis triggered by the mass influx of war refugees into Europe in recent years leads us to question the figure of the stranger and its ambivalence as discussed by authors such as Georg Simmel, Alfred Schutz or Paul Ricoeur. Their theoretical perspectives on the issue show how strangeness is connected to worldviews and ideologies defined either by cosmopolitan openness (Kantian kosmopolitê) or by identity closure of communities. The current crisis,

rather than showing how refugees are strangers to Europeans and Europeans are strangers to refugees, shows that Europeans are strangers to Europeans for they do not recognize themselves in a community of humanist values. Despite international conventions and a strong heritage regarding human rights assurance, there is a very high risk that Europe will not provide refugee protection, as confirmed by the refusal of some European Union Member-States to accept refugees or the agreement with Turkey to prevent the arrival of these unwanted masses into Europe. Our main purpose is to discuss the construction of the refugee as a stranger in contemporary European imaginary, namely in political discourse and in the media.

Democratization of culture. Democratization of art. Artistic voice of present situation in Europe.

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Artists have active role in nowadays discussion about the situation of Europe. Their artistic statements meet up with juridical, political responses. What is the place of artistic view in present culture. What are the answers for the most rudimental questions of modern art: what does art mean? is art understandable? does the art have the power to change something? Using the Karl Mannheim thesis of the democratization of the culture and Luhmann's system theory, the author is trying to find the role of artistic world in present European situation.

Paradoxes of Identity and Nationalism in the Greek Goth Scene: Germanophiles Greek goths during the "new fiscal German occupation"

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This paper discusses nationalism and the peculiar placing of goths as contemporary Greeks who embody conflicting identity traits. Historical tensions between Greece and Germany are rife. This has been particularly the case during the Greek fiscal crisis, which escalated anti-German feelings among Greeks. Greek goths try to position themselves between Greek anti-German and goth pro-German feelings. On the one hand, as goths they love Germany, but, as current Greeks, they appear to "suffer" from a new German occupation due to austerity measures and the prominent position that Germany holds in the EU. Germany is currently the contemporary 'Mecca' of the European and global goth scene. Simultaneously, Greek goths hold a peripheral position in Greece that creates difficulties in their everyday lives. They also perceive Germany as a goth-friendly country where goths are not marginalised. Additionally, they often stereotype Greek ideas and practices as backward, conservative and in cases, discriminating towards people who differ. Thus, the majority of Greek goths are identified as Germanophiles while they try to

disassociate from Greek conservative practices. At the same time, contradict themselves as they engage with performances branded as 'Greek'.

Therefore, focusing on the contradictions of the embodied practices of Greek goths I will demonstrate how Greek nationalistic narratives oscillate and create paradoxes on their identities; paradoxes which already pre-exist in the Greek identity.

RN07 | Session 09a Austerity and Resistance I

Culture of Austerity, Household Survival Strategies and Revival of Mechanical Solidarity

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Although central concepts of Durkheim's "The Division of Labour in Society" [1893, 1902, 1984] – mechanical and organic solidarity and moral and material density – are rarely found in contemporary research programs – globalization processes, the global economic crisis, and austerity politics have rendered questions of solidarity, anomie, regulation and deregulation, and the mechanisms of social integration highly relevant. A number of authors who have conducted a Durkheimian reading of the globalization processes [see Hirsch, Fiss, Hoel-Green, 2009] pointed out that the factors which Durkheim identified as the influences on moral and material density, have an enormous impact on global social transformations today, but that paradoxically, unlike in XIX century industrial transformations, they lead to revival of mechanical solidarity [see in particular Tiryakian 1994, 2005]. In our work, we follow how the processes on the meso plan [politics and culture of austerity, high unemployment rates, a reduction in the resources available to public institutions and the reduction of welfare benefits in South-East European societies] and the micro plan [the development of various household survival strategies and the creation of informal institutions in the societies of South-East Europe] contribute to the disintegration of these societies (based on organic solidarity) and to a return to the forms of mechanical solidarity, and thus identification with the social networks of kin and symbolic kin and collectives based on shared ethnicity and religion. This article is based on the results of the "Life-Strategies and Survival Strategies of Households and Individuals in South-East European Societies in the Times of Crisis" research (2014 – 2016) and the Horizon 2020 research "Closing the Gap between Formal and Informal Institution in the Balkans" (2016 – 2019).

Precarity, or austerity as life-form

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Precarity has become a key notion in both academic research and political discourses on migrants, creative work and other phenomena. In the paper's first section, we try to encapsulate the main lines in the at once multidimensional and intersectional discourse on precarity since its emergence at the turn of the twenty-first century. By way of empirical illustration we subsequently concentrate on the work and living conditions of contemporary performing artists as prototypical precarious workers and investigate the extent to which different levels of precarity affect them. In doing so, we distinguish relevant aspects related to socio-economic precarity and discuss forms of mental and physical precarity inherent to the performing arts profession. In the concluding section, we relate the observations on performing artists to the more general claims on precarity discussed in the opening chapter.

Symbolic struggles in contemporary Serbia: The interplay of discourses on 'culture', politics and social inequality

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This paper investigates how the complex notion of 'culture' (Williams 1976), due to its polyvalent richness, can serve as a powerful tool in constructing stratificational categories, identities and symbolic boundaries in everyday life (Bourdieu 1984; Lamont 1992), and also as a 'multi-purpose weapon' of symbolic struggles in public discourse (Živković 2011). Whether it signifies manners, sophistication, a longstanding tradition, an expression of collective genius, or engagement with the 'high culture'; it is often used both as descriptive and normative term – something 'We' are affiliated to, while some 'Others' are less or not affiliated at all. Previous research has shown that cultural distinction is one of the most tenacious discursive tools in creating symbolic divisions in contemporary Serbian society (Jansen 2005; Spasić 2006; Simić 2012). Conflicts rooted in different political orientations are routinely intertwined with discourses on culture, constituting political cleavages and the antagonism of two cultural models (a variation on the 'culture wars', between the two discursive 'Serbias'). This type of language of cultural evaluation and exclusion also provides a mode for articulation of resistance to the established social order, however, the one which might undermine solidarity between social actors (not only in Serbia – similar discursive practices were present after 'Brexit' and Trump's victory). It is therefore important to shed light on the symbolic mechanisms through which

socio-economic grievances and political contestations over the failures of political actors to bring about progressive social change are discursively translated into the questions of cultural differences. The elaborate study of symbolic struggles in Serbian media, rooted in van Dijk's critical discourse analysis, was conducted on a sample of daily newspapers and weeklies from 2001 to 2015.

Philosophy against power: Solidarity, resistance, and underground seminars in communist Czechoslovakia

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This paper explores the understudied phenomenon of underground philosophy seminars in Communist Czechoslovakia. Underground seminars emerged after the Communist Party seized power in the country in 1948 and introduced wide purges and restrictions that, among others, targeted the "politically undesirable" university students and staff. Wishing to pursue their intellectual interests, however, former students and lecturers, or those who could not even enrol at university, began meeting clandestinely and continued their discussions of forbidden topics in philosophy and social sciences. The apex of underground seminars came in the 1970s and 80s, during the so-called "normalisation" that followed the quelling of Czechoslovak reform movement by the armies of the Warsaw Pact in 1968. During that time, underground seminars established international contacts and hosted, despite severe police harassment, lectures by dozens of foreign lecturers: among them Jürgen Habermas, Richard Rorty, or Jacques Derrida.

To explain the phenomenon, this paper draws on theoretical resources of Durkheimian cultural sociology. It seeks to understand the seminars as sophisticated rituals that generated mutual solidarity and, generally, contributed to the maintenance of the anti-regime resistance networks. Moreover, the paper refurbishes the Durkheimian sociology of intelligentsia by highlighting the neglected role of content discussed during such rituals. While it maintains that the secretive seminars had been powerfully binding social events as such, the paper argues that the works that were discussed and practices of their interpretation played a crucial role in the constitution of participants' social identity and formation of their understanding of their situation vis-à-vis the repressive regime.

RN07 | Session 10a Austerity and Resistance II**Community as contact zone: the power dynamics of making community and possibilities for resistance on a British council estate**

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The concepts of class and community often collapse

into one another, are used interchangeably and assumed to be synonymous. I began my own research on the formation of class on a British council estate assuming the presence of community. As a contained area of social housing, shaped by housing policies which define need through measures of disadvantage, I conceptualised community as a consequence of 'communal beingness'. In this way, I positioned community as the product of class formation, assuming those who share a material and social position in society will form an affective relation shaped by shared value systems. However, this conceptualisation of community masks the role of power in the formation of what is recognised as the legitimate community.

In this paper, I draw upon post-structural theorisations of identity to explore community as formed in relation to its constitutive outside. The paper theorises community as contact zone as a way of thinking about the processes by which community is produced within moments of negotiation within unequal power dynamics. Despite the explicit asymmetry of power, the moment of contact is a negotiation, a coming together and grappling between different cultural values. Thus, in the moment of contact there is space for the subversion and critique of dominant discourses. This paper explores possibilities of resistance and subversion of dominant representations of the needs of the community, arguing that though agency is bounded by dominant discourses, they may be drawn upon as resources to resist devalued positionings.

Incompetence of orientalism approach for perception of Iran in Qajar Era

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The reportage and travelogue of Westerners describing Iranians and their physical appearance, events, culture, customs (etc.) during Qajar period (1789-1925) often refer as one of the most interesting presentations of national character.

At the heart of this paper lies a critical engagement with the orientalism theory and representation of East –including noble savage/ uncivilized –by Westerners. It sheds light into relations based on religion and religiosity as a significant element of Western's travel writings of Iran. The main question however is how contemporary sociological research about Iran can benefit from re-thinking about orientalism in travel writing from Iran.

Doing Inequality - a cultural approach to understand processes of social inequality

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Within the last decades inequality maintains an everyday experience or rather common known phenomenon of market centered societies. The feeling of the growing inequality in European societies is closely linked to new boundaries and the growing popularity of populism. Hitherto, as well as inequality generates structural differences between classes and therewith classes themselves, there are barely collective forms to cope with (e.g. social movements). If we understand whereby social inequality is (re)produced, maintained or changed in our societies, it becomes possible and even plausible to think about causes and consequences of inequality, which broaden likewise our conceptual scientific and societal understanding. Focusing on the "making" of inequality, the micro social- and actor perspective brings the individual and interaction level in the middle of our investigations. Thus, social inequality, as a „societal reality“, is not a [pre-given] "objective fact", but an "interactional matter of Doing" or even Undoing (Butler 2004; Hirschauer 2014).

Our research asks: Which characteristics on present phenomena of societal changings become visible and understandable according to an actor- and process perspective on inequality?

Finally, we generated a typology of four micro social processes of inequality: categorizing, evaluating, participating and relaying/passing. In our paper we discuss these processes with regard to current empirical based research and concepts as gender differences, institutional power of evaluation, social exclusion, and dissemination of wealth or poverty. Therewith we provide a conceptual and empirical based analytical tool to understand new cultural phenomena under the lense of social inequality.

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RN08 - Disaster, Conflict and Social Crisis

RN08 | Session 01a Disaster, Conflict and Social Crisis (General Session I)

Multilevel governance and good government: A solution for urban poverty in Greece?

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During the recession, a new surge of poverty struck urban areas in Greece. Slower economic growth both at national and local level, as well as the erosion of the welfare state, have contributed to this poverty surge. Moreover, there is a widespread perception that this poverty has become increasingly concentrated in certain neighborhoods, known as “inner city” or “poverty zone”, and that such neighborhoods have mostly become the habitats of homeless, unemployed, immigrants groups and others. This is, of course, the one side of reality in Athens, as the “old poor” have become poorer and stay in poverty for extended periods of time, but at the same time, below the poverty line fall people who had never been there before.

The objective of this paper is (a) to approach methodologically urban poverty, (b) to describe briefly the situation in Greece compared with other EU countries, (c) to report on high-risk groups, (d) to examine whether the urban poverty is affected by the “quality of governance” and (e) to critically examine the question of why the possible policies addressing the phenomenon are not effective.

We use data from EU SILC and from a survey conducted in 2012 with a sample of 800 households of urban population (Athens municipality) in Greece. More precisely, statistical data will be discussed, with a view to focusing on proposals of new social interventions.

Our analysis suggests that the urban “new poor” groups should be recognized as a new target group. Thus active social policy should place emphasis on addressing the needs of this new group.

Gender-based violence and solidarity in times of crises: comparison of contexts of war and natural disasters

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Our objective is to compare the criminogenic potential of crises resulting from war and natural disasters, respectively, as an indicator of a drop in solidarity, in relation to gender-based violence (GBV). Disasters usually lead to the weakening of social control, although some researchers consider this a myth. We will discuss previous research and seminal examples comparatively, and review main hypotheses, frequent myths and theoretical explanations of the rates of GBV in contexts of crises brought about by war and natural disasters. Then we will present results of our University of Zagreb-funded research on social control and deviance in disastrously flooded areas in Croatia in 2014, and compare them to the official data on reported GBV. Our results suggest that the rate of GBV in the context of crisis of solidarity, social control and cohesion brought about by natural disasters do not increase, unlike the rate of GBV in the context of war, which is extremely high. Theoretical explanation of this significant difference is based on studies of war and gender which see, among others, deep structures of patriarchy underlying socialization into gender identities as important factors in the reproduction of militarism. Raping of women is the most frequent form of GBV in war, and is a strategy of enemy feminisation as a form of symbolic domination. Our findings can help (social policy/education) reduce GBV as a global health and development problem that cannot be fully understood out of the context of social structure normativity – gender norms and gender roles, namely, support GBV and often make it tolerable or even invisible.

The Sociological Roots of Europe: Challenges, Prospects and the Way Forward

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The sociological roots of Europe lie deep in the past and present of its development, organization, networks and institutions. The spectrum of practices and patterns of this social order and changes over the previous decades carry ample lessons not only for other regions but for Europe itself. Like a resident of Islamabad finds it unthinkable that South Asia can form an economic union, a Londoner or Parisian of 1918, who survived the Great War, would not relate to the “emphatic idea of Europe”. After World War II the notion of integration of Europe was seen as an “antidote” to the extreme nationalism which had distressed the continent. The European Union thus gradually emerged, comprising almost half a billion citizens, on the basis of shared vision and joint actions to make Europe strong and copiously unified, with a global strategy based on common foreign, security and economic policies.

There are lessons for South Asia in the making of Europe. Instead of zero-sum games reminiscent of pre-Cold War Europe, economic integration of South

Asia can make one-fifth of world's populace its power house. A workable idea is to foster space for inclusive and comprehensive peace, growth, prosperity and equal distribution of wealth. The research paper will focus on the possible pros and discontents of Europe's sociological order from a South Asian perspective and navigate the contemporary course building on strengths and collective role.

Ways of cooperation with Roma migrants from illegal settlements in Poland.

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The phenomenon of migration and challenges in the new hosting country has been often analysed in relation to newcomers arriving from states outside of the European Union. However, in Poland these are the citizens of the EU who face discrimination. Systemic segregation and exclusion of economic Romanian Roma immigrants living in Poland since the 90s caused that this group is deprived of the right to work, health care, welfare and adequate housing.

In Poland only few non-governmental organizations and private persons try to cooperate with members of this community. Very often it means helping them without engaging Romanian Roma in decision-making processes what, in the long term, leads to designing activities that have negative impact on Romanian Roma community and strengthen existing power relations. Roma encampments built from recycled materials represent the most radical forms of collective response to the problem of lack of access to housing. Additionally, their homes are located in hidden areas inaccessible (eg. deserted allotments, wasteland on the outskirts of settlements, etc.), of the fear of aggression attacks.

During the presentation, the authors will conduct critical analysis of existing forms of cooperation with the community of Romanian Roma and the challenges faced by people who want to enter the emancipatory forms of cooperation with Roma immigrants (at the level of bottom-up and systemic projects). Based on the several years experience of cooperation with the Roma community possible fields of cooperation and barriers resulting primarily from the class differences between immigrants and the researchers and activists will be presented. The analysis will be based on the results of the intervention research project conducted at 6 encampments in Poland.

RN08 | Session 02a Disaster, Conflict and Social Crisis (General Session II)

Can referendums face the rise of Euroscepticism in the European Union or can they threaten the process of the EU integration? Grexit versus Brexit.

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The outbreak of the economic crisis in Greece highlighted in an elegant way the crisis of the political system and the lack of confidence in representative institutions. Through a series of research findings (Eurobarometer, Pew Research Center, Public issue etc.), this paper presents the increasing distancing of citizens from the procedures of representation and the general lack of trust by both the Greeks and Europeans in institutions. According to Eurobarometer's data, Greece holds the first position between EU-28 in many of distrust indicators.

Considering the European Union's political and economic predicament in contemporary states, referendums are a very attractive tool used to win the loyalty of voters. The democratic legitimacy of the European Union is being questioned, and moderate governments and their Eurosceptic opposition alike are turning to voters for their own political gain, using referendums as part of their electoral campaigns. Do referendums constitute a substantial way to mobilize citizens to overpass political apathy and the crisis of the Political?

Through a comparative analysis on the referendums in Greece in 2015 and in Great Britain in 2016, the paper attempts to answer the question whether forms of direct democracy, such as referendums, can substitute the lack of trust in representative institutions, particularly regarding European issues, and thus contribute to a better quality of democracy.

The paper argues that given that the two referendums had different goals, each government used the outcome in the most suitable way. In Greece the government ignored the plebiscite, while in Britain the referendum's outcome is going to be implemented. A pan-European referendum under certain conditions could be an attractive tool for the empowerment of democracy in Europe.

When the catastrophe saves the world. About the positive potential of the nuclear accidents in the context of environment

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Based on the principle of the case studies I would like to examine the narratives and images created in the context of the Chernobyl and Fukushima's catastrophes. By analysing particular cases I would like to investigate how the memory of the catastrophe is created and how these events have an impact on the relations between men the (post)catastrophic environments. I would like to state that atomic catastrophe can be treated as a subversive change, which by removing the whole social group from specific territory, causes that spaces catastrophe affected by disasters become the better place for the future generations. In my paper I would like to reflect on the thesis that the catastrophes, especially those related with the atomic energy, have the positive potential in them. You may almost say that the human

disaster is the hope for the future.

Overlapping crises: Euro Maidan protests, regime change and military conflict in Ukraine –effects on social trust and self-identification.

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Big changes began to take place in Ukraine when the EuroMaidan revolt began in November 2013. These included a regime change in February 2014, reforms in governance and anti-corruption measures. Lack of diligence and efficiency to comply with the people's expectations led to increased distrust on institutions. However, the effect of external aggression (occupation of Crimea in March 2014 and Donbass revolt in April 2014) may have counterbalance some of the negative effects of increasing distrust on national institutions and democracy by enhancing internal cohesion and patriotic sentiment.

Data from national-wide survey Ukrainian Society, carried out by the Institute of Sociology of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine since 1992 (sample size 1800 respondents) has allowed us to build time series of variables accounting for attitudes towards government, institutions and self-identity of Ukrainian people and to use specifically designed and tested indicators measuring people's readiness to protest or revolt. Data is representative at regional level.

We have observed that protests, regime change and military occupation are episodes that have significantly altered levels of trust on national institutions, geopolitical orientation, perceptions regarding the functioning of democracy and self-identity of the Ukrainian public.

It is noteworthy that before the crisis period begun, an overall decrease of trust levels on governmental and civic institutions and on fellow countrymen was taken place between 2008 and 2012. After protests, regime change and military occupation occurred, distrust in some institutions accentuated but in other cases the trend completely reversed.

Whilst trust in parliament, government, courts, media and banks has worsened, attitudes towards local authorities, civic organizations, the Army or fellow compatriots have improved.

Cultural mobilities in migration studies: Albanian immigrants in Greece's economic crisis

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In the modern globalized world, the multiple and frequent movements of immigrants, the complicated social networks that create and link two or more countries, the uncertain economic, social and political settings of the states directly affect the lives and future decisions of people pushing us to adopt new theoretical and methodological approaches, which can better grasp their transnational experiences. The

approach of cultural mobilities suggested in this paper addresses the culturally and socially constructed aspect of modern mobilities through the lived experience of the immigrants themselves and studying within the specific social and economic contexts where it occurs. Ethnographer's work is to follow mobile practices of immigrants, adopting a multi-sited approach, in order to capture all of their experience without distinguishing 'here' and 'there' which in modern times seem blurred, due to frequent movements, unforeseen paths and economic instability of countries. The case study of Albanian immigrants who work seasonally in Greece (Corinth) and often move inside the country in order to find work due to the economic crisis and visit several times a year their home to maintain their links with their relatives or other family matters demonstrates that the distinction between country of origin and destination obscured in contemporary times. The mobilities of people affected by the economic and social conditions of countries thus seal the uncertainty of their future plans. These complex circumstances create mobilities; both of them are overlapping notions and must be studied together.

RN08 | Session 03a New Faces of Terrorism in the Contemporary World

Islamist factor impact on local conflicts

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Recent years have seen growing tension between Muslim and Christian communities, among Muslim communities of different branches and political factions within the same community. Members of these factions proclaim their major if not the only objective - enforced establishment of the "Islamic government", "Islamic state."

Such aggression leads to crisis situations escalating into local conflicts with protracted nature which threat to international security.

Russia has not remained aloof from global trends. Since the second half of the 1990s, the active dissemination of various forms of Salafism and Islamism has begun, especially in Chechnya and Dagestan. Polls show that religious extremism is caused by such factors as corruption in the government with its oligarchic character, moral degradation of society, religious illiteracy, social system tribalism and the influence of international Muslim organizations.

The Islamic movement in Russia does not have deep historical roots. It has a diffuse character. But it gradually draws into its orbit, not only the Muslims, but also those who have nothing to do with Islam in their origin, education and culture, spreading to new regions - even where the Muslims represent a small

minority.

The extent of Islamist movement radicalization is determined not so much by domestic but political and military situation in the Middle East, as well as the nature of Russia involvement in these processes.

The whole world community is to consolidate all its efforts today to overcome local and global conflicts on ethnic and religious grounds.

New Modes of Political Violence: The Case of Turkey

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The course of political events in contemporary Turkey evokes a general sense of unsustainability and decadence. While the crisis appears to be multifaceted, as one could trace it in the domain of economy or in the institutional level, what is at stake and what appears to me to be more decisive is that, the emergence of constant threat of different modes of violence that increasingly have an ambiguous relation to politics. Be it implemented by state actors (in its peak razing cities as in the cases of Şırnak, Cizre, and other Kurdish settlements) or non-state actors (as in the cases of attacks targeting civilians intentionally or unintentionally) what seems to be as common is that violence enters the sphere of everyday life, or more precisely networks of life processes, and radically traverses it. This essay attempts to critically analyze the current context prevalent in Turkey on three levels in order to expand upon current political strategies to move from it: Firstly, it focuses on how these new modes of violence operate through examination of the conduct of warfare. Secondly, it raises a question of whether or not this emergence of new modes of political violence correspond to a transition in the modalities of power relations (precisely in the grass-roots levels). And lastly, this essay draws attention to the issue of the production of subjectivities by way of analyzing how power relations operate and resistance emerges through social networks, and also the affective dynamics that are embedded in.

Terror and Community Resilience: Long Term Impact on Community Stability

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Conditions of continuous and extreme threats to lives and property can theoretically lead to a possible breakdown of existing community social structures or, on the contrary, toward enhancing community social cohesiveness. To examine these alternative possibilities, a research strategy was chosen to evaluate the impact of continuous extreme terror attacks on community social life. The study design compared community behaviors prior to ongoing terror attacks with community behaviors after five years of ongoing terror attacks. The study incorporated two Israeli communities formally in and near the Gaza

Strip, based on a random sample of 370 household heads responding to a structured interview questionnaire. Pre-terror behaviors from a national random sample were compared to corresponding behaviors in the communities under terror attacks. Employing a measure of "Community Social Cohesion", a composite of social network densities, levels of risk perceptions and disaster preparedness components, the results pointed toward a general strengthening of community-oriented behaviors. While risk perceptions rose dramatically, reflecting the reality of five years of terror, key measures of social network densities also increased in strength. Interestingly, the levels of preparedness generally declined. These adaptive survival strategies inherent in community based social networks provided proof that even under extreme conditions of constant terror attacks, social capital inherent in the ability to form various informal social network based organizations can, and do, enhance community cohesiveness and ameliorate the reality of annihilation.

RN08 | Session 04a Globalisation, Liberalism and Economic Crisis: Experiencing Social Disasters

Dealing with a business enterprise in Athens during the crisis: the case of beauticians

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This case study concerns a small scale qualitative research conducted during spring and summer of 2016 in the area of Athens. In the context of this work, we focus on the following aspects: exploring incentives and challenges that young beauticians as entrepreneurs face during the current socio-economic crisis at the professional and private spheres, investigating ways and strategies that these professionals use in order to either develop or maintain their business enterprises, studying the dipole of beauticians exercising an entrepreneurial activity classifying to the category of "emotional labour" and women receiving services caring themselves of other people and leaving under similar conditions and finally investigating how they tackle with every day routine in order to meet professional ambitions and personal expectations. Additionally we their current situation as well as entrepreneurial prospects will be assessed. Concluding remarks will concentrate on elucidating prioritization and needs between professional and private spheres whilst we will also concentrate on a number of resilient policy suggestions.

Experiencing multi-dimensional disasters: the case of women notaries in Greece

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The contemporary ever-lasting economic crisis in

Greece disguising the enforcement of neo-liberal transformations in both, the state and the labour market, have created new conditions for the practice of liberal professions as is the case of notaries. It is to be noted that the notary profession has been affected by the over-taxation, the collapse of the construction sector and the legal explosion. These conditions have deteriorated the practice of the notary profession and have annihilated its hitherto enjoyed merits and benefits: the exercise of public functions, authority, reputation, income, prestige.

Qualitative research has shown that notaries are nowadays experiencing an abrupt downward social mobility. Especially for the case of women notaries qualitative data suggest that they are experiencing multi-dimensional disasters in their personal, professional and family lives such as poverisation, derregulation, frustration, de-professionalisation, uncertainty. The scope of the proposed paper is to present and discuss how the violent social transformations - social disasters at the macro-level are reflected on the societal micro-level and are experienced as personal and professional disasters leading the middle social strata to insuperable difficulties and serious problems of social reproduction.

Human costs of the crisis. Ethics of reporting suicide

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Europe is "sleep-walking into a catastrophe". With the outbreak of the financial crisis in Europe the material conditions that underpin much of citizens' everyday lives and well being have dramatically deteriorated. Signs of social disintegration, economic and political polarisation due to mass impoverishment, and construction of new vulnerabilities are the new realities. The human cost of EU institutions policies is seen in the rise in suicides: the agriculture crisis drove hundreds of farmers to suicide largely due to financial pressures arising from a crisis in the agriculture industry, counting 600 in France, 500 in Germany, 400 in Belgium and Italy. Austerity is explicitly stated as the cause of the rise of suicides in Greece, a country historically at the lower end of suicides in the world, such as the public act of suicide by Dimitris Christoulas at Syntagma Square in Athens in 2012.

We interrogate the ethics of established praxis of media in generating- or stifling- a public debate about suicide that medicalises actors as "sick" who must be isolated from society. We explore this silencing process of suicide as political speech, which expresses dissent and is born out of acute social crisis. We situate professional practices of health experts, policymakers and the media against the backdrop of discourses that concern relatively stable, welfare based societies vs. societies of conflict and crisis. We further interrogate the ethics and ideological underpinnings of the dilemmas: protection of society –

from the "sick" body- vs right to information in the public interest.

On being a refugee: The Trauma of Forced Displacement as a Form of Social Disaster

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 The global refugee crisis is notably perceived as primarily a European and Greek crisis. With over 21 million fleeing their countries mostly to escape conflicts and war, this massive phenomenon constitutes a large scale social disaster with global implications. It is perceived as a disaster by the individuals involved, their countries of origin, the receiving societies, the world at large. Although the causes of displacement are complex, the experience of dislocation as a form of disaster is to large extent shaped by a number of physical, and social barriers (i.e. border controls, state policies, active resistance by governments and citizens of host societies). Based on life stories of forcibly displaced individuals in Greece, this paper, analyzes the experience of dislocation and forced livelihood. It explores how individuals assess their current conditions of living in relation to the past, as well as the meaning they assign to the "asylum seeker" or "refugee". Apart from the high death toll, their lives are disrupted in multiple ways. Their narratives reveal a number of losses: loss of loved ones, assets, human and social capital, physical, emotional/psychological health, loss of integrity. Stranded in protracted situations, they become dependent on humanitarian assistance, unable to work, provide proper schooling, and sustain an independent living. With the experience of dislocation defined as a major disaster that has radically transformed their lives, the paper further explores the individuals' perceptions of the causes of their forcible displacement, as well as the ways of coping with the trauma in individual and collective terms.

RN08 | Session 05a Critical Infrastructure Risks and Emergent Responses

Integrative Currents? Electrifying Turkey-EU Relations in Times of Blackout

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After decade-long intense negotiations, Turkey joined the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E) in 2015. Since then, electricity currents roam freely in an expanded European territory that makes up the world's largest electricity market. By sharing transmission codes with each other, ENTSO-E members solidify an electricity union in the wider European region, promising to integrate the peoples, their territories and their

resources in the region that are otherwise divided by political and material barriers. Facilitated by incessant transmission wiring, harmonized electricity current coding, liberalized trade, and integrated financial markets, the synchronization of “Turkish” and “European” electricities followed two major blackouts that were decisive in Turkey's finally joining in the ENTSO-E. Taking as its cue the physical blackout of late March, 2015 that exposed how vulnerable Turkish electricity infrastructure was to oversupply, poor line management, or cyber-attacks and the ever-darkening political blackout that the Turkish-EU membership negotiations are currently undergoing, this paper examines the relationship of material and immaterial infrastructures of electricity generation and transmission to the broader questions of power and integration in the wider European region by honing on the negotiations of power and grid expansion between the centers and peripheries of it.

Joint thinking between emergency management and climate change adaptation projects

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With limited resources and struggles concerning responsibility for disaster risk reduction, it is relevant to explore if climate change adaptation can be more than an expense. In this project we explore how climate change adaptation projects outside larger cities can provide value to local communities in ways that reach further than only flood protection.

This research focuses on the different types of actors, such as municipalities, utility companies, citizens, politicians and emergency management organizations and how they contribute to climate change adaptation measures in local communities. The Danish municipalities have different practices for climate adaption and flood protection projects. Cases in three different Danish municipalities are investigated to identify variations in those practices. We do this by analyzing case studies focusing on dikes – their building, maintenance and administration. Dike building and maintenance are often the center of conflict, grounded in different values connected to local areas. However, insights into those controversies can be a way to gather knowledge about potential improvements of local communities. How can resources spent on this kind of flood protection also have positive impacts, such as improvement of nature, livability, local tourism and business opportunities? Through this research, we aim to spur learning and broader understanding of potential ways to improve the value of climate change adaptation projects outside of cities.

Informal preparedness resources for electricity and ICT breakdowns in Norwegian rural and urban households

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Household preparedness is commonly defined as a households' capability to respond to and manage a potential hazard by having necessary resources, such as family emergency plans, necessary supplies, and information about local emergency response plans, in place. These formal preparedness resources have been a key factor to determine the degree to which a household is prepared for a crisis. Here, we seek to illuminate a more taken for granted part of a households' capability to manage a crisis, their informal preparedness resources that are an integrated part of everyday life. By employing practice theory, we identify both human (formal and embodied knowledge and motivations), material (dwellings, technologies, consumer products) and social (networks of friends, family, neighbours, colleagues) resources. More specifically, we study informal household preparedness for electricity and ICT breakdowns in Norway. The data material consists of 31 interviews (10 in an urban area, 21 in two rural areas) and a representative survey of Norwegian households (N=1005), providing in-depth narratives of coping without infrastructure, and a generalizable overview of preparedness resources. The results indicate that few households have formal preparedness resources at hand. Furthermore, rural households are more concerned about and better prepared for infrastructure breakdowns than urban households who to a larger degree trust other actors to take responsibility. By connecting formal and informal preparedness measures, we enable a fuller picture of how a household would deal with a potential hazard, as well as in what ways they might be vulnerable if a crisis should occur.

Infrastructure Risk and Biography of Artefacts: Multiple Dynamics and Temporalities

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Energy risk and security have become topical matters in Western and international policy discussions; ranging from international climate change mitigation to investment in energy infrastructures to support economic growth and more sustainable energy provisions. As such, ensuring the resilience of more sustainable energy infrastructures against disruptions has become a growing concern for high-level policy makers.

Drawing on interviews, participant observation, and policy analysis, this presentation unpacks the work of the authorities, electricity companies, and lay persons that keeps energy systems from failing and helps them to recover from disruptions if they occur. In-depth social science works have already covered several aspects of these issues: including infrastructure security policy, high reliability organizations, and energy system transitions and

innovations on multiple societal levels. However, among the main challenges in this discussion has been reliance on a single kind of actor, field site, viewpoint, or setting as the main source of information; such as only critical infrastructure protection, middle managers in electricity companies, or citizens experiencing power failures.

To address this tendency to centre analyses on particular actors, the presentation draws from the biography of artefacts perspective, developed at the Universities of Edinburgh and Helsinki. It analyses three important sites in the Finnish electricity infrastructure: history of national infrastructure security, actions in specialized electricity control rooms, and electricity blackouts in households. Data from these sites cover long-term priorities and short-term dynamics of critical infrastructure risk, and include design, maintenance, as well as end use perspectives. The presentation pays specific attention to how the field studies were designed, using existing theoretical and empirical understanding about them, and uncovers how interconnections among these sites can be traced.

RN08 | Session 06a Mass Migration and Refugee Crisis: Trends, Causes and Social Impacts I

The Greek Response to the Mass Influx of M.E. Refugees and Migrants

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The present paper has a fourfold scientific purpose: (1) to describe the trends of in-migration to and out-migration from Greece during the last three years 2014-2016 (2) to describe the response(s) of the Greek government and the Greek population to the mass emergency movement of populations (3) to delineate the main responses and problems of refugees and migrants in Greece and (4) to review the factors, internal (economic, political, civil protection organization etc.) and external (EU countries, conditions in entry countries, bilateral and multilateral agreements etc.) which have aggravated or mitigated the management of the mass influx of refugees/migrants in Greece. For documentation, the author will rely primarily on secondary data, i.e. on the statistics of national organizations (Governmental and NGO), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Amnesty, social scientist analyses and the international/national press. The paper ends with recommendations for mitigating the mass emergency population movements.

Value dominants of migration in a post-conflict situation: on the example of Chechnya and Kosovo

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Migration in history has played a huge role in the

development of new areas, the implementation of economic and cultural exchange. However, migration from conflict areas today is associated with humanitarian injuries, the possibility of various challenges occurrence and risks in the host countries. Subject: comparative analysis of value migration motives in a conflict and post-conflict situation in Chechnya and Kosovo.

Methods: The study used conflict, cultural approaches, methods of quantitative analysis of statistical and sociological indicators.

Result: The social and political tension in the pre-conflict situation in multiethnic regions is perceived differently by different national groups. Some of them are interested in maintaining stability, the other in changing the status of the region. During the armed conflict, there is a mass forced migration of representatives of all ethnic groups in other regions of the country and foreign countries. With the onset of peace, many of them come back, but the problem of restoring of the political, legal institutions, economics, infrastructure, unemployment, corruption, low level of confidence prompts some people to go back, not as war refugees, but as social and economic refugees. It is characteristic that from Chechnya do not want to leave the optimists - 81,5%, pessimists - 54,8%.

Conclusion. The migration during the conflict dominates the value of physical security and post-conflict - values of social, economic and legal security. And so it is important to create security on the territory of the conflict zone, and with the establishment of peace to implement national and international investment projects for economic recovery and job creation, to monitor the strengthening of the legal order, the formation of trusting relationships in the society.

Disaster Management in Times of Crises

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This most recent year has seen an increasing number of persons with refugee status cross national borders into Germany. The associated care of said persons in numerous emergency shelters, first accommodations, or other forms of lodging have presented state, aid and private organisations with extreme challenges. This situation represents the largest care and shelter operation in Germany since the Second World War and hence had to be organised and implemented in an extremely short period of time across all federal territories. Given this widespread nature, there were multiple, and occasionally very different approaches endeavoured by individual federal states, municipalities, and cities in which disaster response units being utilised and working in nearly every place of accommodation for refugees in spite of the fact that states of disaster or emergency were never officially declared. This paper investigates which mechanisms came to bear in selected regions and establishments

and how the contextual relationship between disaster management and the agencies responsible in non-disaster times was negotiated on, and via the various federal levels.

This paper basis its foundation upon expert interviews with central actors in civil protection and disaster management as well an exhaustive document analysis.

Mass displacement to cities and the challenge for urban resilience

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People displaced by conflict and disasters increasingly end up in urban areas, rather than refugee camps. While this trend has many benefits for displaced and local populations alike, the arrival of large numbers of displaced people poses challenges for the host city. National and local governments must take steps to build the resilience of urban systems to be able to absorb migration flows in response to these pressures, now and in the future, in order to minimise harm and maximise benefits for all urban residents.

We present a fresh examination of disasters and conflict-related displacement to cities, from an urban resilience perspective. Our paper is concerned with the very large numbers of people moving out of disaster and conflict affected places, and into urban areas, within national borders or in neighbouring or nearby countries. Given the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, we give special attention to those fleeing conflict in the region.

We explore how different parts of the urban system respond to large influxes of people moving into areas which are often already suffering from inadequate housing, a lack of basic services and insecurity. We discuss the impact of mass displacement on the well being of all urban residents, both new and existing, and set out a options for moving toward a more progressive policy and research agenda on mass displacement to urban areas. This research connects with the emerging ideas regarding the 'right to the city' for displaced populations, and highlights opportunities for cities in making better use of the capacities and skills of new arrivals to promote well being for all residents.

RN08 | Session 07a Mass Migration and Refugee Crisis: Trends, Causes and Social Impacts II

Recognizing Domestic Violence Against Women As Persecution On The Basis Of Membership In A Particular Social Group

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In this paper, it is analyzed whether the refugee claims

based on domestic violence against women can be classified as "membership in a particular social group", which is the fifth protected ground for granting asylum. Domestic violence and gender-based discrimination against women are both serious issues especially in the countries where the attempt of State in order to protect aforementioned women is explicitly insufficient. Lack of proper governmental protection forces these women to flee other countries as a last resort. Women seek asylum from other countries, face with fatal treatment if they are sent back to their home countries. Thus, legal answer to the question of whether domestic violence can be used as tool while determining the borders of a particular social group is required to be find. Under the international conventions, 'asylum' definition is made regardless any gender-based ground. That is why gender-based asylum claims including claims of women who are subjected to domestic violence vary from State to State as this problem is solved within their domestic laws. These different practices regarding same international problem prohibit to obtaining uniform solution. In this paper, approaches of different countries (USA, England, Canada) have been evaluated through comparing ruling of different State Courts. In order to adopt uniform approach toward this issue, domestic violence against women should be recognized as persecution on the basis of membership in a particular social group, especially in cases where the State fails its obligation of protecting women who face with domestic violence. Only by adopting such uniform solution, the supranational objectives of international refugee law can be satisfied.

The Effects of Mass Migration on Urban Life Standards in Turkey

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Mass migration, which caused from a natural or manmade events as social conflicts, can threaten a society or a relatively self-sufficient part of a society with major unwanted consequences. Setting of pre and post preparedness, recovery and development activities have very important roles in reducing the future social and spatial hazard risks on over populated urban areas in short period.

The major concern of this study is to make a critical evaluation of the relations and the role of planning in post migration process by examining the outcomes of previous cases of mass migration events between 1990 and 2017 in Turkey.

By this study, it is exposed that, mass migration from rural to urban areas or from different countries to Turkey are very important for liveability level of cities. It is not going to be sustain liveable cities effectively, unless other criteria such as traditional, socio-cultural, psycho-social, economic, legal and institutional coordination are not taken into consideration systematically.

The Middle East Refugees, Turkish Efforts, and a New Urban Planning Agenda through Public Involvement

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By the end of 2016, more than five million people had been displaced from their homes from conflict in Syria and the vast majority of refugees are hosted in primarily in neighboring countries, and mainly in Turkey. This paper aims to strengthen our understanding of the Middle East Refugees-related formal policies and informal responses to the influx of refugees along with their impacts on urban areas in Turkey, the most affected country of the Mediterranean Region. Scrutinizing international networks and existing projects for the Middle East Refugees in affected Mediterranean cities will enhance the scope of the study. The study will present an analysis of legal framework through general refugee policies and international approaches (projects) showing policy change impacts, in order to highlight the international, national and local level decision making and potential adaptation options of the Middle East Refugees in Turkey. Incentives and barriers to the adaptation of refugees in urban areas in relation to spatial planning efforts will be briefed, including policies associated to settle them. Current planning policies have proven unsatisfactory for either the receiving society or the refugees. A renewal of planning policy by the use of public involvement and participation may suggest a new, progressive opportunity to ensure more tolerated implementation of refugee strategies and urban adaptation programs for the affected Turkish and similar Mediterranean cities.

'Refugee crisis' and global labour relations

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Political mechanisms of legal, social and economic segregation of refugees and migrants have reproduced and deepened existing hierarchies and inequalities in global labour relations. The consequences of these processes strengthened by current, so called, 'refugee crisis', tightening of border regimes, militarisation and closing of Balkan Route, will have a significant impact on future integration policies. One of the fields that require further research is limited access to labour rights of migrants and refugees. Although this phenomenon is experienced by a significant proportion of migrant population, these are the poorest who are also exposed to economic racism.

The presentation will tackle the influence of current migration policies on increasing social and class inequalities between migrants, refugees and European citizens, on the example of Germany and

Turkey. The authors will critically analyse examples of integration policies, especially planned changes in labour law as well as examples of violation of labour rights and exploitation of refugees and migrants in textile factories and industry.

The presentation will be based on interviews with Syrian workers from economically disadvantaged families, conducted in Turkey, Greece and Germany in 2016.

RN08 | Session 08a Vulnerability in Times of Socio-Economic Crisis: Recent Developments, Conceptual Issues and Innovative Approaches

Social resilience in European communities. The construction and testing of a participatory index

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The paper presents the results of the participatory construction and testing of a social resilience index in four communities in three European countries (Italy, Germany and Latvia) involving citizens, nonprofit organizations and public institutions. The social resilience index is composed of three pillars: 1) social vulnerability, 2) social cohesion, 3) the management of the risk management process. For the measurement of social vulnerability and social cohesion we have been used indicators (Eurostat and EuSilk) with reference to the individual situation in the labor, social relations, health, home, family, education. For the risk management process we paid attention to the dimensions of the communication, coordination and stakeholder involvement, the involvement of the population, the training of citizens. The survey was carried out both through on-line questionnaires to stakeholders and citizens either through focus groups with stakeholders. The research results carried out by a joint partnership (University/voluntary organizations in Italy, Germany and Latvia) will highlight a) the relationship between vulnerability, social cohesion and resilience; b) the relationship between social cohesion and management of the risk management process; c) cultural differences in European countries in the approach to risk management process; d) the role of citizen involvement, training and prevention communication in social resilience.

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Resilience – a New Blueprint of Neoliberal Governmentality?

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The current ecological, economic and political crisis can be described as a crisis of capitalist growth ideology. Against this background, risk management is getting more and more important not only on a political level but as a necessary resource of everyday life. It is therefore not by chance that the concept of resilience is gaining more and more importance in policy discourses. At the same time, resilience is promoted as a hopeful and even emancipatory principle for accomplishing the transition to a post-growth society. For visions inspired by a critique of capitalism and growth, the concept of resilience has a certain appeal insofar as it does not aim at material enhancement but system preservation. As such, it seems to have a kind of built-in immunity to the exponential use of resources and the ideology of merit. In my contribution, this assumption is challenged against the background of current theoretical debates about post-democracy and resilience. Given its defining objective of flexible crisis response, the concept of resilience is analysed as a potentially de-politicizing paradigm that favours an alert life-style of permanent vigilance and readjustment of individual behaviour and therefore not only systematically fortifies new hegemonic forms of subjectivity but also contributes to the renewal of neoliberal governmentality.

Social Resilience as a Process based on Multiple Dynamics: Left Behind Family Members' Strategies after Soma (Turkey) Industrial Disaster

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This paper aims to rethink and question resilience paradigms in the case of deadliest industrial disaster in Turkey which happened in a mining field in Soma on May 13, 2014, with 301 dead and 90 injured causing political and social riots in this small Aegean city. One and half year after the disaster, we conducted in-depth interviews with members (wives, daughters and sons) from 25 families who were left behind to understand their strategies and practices. We asked family members' life conditions and experiences before the disaster, the transformation of their life conditions and strategies after the disaster and their future prospects. Manyena's (2006) contribution on the conceptualization of resilience by questioning resilience as an outcome or a process is significant for our study. As Kwok et al. (2016) argue, social, economic and institutional system and conditions are noteworthy to understand the dynamics of community disaster resilience. Socio-cultural

setting, which regards women's agency as a threat to the communal values and norms, limits family members' capacity to deal with the difficulties. Social policies, which do not recognize the human role in disasters and taking the responsibility for action building, may endanger the resilience processes of individuals, families, communities and actions. Family members' high level of socio-economic dependency on their father/husband, loss of resources and increase of social pressure to control their everyday life shape family members' resilience processes by showing the significance of the multiplicity of factors such as self and collective efficacy, social support and trust.

The participation of Children & Young People in Disaster Management: a European view

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CUIDAR- Cultures of Disaster Resilience among children and young people is an ongoing EU-funded project (H2020) involving members from Italy, Greece, Portugal, Spain and the UK. We present here the first results: a scoping review of disaster policy, practice and projects for what they say, or do not say, about children and young people in the partner countries. That information has been complemented with interviews to key informants in each country, and with an additional review of academic and research based literature.

The scoping reveals that although there is a global concern about this issue, particularly under the influence of Sendai (2015) international framework, children and young people's participation in disaster management is still an emergent field in Europe, if compared with other countries such Australia, New Zealand, Japan or the USA. In the five European countries analysed, there is no clear national risk-reduction strategy and despite practitioners and experts deem children and young people's participation to be crucial, our scoping reveals several obstacles (in civil protection and in educational institutions frameworks and practices) for the implementation of children-centred approaches. In general, children and young people are seldom included in the management of disasters as they are mostly considered as a homogeneous and vulnerable group. But a few experiences found point out that they can also have an active role in disasters management: for example, as allies of civil protection (in prevention, preparedness and recovery tasks) or as co-researchers in finding innovative solutions in disaster risk reduction strategies.

RN08 | Session 10a Linking Disaster Research and Conflict Theory

Civil Society and Disaster Resilience in Turkey

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Civil society accumulated considerable knowledge and experience after the 1999 Marmara earthquakes in Turkey regarding emergency help, recovery, reconstruction and risk mitigation. This presentation questions whether this accumulation has contributed to society's resilience locally and nationally, following the Van earthquakes in 2011. The Marmara experience produced significant progress in certain aspects while stayed deficient in others concerning disaster resilient society. This presentation compares Marmara and Van experiences to identify the vital points in civil societal participation in building up resilience, and it discusses the historical-societal circumstances under which, how and to what extent this becomes possible. The comparison is part of a meta-analysis based on 150 texts written in the 2000's on the social aspects of post-disaster efforts over a century in Turkey. The findings indicate that traditional societal-cultural-personal resilience in both cases help manage negative impacts despite economic and political weaknesses, while it indirectly plays a negative role in developing resilience against disasters. The underlying factors include the historical relationships patterned among individuals, society and the state, which affect the autonomies of personality, society, culture, economics and politics; their efficient coordination constituted over antagonistic-agonistic struggles; and the egalitarian-inclusive characteristics of community-based organizations. The literature on civil society's contributions to post-disaster efforts concentrates mainly on the first six months of the Marmara practice; the rest of Marmara experience and its comparison with other cases remain partial, if not missing. This presentation is a contribution to fulfilling this gap.

Which growth model is the "fairest of them all"? Striving for equality and inclusiveness in times of austerity.

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In this paper, we will attempt to shed light on the content of the public debate that accompanies the concepts of growth and social justice in crisis-ridden Greece during the last two years.

Emphasis will be given to the repertoire of ideas invoked and policy measures implemented in various fields by the SYRIZA-led government, whose reference to and use of the "fair growth" term are omnipresent in its public discourse, encompassing an important conceptual and strategic role for said government's policy choices.

First, our contribution will attempt to discern the very

concept of the "fair growth" notion as well as the complex nexus of social justice, economic growth and equality of opportunity through a systematic examination of the "equitable" and "inclusive" growth approaches encountered in literature and research.

Secondly, this conceptual endeavor will be followed by an attempt to identify "fair growth" instances in current Greek public policy. What measures could be considered as promoting "fair growth" and what does it mean in terms of governance and democratic participation?

Thirdly, utilizing theoretical tools introduced and elaborated by the Quality of Government Institute (University of Gothenburg), we will turn to the crucial relationship between quality of government, equality and growth in search of policies enhancing social cohesion.

Finally, in our closing remarks we will conclude with a brief but concise note on the ideological and political framing of the Eurozone crisis. Is there any "window of opportunity" left for pursuing the "fair growth" model, not only within each member-state but also in the context of the EU as a whole?

"We had everything and it belonged to us, and now we just have a bunch of donated stuff!"— Gainers and losers before, during, and after the 2013 flooding in Germany

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Disasters expose previously existing social positions and societal power structures, as well as their dynamic reorganization. According to Bourdieu, social positions and power relations are depending on the individuals' possession of economic, social, cultural, and symbolic capital. We view disasters as social processes characterized by radical changes in the value of specific capitals, which in turn substantially influences the social environment. Through the perspective of those affected by the 2013 flooding in Germany, we analyze these variant positioning processes, the shifting and revaluation of capital, as well as the dynamic positioning of individuals. Additionally, we will present a theoretical model based on work by Bourdieu that, with the help of the revaluation of capital, exemplifies the extent to which the flooding affected individuals. Through qualitative and quantitative research, we demonstrate the emergence of "losers" and "gainers" within the context of the disaster.

We pay particular attention to the conflict between the total loss of previous values, the reconstruction of the material environment, and the subjective perceptions of affected individuals through which the gains and

losses associated with disasters are socially processed.

Are the Nordic Welfare States prepared? Legal obligations and contingency planning of local social services in a disaster context

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The Nordic Welfare states are known for their strong systems of social security and services but little is known about their roles in times of disasters. The aim of the paper is to present conclusions from the research project The Nordic Welfare Watch - in Response to Crisis. It asks whether the local social services have a formal role in the contingency planning of the emergency management systems in the Nordic countries. Few case studies (Cuadra, 2015; Rapeli, 2015; Eydal and Ingimarsdóttir, 2012) have been conducted in the Nordic countries, hence this is the first comparative research project of its kind. Primary data from policy documents and legislation was analysed and compared in order to examine if and how the role of local social services is addressed in the legislation on emergency management systems and social services in the five Nordic countries. Scholars and stakeholders from all the five Nordic countries worked on the project that was led by following scholars, in addition to the authors of the paper: Carin Cuadra, Sweden, Rasmus Dahlberg, Denmark, Bjørn Hvinden, Norway, Merja Rapeli, Finland and Tapio Salonen, Sweden. The conclusions of the project show that the countries in question have chosen different paths when addressing the role of the local social services. In order to fully make use of its potential in the aim of enhancing resilience and decreasing vulnerability both on individual and community level, ways to increase comprehensive collaboration between the countries and the relevant sectors are recommended.

N08 & RN35 | Session 09a JOINT SESSION: The European Refugee Crisis: Information Needs and Information Systems

Between Security and Humanity: Elite and Media Discourse on Refugees and Migrants in Croatia

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From September 2015 to March 2016 over 600 000 refugees crossed the Croatian border, on their way to safety along the Balkan route. It was the greatest humanitarian, social and security challenge since the war in Croatia in the 1990s. This initiated debates about consequences for the stability and the economic sustainability, but also about the impact on the

Croatian national identity and values. This paper identifies discourse on refugees in Croatian society and its development over time. Specifically, it analyzes the discourse on refugees as a political, cultural and security threat. It also assesses the attitudes of political, civil society and religious actors on the public opinion.

The paper uses content analysis of four daily newspapers and one (Catholic) weekly in the September 2015-September 2016 period and, as well as semi-structured interviews with representatives of secular and religious organizations/activists who were active in the field. We explored if there were differences between the secular and religious press reporting, but also whether the media delivered facts about the crisis.

The paper will provide insight into the aspects and dynamics of shaping public opinion through the change of the discourse on refugees and contribute to the understanding of the social context of dealing with refugee and migrant processes.

"Project Immigrants": the Company of Services to the Person of Pescara without frontiers

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The project aims to present the experience of the local ASP (Azienda di Servizi alla Persona) in the management of applicants for international protection. The (literally translated) Company of Services to the Person, in fact, has carved its name in the essence of his mission: Company that focuses its activities on people without any distinction.

The migratory phenomena, which have always been part of human history, today are the inevitable result of the ongoing humanitarian crisis. The current phenomenon of migration is a complex sum of two distinct streams: refugees fleeing war and persecution of any kind, and migrants who voluntarily leave their country in search of better conditions of life.

In this context, the ASP since its inception in 2014 is engaged in the front row in the reception of international refugees in collaboration with the Prefecture of Pescara and the Home Office, welcoming and providing services to foreign people in their facilities.

To migrants who leave their families, their homes and fleeing their country the ASP, as well as offering them a bed, meals, clothing and basic necessities, provides a variety of services for the integration they can be summarized as: a) linguistic and cultural assistance; b) information on immigration rights and duties and status of foreigners; c) assistance for the drafting of an asylum application; d) health care, to be made at the local health centers or general practitioners. That because the ASP considers the understanding of the Italian language and the Italian laws are the keys to a real inclusion and integration of immigrants.

Refugees and unaccompanied minors in Greece: evidence from the field.

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The unprecedented migration flows that Europe has witnessed since the spring of 2015 have become the focus of intense public debate and concern, fuelling social and political tensions across EU member-states. The EU-Turkey agreement has further complicated the lives of nearly 60.000 people entrapped in Greece, among them a considerable number of unaccompanied minors.

The paper will present the findings of the "REHEAL" survey conducted by the National Centre for Social Research in Greece in six refugee camps across the country during the summer of 2016 as well as the results of the "REHEAL-UaM" a pilot study on unaccompanied minors during the same period.

The main goal of the survey was to examine the reasons for fleeing the homeland, evaluation of living conditions in Greece, as well as self-reported health status, health care needs, and discriminative and traumatic experiences of the refugee population residing in the selected camps. REHEAL-UaM was conducted in the shelters of Attica with the use of adolescent depression scales and a questionnaire designed specifically for the pilot by the HRT (Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma)

Refugee Journeys as Catalysts of Transformed Subjectivities

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The paper addresses the recent refugee crisis in Europe, focusing on an underresearched, but vital aspect for the understanding of the complexities involved into the process of refuge. Specifically, the journey the refugees take from a broken context to their destination, in this case Munich/Germany. The main thesis of the paper is that the refugees as they arrive are not an end product to be dealt with. They are a part of a multifaceted process, in which the journey is of paramount importance. It sheds light to the fact that there is no simple justification or causation in the process of the refuge; there are no straightforward approaches in dealing with the consequences of the asylum journey. The main methodological tool is the interview with refugees from reception centers in Munich. Their narrative accounts are essential in examining how they cope, first of all, with trauma and abuse. These, in turn, have a huge impact on what kind of needs, aspirations and future they envisage for themselves. Ultimately, it is about making the transformative experiences of refugees visible. Their articulation is the most importance step for a healthy dialogue with the host community, whether on political, economic or social level. Now more than ever, considering that the debate surrounding the refugee politics in Germany is heated

and instrumentalized by a number of actors according to various political or economic agendas.

Therefore, the figure of the refugee understood within the ambivalences and complexities of their journey comes across as more than a simplistic image of victimhood and vulnerability. It helps contextualize an authentic understanding of refugee experiences and identify the potential they bring to possible refugee policies.

RN09 - Economic Sociology

RN09 | Session 01a Theoretical Perspectives in Economic Sociology

Rationality, Norms, and the Sociological Reconstruction of Economic Theory

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This paper characterizes the interface of economic and sociological theory, focusing on Parsons's analysis of the "problem of order" and on Weber's and Marx's analyses of the emergence of machine capitalism. I demonstrate the consistency of both perfect-information, Arrow-Debreu models and models of competitive markets under machine capitalism with the assumptions of neoclassical theory, most especially the contention that all actors always act rationally, maximize against constraints. I also demonstrate that imperfect-information models and models of capitalist production that are not competitive generate anomalies that manifest certain fallacies within neoclassical theory, especially the contention that we can explain social action successfully if we assume that all actors are instrumentally rational all of the time.

Methodologically, I show that my analyses have consequences for an evaluation of Friedman's contention that the empirical veracity of the assumption of rationality is irrelevant because the predictions that derive from models where rationality is assumed are empirically warranted. These empirical predictions presume other attributes of the "real world," like competitive constraints, that are not always present, and thus that the predictions are often false. We will conclude that the veracity of the assumptions in our models is often crucial to the model's empirical warrantability. Even when the assumption of rationality is justified, it should not be taken a priori; it requires explanation. Actors may conform to a variety of normative orientations, and since the conceptualization of these alternative, positively-stated normative orientations is impossible within utilitarian theory, this suggests that neoclassical theory must be reconstructed sociologically.

Global Political Economy and Grounded Theory

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Empirical research in Global Political Economy (GPE) has proved astonishingly resistant to qualitative research methodologies. It resisted the cultural turn marked by a renaissance of qualitative approaches in many disciplines and subfields in political science (see for an overview Blatter et al. 2007). Even in the very core of the discipline, in International Relations, qualitative methods have become more and more popular (see e.g. Klotz/Prakash 2008). Certainly case studies have dominated Global Political Economy over the recent decades (Odell 2001: 171), but methodological designs based on open field research like anthropological methodologies or Grounded Theory are rare.

This results from the positivist ideas at the core of the discipline which are reflected in its terminology, theorems, and concepts of economy and its articulation with society. Certainly, over the last two decades, these structuralist or even positivist concepts have been theoretically challenged by approaches bridging the gap between economic and cultural patterns, such as the varieties of capitalism approach (Hall/Soskice 2004). And yet, there has not been much progress in using qualitative research not only as a mere tool to acquire information, but as a methodological approach. The proposed paper aims to show that Grounded Theory as a methodology and a method is first of all an excellent tool to avoid structuralist pitfalls in GPE. It allows to capture cultural and societal elements that are habitually overlooked by standard economist approaches. Secondly, GT provides a framework for bridging the micro-macro-gap of GPE approaches. And third, it offers to a certain degree the possibility to reflect on analytic tools shaped by (post)colonial respectively western domination.

The Language of Economists: A Quantitative Textual Analysis of Top Italian Economists' Newspaper Articles in the Crisis Years

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This paper focuses on economists as public intellectuals and their contributions to the public sphere. It aims to produce a quantitative textual analysis of the Italian economists' understanding of the Italian crisis, and their views of what policy makers should do to address it. The corpus is constituted of all newspaper articles written by top 5% Italian economists between 2007 and 2015. The analysis aims to identify dominant themes and axes of discourse. Preliminary findings suggest a remarkable degree of homogeneity in the discourse of Italian top economists. The main culprit of the Italian crisis is the Italian state: bloated, corrupt, and inefficient. The cornerstone of any viable solution is widespread liberalization. Europe is an indispensable external anchor that pushes sluggish domestic actors to shape up. Interestingly, arguments for liberalization often rest

not on efficiency but on equity considerations: a market society is the best way to institutionalize a meritocratic distribution of rewards. Liberalization is presented as a left-wing, progressive project, and opposition to it as self-serving resistance by entrenched interests.

Modeling Institutional Anomie Theory on Individual Level as a Causal Mechanism

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Institutional anomie theory (IAT) was developed to explain deviant behavior. Steven Messner and Richard Rosenfeld argued that deviant behavior can emerge as a result of domination of economy in institutional balance of power. The domination of economy is expressed through processes of 1) accommodation of non-economic social roles to norms and values typical for the economic social institutions, 2) devaluation of non-economical social roles, 3) penetration of values and norms typical for the economy into other, non-economic social institutions. IAT was successfully employed both at macro and micro level analysis of different forms of deviant behavior and such phenomena as e.g. enmity towards minority groups. Nevertheless, IAT is rarely conceptualized as a casual mechanism.

The goal of this paper is to demonstrate that IAT can be conceptualized and successfully operationalized in terms of causal mechanism. I formulate theoretical model of such causal mechanism, and test it against empirical data with structural equation model.

Empirical analyses are based on data from a survey conducted by TNS in December 2016 on a representative sample of Polish population over 15 years of age. The sample size was 1051 respondents. The results show that high levels of marketized mentality (acceptance of norms and values typical for economic social institutions: individualism, universalism of rules, achievement orientation and money fetishism) have strong direct effect on accommodation, devaluation of non-economic social roles and normative disorientation (anomic pursuit of success). Simultaneously, accommodation, devaluation and normative disorientation are independent of each other.

RN09 | Session 01b Sociology of Debt

How do young family households manage nonmarket economic transfers from their parents?

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Based on 28 ethnographic case studies from Warsaw, Poland, this paper offers an empirical study of the

practices of relational work around inter vivos downward transfers of money, gifts, and property from parents to their adult children. Based on multiple home visits, interviews, observations, and financial diaries, this paper tracks the domestic uses of money and finance among young middle-class couples in Warsaw who are starting new households, but do so with significant assistance from their families. All under the age of 35, our interlocutors grew up after the social and economic reforms of 1989 and are now going on their own in social and economic realities that would be unrecognizable to their parents in their youth. Our analysis will explain how young adults match their understanding of social ties with appropriate forms of money and property in context of enduring and rearranged moral frames. We will describe these in terms of moral meanings, distinctions and justifications, and show how money and property is variously qualified as gift, entitlement, loan, compensation, or inheritance by different actors in the family. Case studies fall into two broad categories: (A) repeated, smaller transactions in a short-term cycle, including cash gifts, food or small loans; and (B) large, long-term cycle transactions, including housing or participation in the mortgage. Ethnographic descriptions include wedding preparations, which include expectations of cash gifts to be converted, dowry-like, to mortgage down payment.

Spiralling debt. The time regimes of debt collection

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Over the past years, various authors have established that the notions of debt and time are inherently linked. In its essence, a debt is a quantified promise to pay at some point in the future, which leads some authors to argue that debt closes (e.g. Lazzarato) or conversely continuously reconfigures (e.g. Adkins) the debtor's future.

This contribution will explore another and hitherto neglected role of time in the everyday economic lives of debtors: the specific *time regimes* imposed through debt. To explore this dimension, I will look at the point at which debts at the household level become most tangible: the moment of collection, especially via judicial enforcement. This paper will focus on how debts can grow and 'spiral' out of control when different time regimes clash with one another. Empirically, I will pay close attention to the tools with which time regimes are deployed, such as administrative and calendric punctuality, and pecuniary punishment of deviation from standardised payments.

Pertinent to the topic of this session, this contribution looks at the interconnectedness of time, collection and over-indebtedness. By doing so, I hope to accomplish two things. First, to explore the general relevance of time regimes as technical and power-infused configurations impacting the over-indebted. Second,

but equally important, to help understand how the time regime of debt collection, through its spiralling effects, is a part of the social problem of over-indebtedness.

Life After Debt: a critical analysis of the engagement/non-engagement of debtors with the Insolvency Service of Ireland

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The Insolvency Service of Ireland (ISI) was established in 2013 to respond to a crisis situation involving more than 150,000 mortgages in long-term arrears, and €157bn of personal debt (the third highest in the OECD). The ISI's strategy has been to teach financial skills to insolvent debtors, combined with up to 6 years of financial supervision, after which some debt is written off. Through this institution the aftermath of the economic boom and crisis is being dealt with, and life after debt has become possible for some Irish debtors. However, although debt is prevalent in Ireland and has been linked to stress (Mind 2008), food poverty, and financial/social exclusion (Combat Poverty Agency 2009), only 5,675 debtors (out of an estimated 200,000 who qualify) have applied for the ISI's services.

The ISI's internal research states that the reason behind this gap is primarily due to a lack of awareness by debtors of its services (Insolvency Service of Ireland 2014). Some scholars (Stamp 2013) and NGOs (Society of Saint Vincent de Paul 2013) have disagreed, arguing that the ISI is creditor focused, and overly complex.

This research goes beyond these explanations by providing a qualitatively driven sociological explanation for why the ISI has failed to persuade the vast majority of debtors to use its debt relief programmes. This project adopts a novel theoretical approach which offers new insights into indebtedness. This project synthesises micro (interviews) and macro-level data (policy analysis) by utilizing governmentality theory to analyze the power relations inherent in debt and the impact debt has on everyday life by examining the coping strategies debtors utilize to survive.

Debt as Power? Rethinking the politics of the debt state

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In the current age of austerity, the idea that states subject to too much debt are vulnerable is ubiquitous. The revival of fiscal sociology that accompanied the publication of Wolfgang Streeck's *Buying Time*, has focussed on the regressive political outcomes of a state overly dependent on debt. But what happens when public debt can function as money? The 'moneyness' that some debts can acquire transforms its political dynamics, because debts that circulate as money do not need to be repaid. This paper examines how the moneyness of British public debt allowed the

state to amass levels of debt well beyond what it could ever realistically repay. Far from a burden, the state's ability to issue its debt as a form of money provided it significant social power in neoliberal times. It gave the state a readily accessible pool of financing and established a monetary infrastructure through which it could govern the broader economy. Consequently, I argue that the British state does not have to be a passive recipient of creditor agendas in raising public finance. This shifts the perspective on the politics of monetary governance. The 'debt state' is often cast as one where democratic power is ceded to financial markets as the state strives for the 'credibility' necessary to support its growing debt. Instead, I show how the state uses the place of public debt securities in the banking system to adjust flows of liquidity in the economy more broadly, empowering the state with a potent mechanism of economic governance. In the neoliberal age where financial markets seem all empowering, the moneyness of debt helps to recapture a crucial agency of the debt state.

RN09 | Session 02a Status and Coordination on Markets

A "conventional" theory of market dynamics: changing conventions on a regional wine market

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For the greater part, economics and (economic) sociology have both focused on static and structural conceptualizations of markets. While classical approaches (Weber, Schumpeter, Polanyi) emphasize the changing nature of Capitalism and Markets, the strength of New Economic Sociology has been to explain the abiding structures of markets. The paper advances the theoretical framework of the „Economie des conventions“ – one of the most thriving and original French originating contributions to economic sociology of the last decades. The analytical distinction between institutions and conventions allows incorporating four different market situations: normality, blockage, dynamics and crisis. However, the question of how new conventions and institutions are formed – a central element for understanding the processes of blockage, crisis and change – remains unanswered. By drawing on empirical material derived from qualitative interviews conducted with the main market intermediaries of a regional wine market, it is argued that the incorporation of concepts like: ideas, charisma and "carrier groups" of ideas could advance the explanatory power of the theory of conventions in regard of market dynamics and change.

Relationship management in a personal business. Content trade markets as coordinators of transnational intermediary networks in the TV industry

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International trade fairs and markets in media industries have a long history dating back to the early modern period in the case of trade in books. Even the relatively new medium of television established its first content markets in the early 1960s. Despite the fact that in recent years digital transformations have had disrupting consequences on the industry, annual content trade markets such as MIPTV/MIPCOM in Cannes or the European Film Market (EFM) in Berlin still or more than ever are an essential element of transnational trade in audiovisual goods.

The paper addresses the research question of what role trade markets play in the present television entertainment industry and focuses on the practices of market participants at these annual events. The paper presented is based on ethnographic fieldwork at MIPCOM in October 2015 and EFM in February 2016. Further, qualitative semi-structured interviews with Austrian market participants, especially acquisition executives of broadcasters and daily market news were analyzed.

A major result is that relationship management and networking is the core activity taking place at and around trade markets. Physical co-presence and face-to-face encounters are emphasized and highly valued by participants as a fundamental condition to act successfully in the future. The identity of a "personal business" is deeply inscribed in the cognitive basis of TV content trade. In this sense content markets act as primary coordinators of different transnational cultural intermediary (Bourdieu 1984) networks and how these are aligned, resulting in specific dominant flows of content. The empirical results strongly connect to the classic new economic sociology and new institutionalism concepts of social embeddedness (Granovetter 1985) and cultural embeddedness (Zukin & DiMaggio 1990).

RN09 | Session 02b Finance and Banking

A Sociological Approach on the Development of the European Banking Systems

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The outbreak of the current financial and banking crises has encouraged much interdisciplinary research on the European banking systems. Apart of economic contributions several jurisprudential, historical, sociological and anthropological studies investigated European banking systems' historical developments, social embeddedness and regulations. Usually it is argued that the current banking sectors were formed in the last 30 years, while earlier developments are of

little importance. This contribution shows that, in particular, four main epochs determined the part of Europe's banking sectors development: Absolutism and Mercantilism in the 18th century; Industrialism, Liberalism and Saint-Simonianism in the 19th century, Keynesianism after World War II and the Neoliberalism since the late 1970s.

The four central historical epochs are characterized by a certain 'order system'. Following Max Weber it is assumed that the banking sectors are embedded into a wider cultural, economic and political order ('order system'). Each historical epoch shaped the banking systems by its unique 'order system', however both the 'order systems' and the banking systems are influenced by its historical inheritances. Hence national banking systems are characterized by the national 'order system' and its path dependent development. Understanding the banking system as embedded into a wider part-dependent cultural, economic and political order avoids a purely materialistic or idealistic interpretation and gives an explanation for national differences in the development of the banking sectors. The contribution focuses on the part-dependent developments of the French, German and British banking systems.

Are there particular French and German "financial market rationalities" regarding the ECB's monetary policy?

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While the European Central Bank (ECB)'s crises management apparently succeeded in fairly stabilising the European financial sector and lowering the interest rates for crisis-ridden member states, questions about legitimate objectives and means of monetary policy have become (again) highly disputed within the Eurosystem. Drawing primarily on a document analysis, the research approach to be presented aims at the disclosure of normative, 'ideal' criteria anchoring judgements on rationality and legitimacy within this debate.

In the first section I discuss some theoretical reflections on central banking practices in interaction with financial market discourses as well as contrasting German and French traditional views on monetary policy. Generally it is argued that the past and future evolution of European monetary policy should be traced against the background of both financial market expectations and the need of monetary policy (including the money emitting financial sector) to be trustworthy and reliable in the eyes of the general public. My overall approach therefore consists in scrutinizing the public interplay of different forms of justification and critique in the course of the ECB's crisis management on the basis of a comparative qualitative analysis.

The presentation empirically focusses on German and French financial market actors' positions towards the most recent asset purchase programmes and the zero interest rate policy since 2016. The relating political

communication is explored notably in the form of documents published by major banks (e.g. research and policy papers; contributions in the financial press). Is the growing and increasingly open dissent on efficient and legitimate central banking also reflected in (this part of) the German and French “financial market community”?

The ECB’s Banking Supervision: The Logic of Legitimation in the European Union

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The newly instigated European banking supervision conducted by the European Central Bank (ECB) is presented as the next milestone in the history of European integration. On the basis of EU-wide stress tests, the ECB took over banking supervision from national authorities. While the ECB’s discourse concerning its additional function conveys a political, social and cultural narrative promising the European citizens’ gain from an integrated banking supervision, I argue that this discourse veils a different mechanism. This piece of work makes the case that these recent developments foster economic technocracy, disembedding the economy from politics and society. By investigating the ECB’s legitimisation discourse by applying critical discourse analysis, I pinpoint the strategies by which the ECB justifies technocratic governance free from political interference. I thereby contribute to scholarly literature claiming that there is a crisis of democratic capitalism characterised by inherent tensions between democracy and capitalism. More specifically, I present a case study of the way in which this crisis is suspended by rendering democracy voiceless, taking away the European demos’ say on economic issues.

Public debates on financial regulation: The justification of arguments on the regulation of the loan-to-value ratio in Norway.

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Financial regulation is for the most part the domain of experts, involving highly technical issues often in transnational fora like the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. While the regulation became highly contested in the aftermath of the financial crises, in general financial regulation is somewhat removed from public discourse and often from elected politicians as well. This article analyses an exemption from this. In 2010, a regulation of the loan-to-value ratio was introduced in Norway, specifying that as a rule, this ratio could not exceed 90 % of the market value of the property. This ratio has since been lowered to 85 %. In the Norwegian context where homeownership is very widespread, this proved to be a controversial regulation, resulting in a heated debate in Norway over several years, involving many different actors, including politicians, journalists and academics. In the paper, articles in national and

regional newspaper are analysed, using Boltanski & Thevenots pragmatic perspective on how actors legitimize their reasoning and critique. A main finding is that arguments opposing the regulation is most often based in the civic world, for example arguments on how the regulation exclude some (unprivileged) classes from the housing markets; while proponents of the regulations is based in the managerial or industrial world. There are surprisingly few directly market-based arguments. Somewhat paradoxically however, since critics tend to highlight the increasing inequality resulting from market-based governance, in this debate those critical of the regulation often indirectly argue for the fairness of the market world.

RN09 | Session 03a Markets and Morality

The honourable merchant exemplified by the Grand Bazaar in Istanbul. Framing the impact of »The Person« on economic systems

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It is a widespread opinion to consider the capitalistic system as the main issue in global and economic crisis. But what exactly is a system? A system is - provocatively spoken - what is the common way of »thinking, perceiving and acting« (Bourdieu), which is incorporated in the majority of the people. Therefore my thesis is, we have to take a closer look at the character-building of »The Person« (Arendt), which has changed from traditional to modern society.

In my Ph.D. thesis, I examined the changes from the traditional merchant, which finds its origin in the idea of the honourable merchant, to the modern businessman (Homo Oeconomicus) by the example of the Grand Bazaar in Istanbul as it is the oldest trading centre in the world. My investigation is based on sociological and philosophical theories (e.g. Aristotle, Sombart, Weber, Simmel) combined with fieldwork (participant observation, qualitative interviews) on the Grand Bazaar.

In my presentation, I aim to show how social institutions like the family and guilds were responsible for the character-building in traditional society. In the traditional guild, one not just learned a craft, but also how to be an honourable and upright person. Modernity separated the building of virtues from one’s factual work. The main focus of my talk will therefore take a closer look at the pre-institutional and cultural dimensions of economic systems, the »non-contractual elements of the contract« (Durkheim), and furthermore, the character-building process, in which I see it as our current task to create an updated model for modern societies.

Ethical Banks between Moral Self-Commitment and Economic Expansion

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In the last years, ethical banks have experienced increasing numbers of costumers, deposits and investments. Potentially conflicting aspects of such a banking sector, which is trying to reconcile both economical and moral standards and to connect social and ecological responsibility with economic profitability, has by now not received a lot of scholarly attention. By focusing the decision-making processes on contentious investments, we argue that impacts, constraints, and paradoxes of normative orientations as well as moral discourses within ethical banks can be examined.

Drawing on the theoretical work of Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot ("On Justification"), we argue that normative orientations materialize in daily practices and "disputes". A reconstruction of such "disputes" gives information about the varying moral struggles employees have to face in the course of their professional practice, articulating moral reservations or normative consents to enterprise decisions.

Based on qualitative data (interviews, documentary analysis), we outline the general principles of those banks and ask for the tensions of ethical self-commitment and economical rationalities, and how these tensions are negotiated.

Our analysis points out a paradox of ethical banking. Due to their economic expansion some investments, which correspond with their ethical self-commitment, tend to be a luxury they cannot afford. The fact that the guidelines of ethical banks have gained wide societal acceptance can be interpreted as a strengthening of ethical principles. However, ethical investments tend to be undermined by the need to cope with economic expansion.

Multiple movements and one market: The strength of social movements and producers' self-categorization

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Social movements can be an impetus for the creation of moral markets. Through their framing of grievances and issues, movements can bring about changes in social values, norms and beliefs, which open up sociocultural spaces for more morally framed entrepreneurship, leading to the emergence of "moral markets". Studies on the role of movements' cultural resources in markets have largely concentrated on markets that develop in proximity to one particular movement. However, markets are often "nurtured" by more than one movement. This is in particular the case of markets commonly referred to as "ethical",

such as ethical tourism or ethical fashion. Activities in these markets build on cultural accounts advocated by different social movements: environmentalism, animal rights, global justice, and others. Which cultural resources do producers use in such markets? Are some movements more likely than others to leave their cultural traces in these markets and if so, why?

This paper explores these questions in a cross-national comparative analysis of producers of ethical fashion in the UK and in Germany, both countries that differ with respect to the relative strength of two core movements for many moral markets, the environmental and the social justice movement. We analyze the frames and certifications fashion designers refer to in their self-categorization and thus address the question of how moral values advocated by movements get translated into producer identities in a rising moral market. By showing the role of movement strength and elite support for producers' self-categorization, we contribute to research at the nexus of organization studies and social movement studies.

The Structure of Fair Trade Consumption

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The rise of fair trade is a prime example for the moralization of markets in western societies. However, the field of fair trade is not homogeneous but characterized by a tension between a reformist orientation that primarily seeks to fight poverty in the Global South and a radical orientation which strives to fundamentally change the rules of international trade. While labeling initiatives represent the former view, the latter position is embraced by alternative trade organizations (ATO). These organizations not only differ in their ideological orientation but also in the primary distribution channels and presumably the audience they cater to. For instance, commentators have claimed that people who buy in supermarkets, which are exclusive to labeled products, base their purchase decision more on egoistic criteria, such as intrinsic product attributes (i.e. taste), while buyers in World Shops, which are the primary channel of ATOs, are more altruistically motivated. From a field theoretical perspective, this debate thus points to a structural homology between the field of fair trade organizations, the distribution of fair trade products and the consumers in the social space.

However, systematic empirical analysis concerning the differences between consumers at the radical and the reformist pole of the fair trade field are nearly nonexistent. To address this research gap, I quantitatively investigate differences in motivations, values, political engagement and social-structural position between these consumer types using data from a survey conducted in Switzerland. The results yield marked discrepancies between these consumers, although the differences are not always in the direction previously posited in the scholarly debate. This study thus provides novel insights into

the connections between production, distribution and ethical consumption.

RN09 | Session 03b Financial Education and Literacy

Financial education in Sweden: From a fully-fledged welfare state to financialization of everyday life

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Sweden was for a long time regarded as The Social Democratic welfare state. However, since the 1980's Sweden has, successively, 'caught up' with the rest of the world in terms of neoliberal governance. Even, some argue, to a greater extent than many other countries. This is evident in, for example, the relatively high degree of mortgage loans, popular investments and savings in shares and mutual funds. Consequently, Swedish households' economies have become increasingly intertwined with global and complex financial markets. This development is often referred to as a financialization of citizens' everyday lives, which, inevitably, places new demands on the individual. As a consequence, citizens' lack of so-called financial literacy has become subject to official concern. As in many other countries, the solution is claimed to be financial education. In this paper I analyze Swedish policy documents to explore how authorities justify recent financial education initiatives. The results suggest that participation in financial markets is proposed as a solution to the consequences of a dismantled welfare state. Thus, the 'financialization of everyday life' is realized in and through financial education and the fostering of 'financial subjects'. This implies that welfare state citizens with inherent social rights are now expected to transform into financially competent consumers and investors. These initiatives are directed towards both the general public and to so-called risk groups. The results also show that financial education in Sweden is imbued with both traditional values of social democratic universalism as well as with neoliberal market logics.

The strange non-death of financial literacy education

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The aim of the contribution will be to investigate into the 'career' of the concept of financial literacy education as a project of the financialisation of everyday lives.

As will be argued, financial literacy education - despite calls for stronger versions of consumer regulation after the crisis - witnessed a substantial push by its integration into global policy programmes of the OECD and G20. The main question will thus be which main narratives on everyday financial

(mis)behaviours, knowledge and lifestyles where at the center of this ascent and how we can understand the ambiguous support coalition for the concept - encompassing central banks, financial ministries, financial industry and consumer organizations.

In order to grasp the influence of the financial crisis and sub-prime loans on the framing of financial (il)literacy, a main distinctive line of analysis will be the question of debtor vs. investor education. Also, questions of national variations of financial education (OECD everyday finance vs. developmental everyday finance?) will be discussed.

The analysis will use data on the global network of financial education professionals as well as policy documents and interview material from major political actors in the field (OECD, EU Commission, debtor and consumer organizations, financial industry).

The analysis of financial literacy education after the financial crisis can help us both to better understand the normalization of a specific form of financial consumption and the normative changes that accompany a financial market society.

Financial literacy and financial capability of Russians (2014-2016)

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This study aims to assess the level of financial literacy and financial capability of Russians by using the World Bank's methodology of cross-country comparison developed under the Russia Financial Literacy and Education Trust Fund. The data were collected during the all-Russian surveys in 2014-2016 (N=1,600 respondents). The paper provides a brief description of the methodology and a dynamics of the level of financial capability of Russians in three years (2014-2016). Regression analyses were used to determine which factors were significantly related to financial literacy and financial capability, as well as if financial literacy and financial capability influence retirement planning and overindebtedness of consumers.

RN09 | Session 04a Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability

Carbon Futures in Companies

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There is an extensively accepted agreement amongst the global community that CO₂-emissions must be reduced to avoid dangerous climate change. Resulting climate policies not only impact CO₂-emissions but also influence the economy and companies. Our current research project sets focus on the relationship between political climate goals and the future prospects of companies. The main focus of interest was set on companies of energy production as well as energy-intensive industries. These companies are confronted by a great deal of uncertainty, e.g. by

changes in the financial landscape. Another main source of uncertainty stems from changes in the political framework. But it is necessary for companies to stabilize their expectations of action to create the possibility to act. It is also necessary to investigate whether there are specific future expectations in the company and how these are developed and constructed. Therefore we examined possible variants of 'imagined futures' with regard to the possible transformation towards a 'low-carbon economy'. In our empirical field research we conducted two case studies (in-depth interviews, document analysis). Our research demonstrates how companies produce and process ideas, expectations and imaginations about their future as an organization, especially in light of the broad political and social debate about the need for a structural change towards an economy that is no longer fundamentally based on the burning of fossil fuels. It will also be shown how companies are adapting to a future in which CO₂-emissions are increasingly regulated.

CSR activity profiles in unfavourable economic circumstances. The case of the companies listed on the Athens Stock Exchange

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The purpose of this study is to identify the patterns of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, in adverse economic circumstances, so as to understand the importance ascribed by the companies to each of their stakeholder categories. Social responsibility is a process by which companies manage their relationships with a variety of stakeholders which can have a real impact on the success of the business. In this paper we investigate the activities of CSR in Greece. We examine how companies spend their CSR resources in a depressed economy and the respective activity patterns among the companies listed on the Athens Stock Exchange (ASE). Our empirical evidence is based on the content analysis method. The study included 2014 data, collected at the end of 2015. Our results demonstrate that, contrary to our expectations, the most popular CSR activities related to the human resources and the least practiced were the society related ones. The findings show a concern for the employees of the companies and their morale, that supersedes the interest for the other stakeholder categories. Moreover, a significant difference emerged between the CSR programs of the various industries. This indicates that for reasons unbeknownst to us, companies de-emphasize the importance of the consumers and the ailing society and cater to the needs of their internal constituents. The significance of this study stems from the fact that it sheds light for the firms' policy during the period of financial constraints, which are apparently counterintuitive.

Sustainability Management for Scientific

Institutions - a Framework to conduct Societal Responsible Research

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There is an emerging discussion among scientists and scientific managers about the necessity to consider the research process itself as a subject to sustainability considerations. The systematic reflection of everyday research routines in terms of sustainability is no common practice so far, nevertheless necessary to meet the societal expectations to be pioneers for societally responsible problem solutions.

At the core, the proposed framework consists of eight criteria, which taken for themselves are neither surprising nor new, but taken together allow a systematic reflection about societal responsibility of research practices. The process of research itself is in the focus, independently from particular topics of investigation. The purpose is to enrich the given standards of good scientific work by transdisciplinary junction of research processes to societal discourses to ensure the connectivity of research to relevant societally discussed topics, and to provide, accordingly, a framework for scientists and scientific managers to reflect their work.

The presented concept is a result of a joint project (LENA) of the three extramural German research institutions Leibnitz, Fraunhofer and Helmholtz Association. The project was funded by the Federal Ministry of Research and Education in order to create a joint understanding of socially responsible research and to initiate an implementation process to stronger relate extramural research to societally relevant topics.

The presentation wants to initiate further discussion about the topic of societal responsible research and an exchange about the understanding of the topic and according current practice in different European countries.

Sustainable investments – innovative instruments for sustainability or reproduction tool for financial capitalism?

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Sustainable financial products promise to provide financial profits in combination with a positive impact on the environment or social issues. Starting as a relatively small niche market, the market for sustainable investment has been exponentially growing in the last decade. Next to the increasingly influential institutional investors, a growing service industry of law firms, certification and rating agencies that defines, constructs, evaluates, and promotes these kinds of products has arisen. Furthermore, governance agencies endorse the idea that markets are a good solution for the problem of sustainability, for instance the UNEP Finance Initiative. However,

contrary to the logic of sustainability, which is based on regeneration and future orientation, this market, like most financial markets, is based on short-term profit maximization. Combining the literature on financialization with the perspective of valuation studies, this paper uses reports, documents and white papers of providers of sustainable investments, rating agencies, and governance agencies to explore the narratives, justification strategies, and evaluation practices of these different actors.

RN09 | Session 04b Monies, Risk and Finance

Monies, programmable tokens and decentralization: the blockchain as a vehicle for alternative forms of exchange

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The post-2008 environment of scepticism and contestation of mainstream banking and finance led to the emergence of alternative monies, alternative forms of peer-to-peer economic exchange and creative forms of social organization challenging established modes of centralised monetary and financial governance.

Bearing in mind the relevance of socialities within economy and monetary systems (cf. Maurer 2006; Graeber 2012), this paper explores decentralised forms of exchange based on the blockchain software – a distributed, immutable, encrypted transaction network that supports bitcoin, the first cryptocurrency (Nakamoto 2008). As a system, this decentralised technology serves as a vehicle for the creation of numerous projects going beyond the notion of cryptocurrencies as cash, especially since programmable monies as tokens appeared. These programmable tokens enable for the transaction of specific assets and services between peers through automated contracts registered on the blockchain ledger.

Inspired by the assemblage of technological and human actors within society (Mackenzie and Wajkman 1999; Latour 2005), as well as by social theories of money and value production (Maurer 2006, 2013) this paper reflects upon tokenised blockchain-based financial exchange projects. The discussion will be grounded on a case study illustration from research carried out in the Netherlands and further virtual arenas. It will explore motivations, pragmatics, and socio-technologic relationalities within virtual worlds, but also projects' relations with specific jurisdictions, mainstream finance and other enterprises within the blockchain ecosystem.

The social value of money? Economic agency mediated by a complementary currency: the case of Sardex.

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Sardex complementary currency reached, within a few years of activity, a level of turnover and membership to be considered a relevant actor for the Sardinian economy. Sardex is a credit unit with a corresponding value in euros but it can not be converted. The homonym company (Sardex Ltd.) manages the service of lending for business-to-business exchange. Currency involves the island's entrepreneurs in complex forms of socio-economic exchange, competition and cooperation. The device enable a specific form of market regulation and socio-economic exchange with uncommon outputs for markets and economic action. The dimensions of this specific form of regulation are analyzed following the three main problems of market coordination: valuation, competition and cooperation.

The issue of cooperation in the markets concerns the uncertainty about the behavior of other actors, mainly with respect to payments and to the quality of the goods exchanged. Exchanges and markets themselves are enacted only with trust among the actors. The case of Sardex suggests that a currency would be able to develop forms of trust and cooperation between members that exceed the mere exchange of goods and individual utility, but that are also oriented to a collective interest.

Ethnographic research and interviews focuses describe, whether and by what mechanisms, Sardex brings participants to a form of economic action oriented to collective interest by the metaphor of "market as politics". The device helps the coordination between economic actors, opening up new markets and business opportunities, and at the same time, strives to connect them with trust, common sense and pro-social behaviour.

From re-politicization to a de-politicization of finance: the case of the Portuguese parliamentary committees of inquiry

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Politicization is an established concern of the sociology of finance (see De Goede, 2004) which has gained momentum with the 2007-2008 global financial crisis and its sequels (Esposito, 2009; Langley 2013). And yet, though several regulatory changes have since then occurred in different countries, accompanied by a number of national and transnational political movements, it seems clear that we still live in the same world dominated by a few large and loosely supervised trans-sectorial financial conglomerates that began to emerge in the late 1960s — to the point that, as some authors argue, crisis did not occur (Roitman, 2014). This proposal offers an empirical case-study of the politicization of finance by focusing on the Portuguese parliamentary committees of inquiry that, from 2010 onwards, discussed a sequence of national banking crisis that followed the 2008 financial meltdown, thus bringing the political

discussion of financial issues to an unprecedented level in the country. Based on interviews conducted among elected members of Portuguese parliament from different political parties that took part in these committees of inquiry, this communication tells the story of this politicization movement, analyses the perceptions of concrete political actors on financial issues and considers the virtues and limitations of such a public scrutiny. The communication concludes by situating this empirical case-study within the contemporary sociological debate of the politicization of finance, relating it with the issues of technicality, internationalization, and the influence of megabanks.

Negotiating Risk: The Relationship Between Financial Risk Management and Profit

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This paper portrays the role of financial risk managers as negotiating risk with profit. Standard financial and economic theory put forward that when one wants more financial profit, more risk needs to be taken. Financial organisations have a similar division of labour, with risk management separated from the profit makers. In the social studies of finance, the focus has lied on profit making in finance. While there has been research on financial risk, it has focused on the concept of risk rather than financial risk. The roles of risk managers within large financial organisations remain understudied. Risk management activities could be conceptualised as negative to the profit centres, standing opposite to the risk takers, preventing risky behaviour, but ethnographic data shows a more dependent situation. Based on participant observations, network data of observation locations and 86 in-depth interviews in insurance and banking, the paper shows that risk management is about negotiating with profit makers. The negotiating tools are influenced by the distance to the profit makers and regulatory pressure. With the help of regulatory legitimacy that is given to risk management in regulatory texts, risk management has obtained legitimacy in the organisation. However this legitimacy does not directly extend itself in a control over financial decisions.

RN09 | Session 05a Wealth, Income Distribution and Social Inequality

Perceptions and Preferences Regarding Income Distribution in the Czech Republic: Standing out or Following Suit with Other Developed Countries?

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In this paper, perceptions of existing income inequality and preferences for ideal income distribution are studied in the Czech Republic. Consequently, two

distinct research questions are being addressed. Firstly, how do citizens of the Czech Republic perceive the existing income distribution? Secondly, what income distribution would Czechs prefer? The analysis is based on a representative survey conducted as a replication of two similar surveys carried out in the United States and Australia (Norton and Ariely 2011, Norton et al. 2014), where respondents were to assess proportions of total income/wealth belonging to respective income quintiles and proportions of total income/wealth these quintiles should ideally have. In this paper, I argue that both the perceived income distribution and preferences for ideal income distribution are significantly influenced by economic inequalities existing within a country. Whereas the two studies conducted in the United States and Australia have shown that their citizens enormously underestimate the level of existing economic inequalities, Czechs have on average a relatively accurate perceptions of income inequality in the Czech Republic. Level of economic inequality in these two developed economies is significantly higher than that of the post-communist Czech society. Moreover, my results show that under the Rawls' "veil of ignorance", majority of Czechs preferred income distribution corresponding with the actual income distribution in the country. Again, this is in contrast with findings from the United States and Australia where people favoured more equal society than their own. My research suggests that preferences for more equal societies may not be universal across developed economies.

Preserving and Reproducing Wealth: Economic Strategies and Attitudes of Wealthy Inheritors

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The (post-)industrialization and financialization of capitalism were expected to challenge established elites, replacing the capitalist class with meritocratic managerialism and impersonal ownership. By now, it has become evident that this prognosis was far too optimistic. Wealth inequality has grown markedly in the past decades, the economic elite is still disproportionately recruited from the upper classes, and most recently the work of Piketty has made wealth accumulation and inherited wealth highly discussed topics.

By drawing from public records and semi-structured interviews of wealthy Finnish inheritors, who belong to the top 0,1% earners of their society, the paper explores the composition of this group, its character as an economic actor, and its strategies of reproduction. The paper discusses this group's varying attitudes to wealth; how it should be acquired; what it can be used for; and how it is to be managed and transmitted (Swedberg 2005). By discussing the attitudes and social meanings the extremely wealthy inheritors attach to their wealth (Zelizer 1997) next to their views on economic activity, the paper investigates how social meanings of wealth are linked

to economic decisions.

Approaching wealth not only as possession, but also as a capacity to shape institutions, the paper shows how (the value of) inherited capital is reproduced, secured, and converted to social power and social stratification in a supposedly merit-driven society. The paper discusses how this happens both through social mechanisms (e.g. upbringing, family councils, family values) and economic strategies (e.g. expected return, dividends, tax planning, investment strategies).

The distributive consequences of welfare marketization and tax competition: Comparative findings from European economies

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In contrast to Latin America, in Europe welfare states use to equalize income and wealth distribution because they reduce primary income inequality by public social transfers and progressive taxation. However, since the 1980s the view gets popular that income taxes are too high and private enterprises offer more innovative, qualitatively better and cheaper services than the welfare state. Indeed, OECD data indicate that private social (mandatory and voluntary) expenditures are increasing as opposed to public social spending. Although criticism is sometimes voiced against the privatization of social welfare and oligopolistic market structures, the effects of the drift from public to private social benefits are hardly examined. Also, according to IMF (2014) the median top personal income tax rate (based on a large group of economies across the globe) dropped from 59 percent in 1980 to 30 percent in 2012. However, only few studies analyze the impact of trends in tax system on redistribution.

The presentation focusses on three issues: First, the question is whether and to what extent welfare markets reimburse the victims of neo-liberal capitalism. Second, the question arises as to whether and to what extent private social expenditures affect economic inequality at all. Indeed, the few existing empirical analyses suggest that private social services don't imply an equalizing effect. Finally, the focus will be on whether and to what extent current tax reform erodes the redistributive effects of the welfare state.

Does Believing in Mobility translate in less Sensitivity towards Distributional Inequality?

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Intergenerational income mobility and income inequality are negatively associated in a cross-country perspective—tellingly illustrated by the Great Gatsby Curve. The pledge that a more unequal society comes along with greater opportunities for all individuals stands in stark contrast to this result. While literature identifying determinants of redistributive preferences

shows that mobility beliefs are an important factor when it comes to the question to what extent inequality should be equalized, the question follows why individuals seem to tolerate immobility of incomes and simultaneously high levels of inequality.

This paper tests the possible explanation that procedural beliefs and inequality perceptions do not match the empirical association the Great-Gatsby-Curve uncovers. It is asked to what extent procedural beliefs influence distributional perceptions and to what extent this mechanism is framed by welfare state regimes. To do so, a pseudo-panel analysis based upon two waves (of the International Social Survey Programme (1999 and 2009) is conducted for 23 European countries to explicitly match individuals in structurally identical positions. This allows to investigate if changes in procedural beliefs drive changes in inequality perceptions and offers the advantage to compare cohorts across countries and across time by eliminating time-constant unobserved heterogeneity between cohorts. Results indicate that variation in procedural beliefs as well as variation in experienced mobility can explain variation in distributional inequality perceptions within cohorts over time. That is, believing in a less mobile society makes cohorts more sensitive to distributional inequalities. The felt Great-Gatsby curve is reversed; believing in mobility is related to perceiving less inequality. Cross-country variation may be institutionally framed.

RN09 | Session 05b Firms, Platforms and Work Organization

Small training firms matter. How do they deal with the tension between production and training?

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In collective skill formation systems such as Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, firms, state agencies and intermediary organisations work together to provide vocational education and training (Busemeyer & Trampusch, 2012). From the standpoint of economic and organisational sociology, all firms are coined by their context and depend on the institutions, norms and ideas that exist in society (Mikl-Horke, 2011). Regardless of their size, all training firms are situated in an area of conflict between production and training. Due to rising cost pressure in the last years, this tension has increased.

In Switzerland, nearly one in every five companies trains at least one apprentice. However, this training activity is unevenly distributed when one considers firm size, with small and medium sized companies responsible for most apprenticeship training. Around 70% of all apprentices were trained in companies with fewer than 50, but 40% in micro-firms with fewer than ten employees.

As Granovetter (1984; 1973) showed, small firms are highly relevant when it comes to providing work places. Despite the importance of these firms, not much is known about their everyday challenges when fulfilling their double mission of production and training. Therefore, we ask the following research question: How do micro-firms deal with the tension between production and training requirements?

We analyse nine learning sites in micro-firms to assess everyday workplace training conditions. Conducting semi-structured interviews with workplace trainers, we were able to analyse the everyday workplace training and to identify the various strategies used to fulfil their double mission.

Surviving through generations. The generational turnover process in family-run firms

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As the most common form of organization, particularly among small and medium-sized enterprises, the family-run firm is crucial in creating economic and social wealth. However, family-run firms usually face big challenges to survive and prosper across generations. Particularly problematic is the generational turnover: there are many businesses that struggle, unable to face and overcome this challenging moment.

The aim of the paper is to investigate the generational turnover process analyzing four Italian long-lived firms and their generational turnover processes. Each one of these firms has gone successfully through this process more than once.

The research question concerns: how is the ultimate candidate chosen? What kind of process drive this choice? In what ways is the successor chosen, especially if more than one candidate is eligible?

I adopt a qualitative methodology, specifically in-depth interviews, documents analysis, and field observations. As research strategy, a case study method with a multiple-case design approach is chosen.

By analyzing the empirical data, I first identify common recurrences and typical paths. Later, drawing on the classical Simon's decision-making process, I identify the generational turnover process as composed of (i) three stages, when only a potential successor is present; or (ii) four stages, when there is more than one individual. Then, I highlight some specific aspects of both the cases. Finally, I make some propositions in order to address future research and provide practical implications.

Changing preferences? German employer associations in the "asylum crisis"

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Between 2015 and 2016, 1.2 million refugees arrived

in Germany. Employers and their organizations engaged in the large civil society coalition that emerged in the summer of 2015. Comparative research has shown that employer associations contribute to shaping labour migration policy, be it within the Common Market (Menz, 2005) or with regard to third-country migrants (Menz, 2009). It has argued that the preferences of labour market interest associations reflect the national productive system they are in embedded in.

This contribution sheds light on German employer associations' policy preferences in the context of the "asylum crisis". Unlike labour migration schemes, asylum procedures select people on non-economic grounds. How, then, can we account for the apparent shift in policy preferences?

This paper argues that employers' support for the liberal application of asylum policies and the resulting labour market mismatch hinges on a double bet (Kahmann & Hege, 2016) The first is to favour the development of institutions and mentalities corresponding to an "immigration society". The second is to recover a part of the asylum seekers and "tolerated refugees" (Geduldete) as qualified workers. The new possibilities to secure their status via employment testify of the rise of work as a deservingness frame in EU-integration policies (Chauvin et al. 2013). Employer associations have been a significant actor in these changes, suggesting that future research needs to go beyond a focus on employer preferences in admission policies.

Exploring the potential for collaboration and inclusion in the new economy: the case of digital work platforms

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With the rise of digital work platforms, such as AMT, Upwork, Freelancer and others, the importance of online marketplaces has dramatically increased. Whereas new technologies brought about the potential of collaboration and inclusion by overcoming the traditional axes of discrimination, the dynamics of platform economy outpaces regulatory efforts, which may simply contribute to exploitative work arrangements, disempowerment of workers and the reproduction of social inequalities. Currently, a significant power imbalance exists between digital intermediaries, customers and workers. The intermediaries enforce platform rules that shape the ways work is commissioned, performed, paid, and evaluated. This development encourages a culture of competition rather than collaboration, creating new lines of rivalry among freelancers competing for

projects/tasks in global markets and among digital intermediaries competing for market share. Within the framework of agency and structure debate and on the basis of empirical analysis, this paper will explore whether and how digital work platforms facilitate or hinder collaboration and inclusion. Analysing, on the one hand, structural powers of control and regulation and, on the other, the agential powers of self-organisation resulting in platform cooperativism, it will be demonstrated how digital marketplaces may develop their participatory, collaborative and inclusive potential. The empirical work comprises data collected through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with freelancers, platform owners, academic and business experts in the UK. From these conclusions about co-creation in online marketplaces, business models of digital work platforms and their social impact and policy implications will be drawn.

RN09 | Session 06a Poverty, Decommodification and Aid

The subjective wellbeing of those vulnerable to poverty in Switzerland

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This paper investigates how being in-between poverty and security impacts the level of subjective wellbeing of those concerned by this position. While the concept of poverty has been widely explored and analysed, people being vulnerable to poverty and who are struggling to maintain a certain standard of living are often neglected. The vulnerability to poverty measurement allow to capture people living in this precarious situation. The case of Switzerland is interesting as, compared to its neighbours, the country is doing well economically and has one of the highest level of quality of life. The research question is thus the following: "How is the level of subjective wellbeing affected by being vulnerable to poverty in Switzerland?". In this research, we first look at this particular group of the population and compare it to those in a secured position and to the poor. In a second time, we analyse the effect of being in this position on the level of subjective wellbeing. The main hypothesis is that strong difference in terms of wellbeing will be found comparing the three groups (secured, vulnerable and poor).

In order to analyse how being vulnerable to poverty impacts the level of subjective wellbeing, we use a longitudinal database, the Swiss Household Panel (available since 1999 onwards). In this paper, we run our analysis (OLS model) on the last available wave, that is to say, 2015. For the construction of the vulnerability to poverty indicator, we will be using data from 2010 to 2015.

How do networks of mutual aid extinguish poverty in Russia: intergenerational perspective

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Due to current economic crisis, the supply of resources that State can targetly spend on social transfers, diminishes. Targeting is disturbed, transactions are often directed to categories rather than households. Furthermore, the information about population incomes (judgments about who falls under the definition of poverty are based on this information) are often fictitious due to the shadowiness of labor activity. State can select the only operational definition of poverty, based on economic poverty measure. Networks, however, support families in need without taking into account their degree of recognition as such by the State. This paper departures from the assumption that actual well-being lies in the possibility of both social capital accumulation and inclusion in the social networks that provide 'collective survival', rather than in income level.

The objective of this contribution is to describe the patterns of extinguishing poverty by addressing reciprocal exchanges within social networks. Study provides explanatory models of legitimation of getting aid in the intergenerational perspective. Related to the general purpose, the main tasks to be accomplished could be confined to: (a) determine composition of resources, that circulate within the network of mutual aid and heterogeneous composition of donors and recipients; (b) determine differences in mobilization of networks to conquer poverty of its members depending on their age and causes of becoming poor (c) determine how does young adults and seniors legitimize eligibility for getting assistance. Thus, by presenting the qualitative descriptive model of exchange practices within contrasting age groups, this study gets a relatively novel picture of "web of reciprocity" that accompanies the daily life of the poor.

Explaining differences between income poverty and material deprivation

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Poverty research often relies on household resources as measured by equalised household income. This approach implicitly assumes that a household rationally uses its income to improve its welfare and there is no considerable regional variation in price levels. Evidence suggests that these assumptions may not hold. An alternative approach directly measures a household's standard of living and defines households below a certain threshold as deprived. This study focuses on the inconsistency between the two approaches. Which households are deprived despite having sufficient income and which are able to achieve a sufficient standard of living despite income poverty? Data from the German panel survey "Labour Market and Social Security" (PASS), which focuses on welfare receipt and labour market participation, are used to investigate mechanisms leading to these two

types of incongruity. The findings indicate that education, social networks, personality traits and individual health influence poverty transmission and that the influence of regional price levels is surprisingly small.

RN09 | Session 06b Varieties of Work and Coordination

Just My Luck! Can Random Selection Dampen Hubris?

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There has been a debate on whether manager selection through competition fosters hubris in the successful applicants (e.g. Hayward & Hambrick 1997). As an alternative selection procedure, which should not give rise to hubris, a combination of performance selection and random selection has been suggested (Frey & Osterloh 2016). Although there is ample indirect evidence for the hubris hypothesis (e.g. Homberg & Osterloh 2010), it is nearly impossible to directly test the hypothesis with field data. This holds even more for the question of whether a combination of performance selection and random selection could solve the problem.

In the experiment, subjects will be selected as group-managers. In the random selection treatment (i.e. the control treatment), the group-manager will be selected randomly. In the performance selection treatment, the highest-performing subject will be selected. In the performance/random selection treatment, a combination of both selection methods will determine the manager. Then, hubris will be measured. For this purpose, the managers (and also the other group members) will divide a sum of money between themselves and the other group members (behavioural measure). Additionally, the subjects will answer the hubris sub-scale of the Narcissist Personality Inventory and the Self-Efficacy-Scale and they will state their perceived fairness of the selection rule.

The experimental design will allow us testing whether performance selection fosters hubris in the selected individual (1), whether a combined performance/random selection method dampens hubris as suggested by Frey & Osterloh (2) and it will additionally provide us with a fairness evaluation of the different selection methods (3).

At the time of writing this abstract, no data has yet been generated.

The public support towards entrepreneurship in Belarus: we are all a little bit puzzled

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In post-Soviet economies like Belarus social integration of entrepreneurs is overly dependent on

public opinion. Public opinion surveys on entrepreneurship are conducted with a small number of issues under discussion by selectively questioning the overall population. The empirical base is the republican opinion survey Belarus-2030 conducted by the Institute of Sociology of National Academy of Sciences of Belarus (Minsk) in 2014. A representative quota sampling with elements of random selection was used to choose respondents. The sample volume is 1495 respondents. According to this research, the most significant problems for small and medium businesses in Belarus are the insufficiency of start-up budget and working capital (40.3%), corruption of the authorities and officials (39.7%), administrative burdens in the areas of registration, licensing, etc. (32.1%). In the years to come, in terms of providing a favorable business environment, it is necessary to provide ease of opening business (36.8%) and legal stability, transparency (34.1%), to increase accessibility and quality of state services for business (30.6%). The current situation in Belarusian economics towards entrepreneurship is "rather favorable" (27.8%) and "favorable" (9.6%), "rather unfavorable" (25.1%) and "unfavorable" (8.8%), 27.7% of respondents were undecided, 0.8% did not answer. The population considers that entrepreneurs contribute to the development of economy (79.5%), pay taxes (75.5%), create new jobs (77.3%). However, 36.2% of Belarusians have a positive attitude towards entrepreneurs, 35.7% – neutral, 9.9% – negative, 17.8% – undecided, 0.4% – no answer. Thus, Belarusian public opinion highly appreciates the economic role of entrepreneurship, but Belarusians are uncertain about entrepreneurship as a phenomenon as a whole.

Costs of informal networking in the South-East Europe: an empirical investigation

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As the core pillar of informal institutional environment, informal networks serve variety of purposes, from exchange of information, experience and ideas between agents to provision of goods, services, and favours that are not freely exchanged on the market. Establishing, maintaining and expanding informal networks is not free. While the existing literature investigates transaction costs of formal institutions, informal costs of networking remain a neglected dimension. This paper discusses costs of informal networking of established businesses in a South-East European (SEE) region. The paper is based on quantitative and qualitative data coming from 56 semi-structured interviews conducted in five SEE countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia, and Slovenia.

The paper starts by investigating the presence and purpose of informal networking, since many studies indicate a widespread informality in SEE region, mainly created as a substitute for inefficient formal institutions. The main research attention is on informal networking costs; this work provides information on their respective size, structure and a comparative dimension for different sub-samples. We also investigate how these informal costs are associated with networking in terms of size and type of informal networks (e.g. strong vs. weak ties). In addition, the research links the size of informal costs to the interplay between formal and informal institutional environments in these countries.

Work experiences and attitudes towards work of long-term Romanian migrants

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The presentation explores the adaptive nature of work values and attitudes towards work in the case of Romanian people with international migration experiences. Using a qualitative approach based on in-depth interviews conducted with low skilled returnees, the analysis is built on the idea that long-term migration experience (at least 5 years abroad) influences people's attitudes towards work and affects their work values. Usually, scholarship done in migration studies emphasizes differences in attitudes towards work between natives of the county of destination and immigrants, but this presentation is rather focused on the evolution of work values and work experiences before, during and after migration. Returnees' subjective stories about work in Romania and abroad will constitute the raw material for differentiating between different types of migratory experiences. A special category of migrants includes people who emigrated immediately after completing their education and who had their first work experiences abroad and not in Romania – in this case the transition from education to work is overlapped on their migration experience. At the same time, the presentation will analyze if human capital related to work is transferable from one national context into another (from origin to destination and vice versa). On the one hand, the preliminary analysis of the qualitative data allows us to propose a tentative typology of returnees' work trajectories related to these three periods of time: before, during and after the experience of migration. On the other hand, we emphasize how the migration experience reinforced or changed returnees' work values and attitudes towards work.

RN09 | Session 07a Technology and Innovation

Boxing in stem cells. Innovation and issues of regulatory commensurability between stem cells and biopharmaceuticals.

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This paper considers the prospects for innovative stem cell therapies from the regulatory perspective. Currently, regulations and norms governing stem cell therapies are the same as for biopharmaceuticals although some incremental reconsiderations are underway. In this paper, I first argue that stem cells are a disruptive innovation. Drawing on firm level data of approved stem cell therapy producers worldwide including financial statements and staffing data, the study shows that stem cells production processes are disruptive- they run parallel to existing (bio)pharmaceuticals production systems, pivot towards new entrants and new end-users at the lower-end of the market, introduces goods inferior to existing ones and gains first-mover advantages (Christensen, 2000; Markides, 2006). This leads to and supports the second claim that the intrinsic incommensurability between the science and production of stem cells and biopharmaceuticals raise substantial issues of regulatory incommensurability when existing 'biopharmaceutical' regulations are used to govern stem cells. Drawing on regulatory data from drugs regulators worldwide particularly the USFDA and EMA I show that regulatory incommensurability's exacerbated by weak regulatory adaptation mechanisms in science regulation systems are weakening prospects of scientific discovery which is challenging as "science [is] contorted to fit the regulation, rather than the other way around" with unknown prospects for science that "will [not] lend itself to this sort of revision" (Gottlieb & Klasmeier, 2012). Yet, the extent to which regulatory adaptation mechanisms will be able to modernise the more difficult areas of stem cell therapies like 'autologous use' (using patients own cells for treatments) will depend on political will for transformative structural change (e.g. scientific authority) that is likely to be a political process as disruptive as the science of stem cells.

Economic Environment and Innovation Activities of the Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in Hungary

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In recent decades, a lot of theoretical and empirical researches have been focused to corporate innovation activities. International researches show that innovation is a key factor of company's competitiveness on the market. Researches provide information mostly on R&D activities within multinational companies but information is scarce about innovative activities of SMEs. Empirical studies show that the rate of innovative SMEs in Hungary is very low – even if we take the knowledge-intensive

sector into account. Our research project focuses on the following question: What are the types of innovative activities of Hungarian small businesses and what possible environmental factors can slow down Hungarian SMEs' renewal. Our study is based on a survey conducted in 2017 with a random sample of about 1,000 small and medium-sized enterprises in Hungary. We ran regression models and performed cluster analyses to identify firm profiles. Preliminary findings show that the innovative behaviour of the Hungarian SMEs is determined by company's own indicators and the sector depends largely on supporting policies of the national government. It seems, that modernisation problems are largely due to 1) the decreasing amount of financial support on behalf of the state, 2) the fact small companies have no own funds for R&D, 3) and the narrowing scope of markets. Core finding of our study is that successfully accomplished innovations are mainly organisational and/or marketing ones, instead of product developments. The innovative entrepreneurial practices are related to IT development within the company and in the organisations of financial market. Innovative companies implement new financial products.

Stable worlds on cryptomarkets? Resolving the problem of cooperation

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Cryptomarkets operating on the darknet are a recent phenomenon that have gained importance only over the last couple of years (Barratt 2012, Martin 2014). However, in the meantime they constitute an evolving part of illicit drug markets. Although selling and buying a variety of psychoactive substances on the Internet has a long history, technological innovations enable systematic drug trading on the net. Technological innovations like the combination of anonymising software and virtual currencies such as Bitcoin allow users to proceed with (illicit) drug transactions with almost completely anonymous identities and locations. This paper builds upon Beckert's (2009) social order approach to explore how the coordination problem of cooperation is being resolved by social practices of users of cryptomarkets in order to allow for 'stable worlds' (Fligstein 2001). The cooperation problem refers to an asymmetric distribution of information and freedom of choice regarding price, product quality and possible intentions of exchange partners. Social practices of cooperation help to reduce the social risks entailed in the exchange process. To explore such social practices, this paper draws on digital ethnography (Coleman 2010) of cryptomarkets, including online monitoring of marketplaces, online observation of various discussion forums related to anonymous drug marketplaces and self-presentations of users on cryptomarkets. Insights into cooperative practices are presented and implications for the trade-off between 'possibility of freedom and necessity of control' (Jasanoff 2004) are discussed.

The Brain Drain in East Asian High-Tech Industry: The Impact of Secular Stagnation on the High-Skilled Labor Outflow from Japan, Taiwan to China

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With the development of capitalism in East Asia, the impact of stagnation on the East Asian economy and society has become an important topic. This study focuses a mobility of high-skilled labors in the East Asian high-tech industry, and tries to explore the background and reasons for the mobility of Japanese and Taiwanese high-skilled labors from homeland to Taiwan and China. Specifically, it explores the process of the brain drain in the East Asian high-tech industry and society that was caused by the secular stagnation in Japan and wage stagnation in Taiwan. Skilled brain drain from developing countries to developed countries has been the typical pattern of cross-national human resource mobility in the past. However, in recent East Asian industrial society, high-skilled labor outflow from developed countries to technological developing countries is becoming the dominant pattern due to a serious economic slump in developed countries. The field study shows that Japanese regime of accumulation and human resource management collapsed during the "lost two decades", a considerable number of Japanese high-skilled engineers in major electronics giants were laid off, and some of them transferred their job to Taiwan and Korean companies. Similar situation also happened in Taiwan, Taiwanese high-skilled engineers in high-tech firms were suffered from wage stagnation in the past two decades, started to transfer to China. This study investigates how the stagnation caused damage to the Japanese and Taiwanese regime of accumulation and triggered off a brain drain in East Asian high-tech industry. The findings provide empirical support for a new perspective of Asian capitalism: the role of brain drain from technological developed countries to developing countries in the development of East Asian capitalism.

RN09 | Session 08b Economic Policies and Deregulation

On 'Being Helpful to the debate' - knowledge design of OECD Economic Surveys

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The OECD-publication "Economic Surveys" has since 1961 monitored the economies of OECD's member countries (and selected non-members) to identify policy areas where the countries seem to be underperforming and to suggest policy action. As such, they are an important instrument for the OECD to promote the organization's cross-comparative, evidence based policy paradigm to both publics and

governments. As research objects, the surveys offer a way of entry into understanding how the OECD operates as a knowledge organization deeply engaged in intergovernmental policy coordination, peer review and policy development. The paper will present a detailed institutional ethnographic analysis of how the Economic Surveys are drafted and designed to “be helpful to policy debates” within and across OECD’s member countries. Empirically, this account draws on interviews, document analysis and observations from the intergovernmental peer review sessions at the Economic and Development Review Committee (EDRC), as well as from the redrafting-sessions where OECD-secretariat and the country under review meet to negotiate a final draft of the survey. Dorothy E. Smith’s institutional ethnography provides a theoretical framework for analyzing how texts coordinate institutional action and a set of methodological guidelines for how to trace what Smith calls “the intention of the text”. This enables the analysis to move from the close attention to the micro processes and negotiations of the survey text and its policy recommendations to an empirically grounded analysis of how OECD’s economic surveys and the ongoing monitoring practices of peer review partakes in intergovernmental processes of policy coordination and economic governance.

The impact of economic deregulations and income disparities on contemporary societies. Methods for redistribution, regulation and counteraction for social stratification.

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The main aim of this article is to demonstrate the causes and effects of progressive economic inequalities that afflict the inhabitants of the modern world.

Growing each year economic stratification in many countries is such a pressing issue that even the World Economic Forum, organized in 2014 in Davos, recognized it as one of the most dangerous threats to social order in oncoming years.

Thus, view of liberal economists dominating until recently that “tide lifts all boats” , which is synonymous with the belief that at some point we all benefit from economic growth, and therefore inequality are not a problem anymore proved false. The recent Economic World Crisis is a vivid example. Nevertheless, not all economic inequalities are harmful. Some of them are straight out essential for the economy, in order to stimulate the height and progress, to award talented, to appreciate hard work and ambitions. However, the extreme levels of wealth concentration occurring today, undermine the idea of equal opportunities, making societies even caste. Today, almost half of the world’s wealth is owned by one percent of the population.

Issues cited above are the core of the discussion

presented in the article. Considerations are conducted on the basis of sociological discussion and ambient data from empirical studies that relate to the aforementioned problem (R. Wilkinson, K. Pickett (2009); G. Therborn (2013), T. Piketty (2014)). Additionally, the authors focus on a review of the proposed solutions for this global problem and make their own evaluation.

The Making of Economic Policy: A Case Study

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How is economic policy made? What counts as evidence in the context of economic policy? How important is economics as a discipline in the making of economic policy? What role might sociology have in the making of economic policy? This paper presents an initial set of responses to these questions. In particular, it reports findings from a case study of multiple public sector institutions within a single Australiasian jurisdiction. This case study focused on public sector research related to economic productivity, policy proposals related to productivity, and formalised policies related to productivity. This research was undertaken with the partnership of public sector institutions in this single jurisdiction and utilised qualitative methods (including interviews with public sector officials and analysis of key documents).

In-house or outsourced public services? A social and economic analysis of the impact of spending policy on the private wage share in OECD countries

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Over the past three decades, the involvement of private firms in the provision of public services, through the government’s outsourcing, has grown and the private wage share of income has simultaneously declined. This paper analyses the relationship between the two phenomena from a political economy perspective. The proponents of power relations theory have not paid much attention at the consequences of the different spending programmes for the bargaining relations between labour and capital. We know that welfare state systems counteract the capitalist tendency to treat labour as a commodity, yet an in-depth analysis of the consequences of spending programmes on the bargaining relations between capitalists and labour is lacking. Building on this tradition of research, this paper analyses for the first time how the different components of government spending affects the distribution of income between capital and labour. I distinguish between types of expenditures that enhance the bargaining position of labour – i.e. unemployment benefits and public sector employment - and labour-saving and pro-business types of expenditures – i.e. government outsourcing to private firms. The results are derived from various

panel regression techniques on a panel of 19 OECD countries in the period 1985-2010 and show that expenditures on public sector employment prevented the wage share to decline further, even after controlling for labour market institutions, globalisation and technological change. Conversely, expenditures on outsourcing substantially contributed to reduce the wage share. Implications for theory and policy are drawn, including the support for a public employment-led spending policy. If the goal is to reduce inequality, expenditures on public sector employment should grow faster than expenditures on outsourcing.

**RN09 & RN34 | Session 09a JOINT SESSION:
Capitalism, Solidarities and Religion: The Market
as Religion and Religions in the Market**

**Happiness Found in Belonging: Relationship
Between Social Well-Being, Participation,
Personal Religiosity, and Subjective Well-Being**

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Earlier research into social functions of religion suggested that there has been a clear and consistent positive link between religiosity and happiness even when controlled for socio-demographic background. The existence of the link has been empirically evidenced in different contexts, which has been explained by diverse mechanisms both on the theoretical and empirical levels: by economical utility, meaning-giving or compensation functions of religion, quiescence found in prayer, personality traits, and so on. Social participation, civic involvement, or a group belonging in general may also play a role in reducing uncertainties of the surrounding world and thus contributing to subjective well-being. However, some suggest that these micro-level effects might be overruled by, or interact with, surrounding economic context and overall social well-being.

This paper aims at scrutinizing the relationship between subjective well-being, subjective perceived social status, well-being in the wider social context and religiosity in contemporary CEE-countries. The key questions are 1) if denominational affiliation, religious practice and congregational belonging matter in subjective well-being, 2) whether these effects are present if controlled for other types of attachment, and 3) how important the effect of religiosity is if economical well-being in the national context is also considered. All seven consecutive waves of the European Social Survey since 2002 included comparable indicators of subjective well-being, religion, social participation, and socio-demographic status. To answer the above questions, multi-variate statistical methods are applied including indicators of religious identity, religious behavior, social status, social involvement, as well as macro-level economic and well-being indicators characterizing national contexts.

The Relationship Between Religiosity and Informal

Economic Practices in Southeastern European Societies

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The dominant religions in the South-East European countries (Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo, Serbia), Islam, Catholicism and Orthodoxy, contain social teachings and norms which regulate certain forms of economic practices. In the conditions of transition and orientation towards the EU, postsocialist societies, these ones included, develop various forms of informal institutions (Aliyev, 2015; Burawoy and Verdery, 2000; Grødeland and Aasland, 2007; Ledeneva, 1998, 2013; Smith and Stenning, 2006; Stark, 1992, 1996; Wedel, 1986, 1992), economic ones as well, with some of them being contrary to the elements of religious social teachings and religious ethics. In the process of the revitalization of religiosity after the fall of socialism in this region (Zrinščak, 2004), a question can be posed on whether the attitude and the application of certain informal economic practices, which range from the illegitimate to the illegal (corruption, tax evasion, employment through connections), correlates to some extent with the level of religiosity and the type of religion confessed in certain countries, as expected.

Following a concise overview of the work ethic elements of the religions present in the observed countries (Islam, Orthodoxy, Catholicism) with regard to the dependent variables, i.e. informal economic practices, the paper considers the relationship between these variables on the basis of the data from the empirical research conducted within the Horizon 2020 project entitled "Closing the Gap Between Formal and Informal Institutions in the Balkans", no. 6935237 (6200 respondents from the abovementioned societies).

**Commodification of spirituality? The case of
mindfulness in times of mediatisation**

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This paper presents the results of a preliminary study of the relationship between mobile application use and the mediation of spiritual practices. I will focus on the growing popularity of mindfulness and its commodification through the development of mobile apps (such as Headspace and Buddhify). While mindfulness is rooted in Buddhist meditative practice, its increasing popularity is related to its effectiveness in increasing one's cognitive skills, empathy, concentration, etc. and reducing symptoms of anxiety and depression, which has been shown in several studies (most famous ones done by Jon Kabat-Zinn). Mindfulness has also been appropriated by positive psychology, becoming a part of contemporary therapeutic culture. I will argue that through

appropriation by various apps and digital media in general, mindfulness can be considered a posthumanist practice distilled from its religious connotations through commodification, which is used for improving various areas of one's life, and represented as a form of self-management. Furthermore, since contemporary app design deploys the knowledge of neurological and psychological mechanisms in order to create attractive and "addictive" products, it can also be argued that the popularity of mindfulness can be partially attributed to it fitting the agenda of long-term customer engagement. The presentation will end with an open question of the possible effects of the relationship between mobile apps and contemporary spiritual practices.

'Credit for Need': 'Need' and 'Necessity' as Moral Bases of the Financialisation Process in Turkey

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Financialisation is intensifying by resulting in differing models in different geographies, in accord with local contexts by replacing moral attitudes towards economy and finance. In Turkey, there has occurred the invention of a specific type of consumer credit as a result of this process; the 'credit for need', and it has dominated the all other financial instruments after its invention in 2006. Today, the number of debtors who utilize this credit has reached to 10 million. In addition to the tangible domination of this type of credit, it is a turning point for the financialization of Turkish daily life in terms of its contribution to renovate moral attitudes towards finance.

With the strategic utilization of the notion of need in the financialisation process of Turkish economy, there has emerged a new moral discourse that mainly refers to the urgency of economic needs and the self-reliance of families and households, and paves the way for a harmonious encounter with modern financial instruments, which even bypasses the religious anxieties towards finance. By relying on the concept of need, there has occurred a moral re-invention which eliminates the religious discourse that 'engaging with finance is illicit' (because of Islam's prohibition of interest) and it is replaced with a novel moral discourse based on the urgency of familial needs. Accordingly, I will propose to present a discussion that focuses on invention and introduction of the credit for need, the involvement of religious actors into discussion by redefining their attitude towards finance and consumer credits through the notions of needs and necessity, and debtors' reference to the concept of need by explaining their specific reasons to involvement in finance market.

The theory of religious markets revisited: new evidence from Ukraine, 1992-2012

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The religious market theory states that church completion increases religious participation of people. However, this theory has met a lot of resistance in recent decades. The role of church competition has been particularly criticized by scholars of post-Communist societies. However, prior studies of church competition in post-Communist societies have shared certain limitation including but not limited to using invalid measures and outdated theoretical assumptions. This paper aims to overcome such limitations and to reinforce the argument of church competition. A central argument of this paper is that a specific dimension of church competition in Ukraine, i.e. a nationalistic competition within Orthodox denomination has positively affected religious affiliations, church attendance, subjective religiosity, and praying of people. This effect was theorized to be stronger for respondents who display Ukrainian national identities. These theoretical expectations were corroborated by means of hierarchical regression analysis. The role of within denominational church competition remained positive and significant after controlling for a set of individual and contextual predictors of religiosity. A new dataset of religious communities was merged with the surveys collected from 1992 to 2012 in order to circumvent validity issues, which were common in the previous literature. In contrast to many previous studies, this paper employs the instrumental variable (state regulations) to claim causal influence of church competition on religiosity of people.

RN09 & RS07 | Session 10b JOINT SESSION: Economic Crises and Social Resilience

Examining organizational resilience: how firms in the Russian light industry succeed in turbulent economic environment

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The light industry in Russia has undergone strong transformation after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Lacking the stable orders from the state, light industry firms could not compete with international players. As a result, there was a dramatic drop in production. The future survival of the industry was unclear. However, despite bleak prospects, market uncertainty and an unfriendly market environment, a relevant number of companies not just survived but thrived. This research is aimed to find out how firms "sustained their well-being in the face of such challenges" (Hall, Lamont 2012)?

Organizations are multilevel systems and therefore studying organizational resilience require bridging individual (firm) and system (industry) levels of inquiry (van der Vegt, Essens, Wahlstrom, George 2015). Hence, in our report we will focus on two research questions. First, what are the attributes of these firms, which allow them to distinguish themselves positively

from less successful firms in the industry? Second, what strategies successful firms use in order to respond to external pressures and eventually succeed?

This study uses diverse empirical sources: interview with firm owners and top-managers, group discussions, recorded during Russian light industry forums in 2014-2017 (in total 5 events), World Bank's Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey and the Investment Climate Assessment.

Results indicate that in the case of the Russian light industry unstable environment entails different configurations of firms, employing conflicting but equally effective ways of achieving high performance. The findings also stress the importance of interaction between market players during crisis. Constant communication with government agencies, alignment of efforts between companies (and sometimes between competitors) and overall beneficial network position positively affect organizational resilience.

Neo-liberal Economic Policies and Agriculture in Turkey: An Analysis of the Socio-economic Positioning of the Peasant

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The main dynamics of globalisation, which was decisive over all aspects of social life as well as made its mark in the era since 1970s, consistently creates itself with different appearances in global extent. In a local dimension, on the other hand, the local components are included into the process. With this respect, the neo-liberal policies are a crucial partner of this self-creation mechanism. In Turkey, neo-liberal policies since 1980s affected not only the agriculture and the form of agricultural production but also transformed the rural and its peasant. The dynamics behind all these developments can be stated as the policies of global actors, the demands of global capital as well as Turkey's claim to become an actor within global arena. Inevitable, this process has determined the life-sustaining conditions particularly of the farmer peasants. Hence, it is obvious that the networking between global policies, global actors and nation-states, and the reflections of neo-liberal policies in the local level as a result are the main determinants of the new forms/strategies of life in rural areas.

With this, the main question in the centre of this research is the socio-economic positioning and the experiences of the peasants because of transformation in the type of agricultural production in the case of Turkey's neo-liberal economic policies. The main aim of this research is to analyse changes in farmer peasants' agricultural productions and their socio-economic positioning in the presence of neo-liberal policies and agricultural implementations. Research was carried out in Western Anatolia region of Turkey by using in-depth interview technique.

Financialisation of the Everyday: Financial Resilience and Wellbeing Among Households

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Deregulation of the global and national economies during the 1970s and 1980s fundamentally transformed the ways that societies operate and produce welfare. One key idea was that persons and households should take on more responsibility for own welfare by investing and accumulating marketable assets. Growing market values would then lead to more favourable and sustainable financial situations, enabling further investments as well as higher levels of consumption. It would also mean personal freedom from state dependency and a chance to live lives of one's choosing. Thus, financial wellbeing — understood as financial security and freedom of choice for individuals and households — became the ultimate goal for modern welfare states. The route to achieving it went through financialisation; a system where finance has a larger and freer role in the production of economic growth at all levels of society. It included releasing the growth potentials in the private sector by providing a wide range financial products to facilitate asset-building and consumption. Particularly mortgages, consumer loans and credit cards appeared as attractive ways of achieving more welfare quickly. However, such products also introduced new risks and forms of socio-economic inequality. Using survey data from Norway, this paper takes stock of 35 years of household participation in the financialised economy. We ask (i) how sustainable are Norwegian households' financial situation? (ii) What are the impacts of varying degrees of resilience on financial wellbeing?

Crises and social resilience of post-soviet Ukraine: sociological evidences of everyday life consumption and work practices

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Crises and social resilience of post-soviet Ukraine: sociological evidences of everyday consumption and work practices

The paper presents sociological analysis of socio-economic state of crisis solum with accent on everyday life practices in terms of social resilience conception.

Prolonged post-soviet crises showed how crises of socialism became post-socialist crises with the biggest concern about involving nonmarket society to the market economy, when goods and services variety together with price liberalization after long term of soviet deficit economy, full employment and specific welfare system shocked soviet people in turn of basic needs and job search.

Crisis actualized accessible consumption, turning everyday routine to problematic deal, which infringe usual life practices the people used to for a long. Search of coping with practices, actualized or invented for living survival inevitably reorganized life routine, changing life style, consuming practices 'wrapping', but even life priorities; adaptation to existence danger and psychological threat. Post-soviet countries present an example of experienced long lasting crisis, beginning from collapse of socialist economy, 80-s-90-s, further stressed by financial crises of late 90-s and 2008-09, coming to the trial of political-economic crisis 2014-2015, as it happened to Ukraine. Sociological monitoring data (1994-2017), official statistics give ground for proving strong social resilience ability of Ukrainian society.

RN10 - Sociology of Education

RN10 | Session 01a Drop-out of School

Long and winding roads: the educational trajectories of youngsters at risk of early school leaving in Flanders

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While the education has become more important in European societies, increasingly more youngsters are at risk of missing this opportunity to achieve an educational qualification. Combining insights of the fields of study on early school leaving and educational trajectories, in this study, we aim to understand the educational choice making of young people at risk of early school leaving. In doing so, we examine how the educational trajectories of these youngsters are shaped and how these trajectories, on their turn, contribute to the decision to leave school without educational qualification. Making use of qualitative interviews with 34 youngsters in Flanders (northern part of Belgium), who were repeatedly interviewed as part of the European research project RESL.eu, our findings show that the educational trajectories of these youngsters were – in terms of educational choices – very diverse, characterized by frequent, not so logical changes across fields of study, institutions and type of educational programs. These educational trajectories can be seen as the result of a series of short-term inconsistent decisions made during the school career, in which youngsters relied on the information available within their social networks. These social networks were characterized by a lack of knowledge about the existing educational opportunities and with no tradition to search for all information about these options and the consequences hereof. Additionally, choice making seemed heavily influenced by the often insecure living conditions in which these youngsters live. The consequences of such inconsistent educational trajectories are manifold and were found to relate to early school leaving.

Between conflict and consensus: school and family negotiating educational trajectories and

post-school destinations of students at risk of dropping out school

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The relation between parental involvement and school success has been a central research theme in the field of sociology of education. In this sense, there is a vast literature that has extensively demonstrated how parental involvement and school-family interactions are highly influenced by social class. There is, however, less research on the actual mechanisms and factors that explain this relation. The aim of this article is to analyze the role of parents in explaining educational trajectories among students at risk of dropping out school at the end of secondary compulsory education. In particular the paper analyses two main issues: firstly, the different parental attitudes, practices and expectations of parents from different social backgrounds, secondly, it explores school-family interactions in negotiating educational trajectories (i.e. grade retention, participating in lower tracks groups) and choice-making processes to post-school destinations. To discuss this, the paper draws on data from a qualitative study based on in-depth interviews with students, teachers and families in four secondary compulsory schools in Barcelona. As a result, a typology of different patterns of school-family interactions is elaborated. This typology demonstrates the effect of class in school-family interactions but also the heterogeneity of attitudes and school-family relationship among families within the same social background.

Vocational and training programs to face early school leaving: representations form young people and policy makers

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Facilitate the return to education to young people with low educational levels is of crucial importance for enlarging social cohesion and economic development in Europe. The objective of this paper is to focus on Early School Leavers (from 18 to 29 years old) that are currently enrolled in vocational or training programmes. The aim of the proposal is to address the following questions: What do young people expect (in educational, labour and social terms) from their participation in vocational or training programmes? What are the expectations of policy makers involved in the provision of these programmes? What is the impact of gender, ethnicity and social class in shaping young people representations regarding these programmes? In order to answer these questions two theoretical perspectives are articulated: Cultural Political Economy helps us to understand the logics and assumptions behind these programmes and the way they may be affecting the expectations of different agents. Life Course Research provides theoretical tools to analyse the changes and continuities in the

subjective interpretation of life courses shaping young people expectations. A qualitative field work has been carried out in Girona (Spain) consisting in life stories with young people enrolled in vocational and training programmes and interviews with policy makers in charge of their design and implementation. Policy documents at regional and European level have been also analysed to frame the political context in which these programmes are implemented. The results point our critical questions regarding social inequalities framing the provision, development and representations of these programmes.

RN10 | Session 01b Higher Education: Challenges and Strategies

The missing link between politicians and social scientists in establishing the EHEA

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Education as the new fault line in society can also be noticed in the area of European higher education (EHEA). Thus, the European Union receives European higher education and research as important stakeholders in the global competition for economic growth and social participation. Consequently, following the Bologna Processes (BP) competitive tools and neo-liberal policies have been incorporated in the name of transparency and need for improvement.

In the framework of these changes, I analyse policy actors' documents and social scientists' articles on the BP and the emerging EHEA. Based on this second-order analyses I ask (1) how relevant actors in policy and social sciences create the EHEA and (2) how they influence each other.

Empirical analyses were conducted by means of discourse analyses of policy reports, such as the Bologna communiques, implementation reports and about 200 articles from social sciences between 2003 and 2015 with a focus on the BP/EHEA.

Results show that generally politicians' reports have no link to social sciences' analyses of the BP and the emerging EHEA, instead, BP actors assign their own statistical research centres to collect data. On the other side, social scientists tend to analyse developments initiated by political actors within discipline specific frames of theories and methods. Similarly, the majority of articles do not go beyond their scientific field by explaining why and how policy could employ the studies' findings. Thus, the picture arises that social scientists predominantly leave the field to politicians in creating the EHEA.

Coping with higher educational expectations: Gender, class and unequal challenges in prestigious contexts

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This paper explore the challenges of coping with prestigious and competitive HE programmes. How do different learning and social contexts, gender and class, inform students' experiences of stress and strategies manage these? The analysis is informed by sociological stress research and theories about self-worth and social identity. We draw upon data from a large, ongoing, three-year (2015-2018), cross-national (Sweden and England) comparative interview project that investigates student identities, masculinities and academic failure and success in Medicine, Law and Engineering physics. Data are being generated by focus group interviews and individual interviews with students and staff, and analyzed in Atlas.ti using a constructivist grounded theory approach. Our data suggest that these programmes, in part, attracted students because of being renowned as challenging. However, most had not anticipated the challenges in terms of their academic identities; many students had to negotiate a change from being a top student to being an 'average' or 'low' achiever, and many struggled with to find a sustainable work/rest balance. Students used a multitude of strategies which we explore in relation to gender and class; e.g. increased academic effort and withdrawal from other activities, displaying calmness and concealing poor test results, and, also, seeking academic and emotional support from peers. By examining undergraduate stress and well-being in prestigious contexts, we will begin to shed more light on (1) how privilege are maintained, reinforced, and might be challenged, and, also, (2) the pressures and demands on many middle-class young people and the effects on their wellbeing.

The Collegiate Experience and Students' Values

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The current political climate in the US is not only anti-establishment, but also decidedly anti-academia. News media commentators have labeled academics the "totalitarian left," and an online blacklist now contains the names of over 100 liberal and leftist professors. And while these anti-academic sentiments currently are waxing, they are not new. For example, Joseph McCarthy targeted academics in his attempts to purge leftist movements in the 1960s, and 12 years ago commentator David Horowitz released a highly publicized book identifying professors he claimed were dangerous because of their liberal views.

In spite of these allegations, no evidence has been shown that college students are being indoctrinated or even swayed by their professors' views. Our research attempts to ascertain what effect the collegiate experience has on students' values by comparing

responses to the World Values Survey questionnaire for students at the University of Toledo with varying years of enrollment in various disciplines. The findings shows that the collegiate experience has little or no effect on personal values, but it has a slight moderating effect on students' political values – reducing the incidence of extreme views on both the left and right. We conclude that certain politicians and commentators perhaps should feel threatened by academics not because their values are diametrically opposed, but because college encourages more nuanced and qualified thinking, which is not conducive to the current wave of populism.

The findings also show that religiosity is the best predictor of college students' values, which the authors discuss in the context of other studies of the collegiate experience and student outcomes.

Practices and strategies of student and their parents for higher education. The case of orientation forums for higher education in “Île de France”

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If the ratio of access to higher education (HE) has progressed and keeps itself at high levels in France, the real side-effects of HE democratization are small (Albouy, Tavan, 2007). Huge inequalities and disparities persist. Our study proposes to analyze more carefully the strategies and behaviors developed by parents and students during the orientation process to HE.

The enquiry is dealing with the role of families and friends network, scholars institutions and markets for orientation to HE. The analyze will deal with orientation forums for HE of the Île-De-France. This inquiry combines both qualitative (observation of 15 orientation forums) and quantitative (a questionnaire was submitted to 1000 students and 1000 parents visiting orientation forums) methods.

There is a huge over representation of middle classes and middle-high classes, especially in the private pole of middle classes (van Zanten, 2009). Parents turn to a bunch of supports considered as things able to give them skills in the optic of being able to guide correctly their children in their orientation choices.

Orientation forums are identified by parents as a place of information on HE. However, the whole spectrum of HE is far from representing, not only in a fair manner, but also in a way as objective as possible. These forums are places of prescriptions, which, by delegating the social links part in the construction of students' trajectories, are addressed in fine to students from middle and upper class.

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RN10 | Session 01c Gender and Education I

Angry white men: Gendered responses to inclusive teacher education

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2016 witnessed a consolidation of a Western brand of 'populist authoritarianism' that draws upon the 19th Century tropes of the shady immigrant, the sexual deviant and the undeserving poor to create 'shared objects of loathing' (Brown, 2006) in the popular imagination. We are witnessing a collective turn away from discourses of equity and inclusion within mainstream politics, and a rise nationalism that positions the (working class) white male as part of a 'silent majority' that has been ignored by successive neoliberal regimes.

This paper engages with the implications of the 'post-truth' era for higher education and reports on a small study carried out with six higher educators who teach compulsory classes based on inclusion and diversity within the practice-based disciplines of nursing and teacher education in Australia. The paper uses the work of feminist theorists to explore gendered responses to pedagogical encounters recounted in the data, and examines aversive responses from white male students that were experienced by participants. I will offer a reading of these experiences that links white male objections, particularly around the teaching of gender and race, to the growth of neoconservatism that precipitated the contemporary rise of populist authoritarianism. The pedagogical encounters that I explore reflect the notion that the white male is a figure that is brought undone by allowing the subaltern to speak. The paper also explores what it means to teach as the Other within the contemporary milieu, as all six participants are queer and/or people of colour.

GenderMINT 4.0 – A Longitudinal Study on Women in STEM Degree Programmes: Transition from High School to University and Disposition

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The environment of the study and vocational orientation for women in STEM professions has changed considerably in recent years. Digitization

contributes to the flexibilisation but also to the eradication of the job world. Measures for the promotion of women in STEM lead to initial success and while student and graduate numbers are rising slightly so does the proportion of women. At the same time, socialization-induced changes in attitudes among young women have to be diagnosed, which influence their decisions on life and work.

This educational divide is highlighted by the longitudinal study "GenderMINT 4.0" which started in October 2016 and is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). It examines the effects of different influences on the study choice and the study success of women in STEM, how gender and diversity-oriented change processes in universities and enterprises work in this context and how the interactions of the various influences on the process of career choices. To this end, a method mix of quantitative and qualitative social research is implemented: Students at High School, STEM students at university, companies and universities are surveyed and interviewed in order to examine the course of studies and the career advancement of women in STEM fields in a deepening and comprehensive manner and to identify relevant cultural and structural changes in universities and enterprises. The results lead to recommendations for the improvement of measures for gender and diversity-related generation of young people and serve the development of a specific further training format for actors in STEM fields. Results from the first wave of surveys are expected to be available in Q3 2017.

Exploring Gender (In)equality in Education in Turkish Schools

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The project titled "Promoting Gender Equality in Education" aimed at contributing to the goal of achieving gender equality in Turkey has been developed with the support of and co-financed by the European Union and the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) of Turkey. The project was implemented in 40 pilot schools selected in 10 provinces, namely Batman, Erzurum, İzmir, Karaman, Malatya, Mardin, Sivas, Şanlıurfa, Samsun and Trabzon. The target groups of the projects were teachers, school administrators, inspectors, school counsellors; preschool, elementary school, secondary school, high school students and their parents, and policy makers and NGOs and civil society organizations operating in the field of education and gender. This paper will discuss basic findings and implementations of the project's baseline and needs assessment study whose purpose was to identify and assess the current situation of schools in terms of gender equality and gender sensitive school environment from the perspectives of students, teachers, school principals, inspectors, parents, MoNE personnel in provincial offices, unions and MoNE personnel employed in the central organization. The

study mainly focused on the following questions: What are the views and attitudes of the participants on gender and gender equality? What are the views of the participants on physical conditions of schools and classrooms? What are the views of the participants on school and classroom practices? To what extent the physical conditions and school and classroom practices are gender sensitive in the pilot schools of the project? What are the recommendations of the participants for ensuring gender sensitive schools? Results will be interpreted within the socio-cultural context of Turkish society.

Parents' Engagement in Schooling: Why Do Boys Receive More Support than Girls?

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Sociologists of education have devoted relatively little attention to examining whether, and to what extent, parents interact with schools and teachers, on what issues and whether such engagement varies *according to children's gender*. This often overlooked topic deserves to be explored, since students' academic success is closely associated with the degree of parental involvement and participation in school activities. Prior analyses of data drawn from PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) shows that the parents of female students are significantly *less* likely (with respect to parents of boys) to meet with teachers, even controlling for other relevant variables (ethnic identity, social origins, academic performance). But it has been difficult to identify underlying causes, due to the lack of data concerning parental engagement in PISA databases. Are girls simply less "problematic", or are they being put in a disadvantageous position? PISA's 2015 edition, however, includes significantly more extensive information on parental engagement, pertaining to both support for children and interaction with schools; it appears plausible, therefore, that secondary analysis of PISA 2015 data will be able to shed light on this gender gap, lead to a deeper understanding of parents' engagement, and offer insights about girls' confidence gaps and career aspirations linked to maths and science. The analysis will focus primarily on Italy but will also feature a comparative approach involving other European countries administering the PISA parent questionnaire.

RN10 | Session 02a Educational Changes

Higher vocational education in the age of neoliberal conversion

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What is indicative of current developments in higher

education institutions (HEI) is how the terms of knowledge that make up neoliberal rationalities and entrepreneurial practices are gaining influence at the expense of academic traditions. The logic behind these HEIs' practices can be seen as the ambition to offer 'products' in an educational 'market'. Higher vocational education are especially exposed to these changes, in terms of how the selection and organisation of knowledge is closely related to local conditions of assigned relevance and the practical orientation of learning. In Basil Bernstein's terms, 'a horizontal knowledge orientation' is prevailing. This on-going research project investigates current trends in Swedish HEIs. After the 2011 implementation of institutional autonomy reform in Sweden, HEIs have increasingly transformed into new public management-inspired organisations, where adjustments for employability and economic benefits have gained significance at the expense of academic and pedagogic values. The Swedish higher education sector as a whole, however, is characterised by diversity. The current project aims to examine which governing mechanisms and forms of autonomy are apparent in three cases of higher vocational education. The project design aims to uncover analytical distinctions of different actors' perceptions and objectives within the institutional conditions that form the meaning and objectives of education through interviews with academic professionals and decision makers in HEI. The initial results expose the intrinsic relationships among forms of collegiality, professional autonomy and management ideals in how frictions between academic integrity and adaptability to entrepreneurial practices are handled.

A Social Network Analysis of Comenius multilateral partnerships under the Lifelong Learning Programme

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This paper deals with European Education policies as implemented in the Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP) by Comenius multilateral school partnerships. The study is based on a collection of data collected from the European Shared Treasure. The above data was grouped by country, recording the number of partnerships each country formed with other countries. Then the data was processed in accordance with the Social Network Analysis (SNA) theory. The use of SNA gave a new perspective and richer understanding at partnership structures. Calculations such as shortest path, betweenness centrality, closeness centrality were used to analyse the data.

The objective of the analysis was to understand how schools from different countries connected to each other and the relations and patterns they formed. A further aim was to clarify why these patterns occur and what their consequences are. In addition, the analysis was used to identify the countries whose schools played a central role in Comenius

partnerships.

The main results of the analysis showed that the Comenius partnerships help the participants establish strong ties among them. However, the countries with the highest participation in partnerships are stronger networked and are more likely to collaborate with others. Additionally, the analysis revealed the central role schools from countries like Italy and Germany seem to play in partnerships. Specifically, only six countries handle the connection among the 33 countries which only two are distinguished. Finally, Italy and Spain played a central role in partnerships and are more likely to collaborate with other countries.

The National Education Plan and the Challenge of Educational Inequalities in Brazil

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This empirical research analyzes the transformation and expansion of secondary and higher education in Brazil over the last decades, considering the National Education Plan and the challenge of educational inequalities. Despite the rapid growth in the rate of enrollment observed after 2005, factors such as income, cultural capital, ethnicity, gender, and urban-rural areas - are still strongly related to educational inequity process. Also in relation to the labor market, the Brazilian secondary education system appears to be extremely selective, with a low percentage of student workers accessing and remaining at that level of education. Instead, it is necessary to consider the endogenous problems of the system itself: inadequate teacher training, large numbers of students per class, low pay, among others. Another point to consider is the poor quality of education offered (as indicated by several national and international systems of evaluation), and the crucial difference between public and private institutions. In conclusion, the research highlights the existence of a "perverse educational pyramid" in the country that, despite the policies and programs implemented in recent years, persists and reduces the social role of education, shaping a strong reproductive educational system.

Changing Patterns of Governance in Education Today - What Changes? The Case of Greece – An Exploration

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Many social scientists argue that the recent education reforms following the Bologna Process and other European Union treaties on education aim at improving education. Other scientists, on the contrary, maintain that education is being commodified and inequalities have increased instead of decreased. In Greece, the major educational measures under

conditions of crisis (2009-14), dealt with budgetary cuts and altering management structures. The budgetary cuts affected the provision of education services to several categories of pupils, as for example, preschool, compensatory or special education. At the same time, instead of finding funds for the aforementioned provisions, education policy focused among other things on changing patterns of governance, especially in tertiary education.

At closer look, the changed patterns and structures in the management of education are based on a kind of logic called "formal rationality", according to Weber. New management positions, both academic and non academic were created (e.g., faculty dean, and institution council). Additionally measures were introduced that affected the way work is being controlled, such as evaluation of work performance both at individual and collective level.

The questions I pose in this paper are, What kind of changes are introduced by the recent educational reforms in the structure of governance and what are the consequences?

The answer to the questions above is based on research material from Greece. The theoretical framework draws on the classical theories of Durkheim, and Weber, and on more recent approaches on governance.

The results show that due to the introduced changed, institutional relations of power tend to become more complex and opaque. Educators and students participate in a system that becomes more abstract and depersonalised. Do all these improve quality of education?

RN10 | Session 02b Ethnicity and Schooling

Multicultural School Leadership and The Ethnic Prejudice of Belgian Pupils

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Worldwide migration processes are associated with increasing ethnical diversity of schools in western societies and coincide with a growing number of studies focusing on out-group attitudes of ethnic majority pupils. Research carried out on explaining variability in ethnic prejudice mostly focuses on individual student-level characteristics, neglecting the influence of school leaders and teachers. However, school leaders and teachers are able and have a professional responsibility to reduce ethnic prejudice among ethnic majority students in their schools. This can partly be done by paying attention to other cultures in school regulations, school policy and in the classroom. Many studies offer school leaders and teachers suggestions on how to develop more multicultural attitudes and social behavior, but rarely, the actual effects of these multicultural practices on pupils are examined. Therefore, this study will examine the association between multicultural school

leadership and ethnic prejudice of Belgian pupils in the Flemish context, taking into account individual and school characteristics that have been shown to be related to ethnic prejudice. Multilevel analyses were performed on data from the Racism and Discrimination in Secondary Schools Survey, collected during the school year 2014-2015, including 2006 Belgian pupils in 38 Flemish secondary schools. The analyses showed that the degree of multicultural leadership in schools is not related to pupils' ethnic prejudice. However, Flemish pupils in schools with a more multicultural teacher culture, i.e. where teachers use more examples from a variety of cultures in their discipline, were less ethnic prejudiced.

Understanding the impact of school's ethnic composition on Mathematics results of the students with immigrant origin in primary school

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Scientific interest concerning the impact of school's compositional effect on student performance has intensified throughout the current century, as the subject has been vastly explored by researchers in various national contexts (Agirdag, Van Houtte & Van Avermaet, 2012; Jensen & Rasmussen, 2011; Van der Slik, Driessen & De Bot, 2006; Schnepf, 2007; Goldsmith, 2003, Lleras, 2008). These effects have usually been studied taking student outcomes as measured by standardized tests on different school subjects and levels of education.

In Portugal we conducted a research using an extensive database (16 269 students and 417 schools) with the results of fourth grade students on Portuguese Language national standardized tests in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (2009-10). We intent to reveal what are the main factors behind students results in public schools giving special attention to the effect of ethnicity, considered both at the student level (its national origin) and at the school level (the schools ethnic composition). A multilevel analysis was developed involving both individual level variables and school level variables to answer the following research questions: Does the schools' ethnic composition effect on Portuguese Language scores stand when students' gender, social and ethnic origins are taken into account? Does this effect stand when the schools' social composition is taken into account? How does the schools' ethnic composition moderate the relation between having/not having an immigrant background and students' Portuguese Language scores, when the socio-economic status (SES) of both students and schools is controlled?

“Does ethnicity matters when we speak of justice in education?”: top-down and bottom-up perspectives on education policies in Lithuania

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Due to demographic processes the general number of school age pupils has been declining in Lithuania in past decades and this led to the restructuring of schooling sector. These processes affected not only schools with Lithuanian (state) language of instruction, but also schools with national minority language of instruction (Russian, Polish). The Amendments to the Law on Education in 2011 equated the state language graduation exam at schools with state and national minority language of instruction. These transformations were met with some protests and critique by some leaders of national minority groups. The paper discusses how these processes are perceived and experienced by different social actors. What is considered as (un)just in education policies by different actors? The paper applies the theoretical approach by N. Fraser and researchers who contribute particularly to the issues of justice in education (eg. C. Vincent (ed.) 2003). The macro level policy might be considered just from a policy planners perspectives, but experienced as unjust in everyday contexts and on micro level. The paper argues that at the micro level the perception of justice is related to identity and recognition. The paper is based on the data collected during qualitative research in the main cities of Lithuania in 2016-2017. This research was funded by a grant (No. LIP-031/2016) from the Research Council of Lithuania.

Class educational styles of Polish communities in the UK

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One of the rarely addressed issues concerning Polish community in the UK is the question of class differentiation in building the relationship with the British society (Pustulka 2016, Garapich 2008, D'Angelo & Ryan 2011). The paper aimed to fill this gap focusing on class styles of education in Polish communities in the UK.

Poland's accession to the EU in 2004 changed the pattern of migration from Poland to the UK (see Ryan, et al, 2009; Lopez Rodriguez 2010, White 2010). The consequence of this new migration trend was the large numbers of Polish children arriving in British schools: according to the Office for National Statistics in 2015 there were 213,000 Polish nationality residents aged 0-18 in the UK.

The analysis presented in the paper based on the project titled 'Londoner-Pole-Citizen' implemented by the Centre of Migration Research, Poland & Centre for Community Engagement Research, Goldsmiths College, University of London, UK (CCER); Lewisham Borough Council and Lewisham Polish Centre. In the

course of the research 2 IDIs & 4 FGIs were collected. As a comparative material the literature on class diversity of educational styles in UK (e.g. Ball 2003) will be used as well as 200+ IDIs with members of working, middle and upper middle classes collected in Poland during 3 research projects coordinated by the author (Sadura 2015; 2017).

Class style of education is seen as a part of broader category of class lifestyle used by Bourdieu (1984) and his followers. The paper use the empirical analysis to address the theoretical issues of relation between migrant class habitus, Polish/British class structure, the educational system(s) and the state(s).

RN10 | Session 02c School Choice

Believing in culture, complying with competition: educational strategies in the Swedish upper middle class in the time of free school choice

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The study explores how the strengthened educational competition following in the wake of the market reforms in Swedish compulsory education, with schools battling for pupils and families struggling for entry into the schools of their choice, affects educational strategies in the upper middle class. While a statistical analysis of the space of compulsory education in three Swedish regions suggests that its basic social structure remains stable, it also points to the importance of the educational supply in local educational markets for families' educational strategies (Poupeau 2008, Felouzis et al 2013). In-depth interviews (N=30) with families pertaining to various fractions of the upper-middle class testify to that the increased competition is a concern for families with particularly strong cultural assets. It brings to light a dilemma that traditionally has been obscured, or, to use a Bourdieusean concept, misrecognized (Bourdieu 2000). The beliefs, doxa, connected to the general culture by virtue of which culturally strong fractions have dominated the educational system, such as the perception of education as a sacred dimension of human development, procured for its own sake and understood as a development of inner talents, is challenged by the need to see education as calculated investments in competitive assets, often to the detriment of others. While the necessity of watching over one's interests constitutes a new challenge to the trust in the purity of educational values, giving room for strategic maneuvering in order to secure good company and high marks, the particular balance between the ideals of education as Bildung and as calculated investment reflected in the educational strategies of the upper middle class largely mirrors the opposition between its cultural and economic fractions.

Circuits of power: the regional educational

fractures of the UK and educational trajectories of the south-eastern elite

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A deep and fundamentally structuring fault-line within the British and especially the English educational system runs between the elite institutions of the South-East of England and schools and universities across the rest of the country. Recent work has analysed the concentration of elites in the 'golden triangle' of elite universities concentrated in London and the South-East of England (Wakeling and Savage, 2015). Other research (Gamsu, 2016) has suggested that these elite universities in the South-East are fed by a distinct group of elite 'feeder' schools, both state and private, which are themselves concentrated in and around London. Drawing on and extending the concept of 'circuits of schooling' (Ball et al. 1995) we examine the existence of 'circuits of power' whereby a group of students from privileged backgrounds and elite schools in the South-East of England attend Oxford, Cambridge and certain London universities before returning to the capital for work. Our analysis uses an exceptionally detailed dataset of all university entrants across the UK (n=412,000) for 2014-15. Using social network analysis and spatial, GIS techniques we trace the socio-spatial trajectories of these elite students and show how these circuits of power separate and insulate these privileged students from London and the South-East. Drawing on case studies of private schools in the North-East of England and Scotland we also contrast different trajectories within the middle class across the UK. With the insulation of English elites from the rest of the country a key factor leading to Brexit, this analysis provides a timely reminder of the deep problems of an exclusive, insulated and divided educational system.

Explaining Migrants' Educational Choices in Stratified Education Systems

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Educational choices are consequential for future education and labor market prospects. Several studies documented substantial differences in educational choices between ethnic minorities and natives. Conditional on performance and social class, they choose more ambitious academic tracks. The dominant explanation is 'immigrant optimism': migrants may be positively selected with regards to ambition, drive, and optimism.

We argue that the literature on EC effects would benefit from addressing two gaps: First, EC effects have rarely been tested in stratified education systems which offer viable vocational alternatives for low performing students at the upper secondary level.

Secondly, the optimism hypothesis has largely been studied neglecting alternative explanations such as information asymmetries or anticipated discrimination. Specifically, we study the educational choices of students at the end of compulsory school in Germany using data from the NEPS, a panel survey that began with ninth graders in 2010. At this stage in German education, students at lower level secondary school types are faced with the decision to either continue general, academic track education or to pursue dual vocational education and training (hereafter "dual VET").

Our results demonstrate that minority students favor academic track education over vocational education alternatives despite the fact that vocational options are more favorable in Germany than in countries with more comprehensive secondary education systems. We find no evidence that migrants 'avoid' vocational education because they lack information or because they anticipate discrimination. In contrast, the findings are consistent with the immigrant optimism hypothesis. We find that – ceteris paribus – transmitted family norms in the form of parental expectations play a key role in explaining ethnic choices.

Not in my schoolyard: School segregation, school preferences and residential segregation in the urban area of Ghent (Belgium)

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Patterns of segregation can be discerned in the ethnic and socioeconomic composition of schools in Flanders (the northern region of Belgium). Although school segregation is sometimes perceived as the mere result of residential segregation, studies suggest that school preferences of parents can additionally contribute to an uneven distribution of groups between schools. Very little research has however investigated residential segregation and school preferences in one explanatory model of school segregation. This paper examines how residential segregation and school preferences affect school segregation in the urban area of Ghent (Belgium). To answer this research question, we integrate popular theoretical frameworks in the economic literature (Schelling model, market models) with insights from sociology on in-group preferences, cultural and social capital, and residential segregation. Rank-order logit analyses are performed on data of the centrally-administered platforms (CAP) in Ghent. In the CAP, parents indicate their order of preferences for schools in Ghent. As a result, actual preferences can be observed instead of realized school choices. We include variables on distance to school, parents' socioeconomic and ethnic background, neighborhood and school characteristics. Preliminary findings indicate that residential segregation explains school segregation for a considerable part, but parents' preferences for school

composition and school quality also play a significant role. These preferences depend strongly on parents' background. Overall, this study shows that parents' school preferences give rise to self-segregation.

School choice in a context of unrestrained choice: the case of Flanders (Belgium)

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School choice policies have been at the centre of attention in sociological research focusing on the reproduction of social inequalities through education. Studies conducted across Europe have shown that free school choice leads to more segregation. In fact, these mostly qualitative studies show that parents differ in their ability to influence their children's school choices. While middle class parents can activate their social, cultural and economic capital to ensure that their children enrol in the school of their choice, for working class parents choosing a school is a more complicated task.

We want to add to the knowledge on school choice by studying it in a particular context. In Belgium free school choice is a constitutional right, so that there are virtually no limits to the choice set available to parents. Nevertheless, processes of school choice have been neglected, as it is assumed that it matters more which educational option you are in than which school you attend. We will study school choice in a context of unrestrained choice by applying a novel technique stemming from social network analysis – Exponential Random Graph Models. Using unique data from two cohorts of pupils in Flanders we will build a two-mode network of schools and pupils to study the influence of parent and pupil characteristics on school choice. We take into account social class, ethnic background, school performance, home-school distance, school sector and school type. The results will be discussed in the light of findings from studies conducted in other European education systems.

RN10 | Session 03a Teachers and Professionalisation

Frameworking the divide: How teachers view students differently according to the program they attend

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Selection of secondary school is the decision highly determined by numerous background and often subjective factors. Furthermore, there is a pre-conceived divide of secondary schools by quality in general public. Bourdieu's reproduction of the social

structure based on individuals' habitus, i.e. individuals' objective past position in the social structure that is also structuring its future life path (Bourdieu, 1987), explains this process well. Situated in educational system, it can be seen as determinism at its worst.

Recently in Croatia new VET curriculums were introduced for 26 qualifications. They were designed according to European Qualification Framework and experimentally introduced in 49 high schools. Alongside, new program type emerged which combined general education (gymnasiums) and VET curriculums (vocational schools) forging the concept of "vocational gymnasiums" (VG). Five VG programs were assessed in 17 high schools within external evaluation process.

This research included all VG students (N=422) and teachers (N=443) and sub-sample of VET students (N=854) and teachers (N=1039). In group interviews, 68 VET and 37 VG teachers participated. Specific questions and findings focus on differences between VET and VG programs in: 1) perceived students' educational capacity and 2) teachers' and students' perceptions of educational process.

Although both VET and VG teachers were highly motivated for teaching experimental programs and perceive themselves as competent to do so, they perceive their students differently. VET teachers tend to perceive their students as lower achievers and assess the classroom climate lesser than VG teachers. In interviews, VG teachers express their predominant wish for the program to attract "gymnasium profile students". Thus, teachers actively reinforce this self-fulfilling prophecy of students' educational pathways being defined by certain type of programs.

Italian Educators Views on Education for Integration in Multi-ethnic Societies

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The complexity of migration fluxes in the educational systems in Europe require an urgent examination on the effective educational policies that could integrate culturally-diverse students in the host country's educational system and societies. In Europe, Italy leads other European Union Countries in terms of number of immigrants. At the end of 2014 in Italy there were 5,014,000 foreign nationals' residents (Idos, 2015). In 2014, out of more than 1.1 million foreign minors, 814,187 were those enrolled in the school year 2014/2015, (the highest increase regarding minors born in Italy: +8.4%).

This proposal discusses the perspectives of Italian educators and school administrators on the new educational challenges facing Italian schools within a new multi-ethnic society. In this study, they share their vision on the intercultural integration and, on the most successful educational policies suitable for the plural societies. In specific, the study discusses the school practices for intercultural integration adopted in Italy with reference to educational policies implemented in other European countries: a) welcoming practices; b)

learning/teaching Italian as second language (L2); c) multilingualism approach; d) school networks; e) intercultural curriculum.

The results serve to examine innovative educational programmes and practices to successfully integrate culturally-diverse people. The 'lessons learned' serve to internationalize the issues, and take a deeper look at the current school realities.

The role of teachers in explaining students' cognitive engagement: Quantitative and qualitative insights from Belgium and Spain

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Cognitive engagement – students' level of investment in learning – is a precursor for educational success. Studies found teacher beliefs to affect cognitive engagement, but little research has investigated the relative influence of beliefs and practices. Starting from goal theory, we hypothesize teachers' beliefs and practices concerning the social goals of education to increase students' cognitive engagement. Moreover, we expect practices to be more important than beliefs. The first research objective is to test these claims, taking study involvement and motivation as cognitive engagement indicators. A second objective is to investigate a possibly mediating role of emotional engagement – specifically, students' sense of teacher support. We combine quantitative and qualitative insights from two European countries: Belgium and Spain. In Belgium, multilevel analyses are applied to data gathered from 11.844 students and 2.104 teachers in 84 secondary schools (2004-2005). In Spain, ethnographic case studies (2015-2016) in five compulsory secondary schools have been developed, including 54 in-depth interviews with students and 30 with teachers. Preliminary results suggest that when teachers undertake activities to pursue social goals of education, students are more likely to value studying and to be motivated with their schooling, but this does not seem to be explained by emotional engagement. The paper concludes discussing the impacts of students' and schools' socioeconomic status in the configuration of differences in teachers' practices and beliefs between both case studies. In addition it reflects on some political, institutional and social conditions that are necessary to broaden teachers' practices and beliefs beyond purely academic goals.

Understanding Teachers' Perceptions Of Their Social Status: the Influence of Local Settings And Long-Term Pathways

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Our proposal aims at examining the educational divide by questioning the social status of the teaching profession. In different national contexts, changes in the teaching profession have been studied (Maroy, 2006 ; Tardif, 2012). From a « professional » model, with large autonomy, the profession is now based in several societies on a contractual model (Osborn, Broadfoot et Mc Ness, 2003). In the French contemporary society, teachers, who are state-employees, seem to be protected, but the teaching profession is regularly poorly attractive and job dissatisfaction is salient (OCDE, 2005, Harris 2016).

Our purpose is to understand the perceptions teachers have of their social status. We formulate the hypothesis that the perceptions of a diminished social status may be related with deteriorated work conditions but also with intergenerational downgrading and the possibility for graduates to turn towards other job areas.

Our analysis will be based on a research programme granted by the French Ministry for Education. We focus on primary education teachers. Quantitative methods, using both public databases and a first-handed survey (based on a national sample of 8000 teachers) are used to find regularities in teacher's perceptions according to sociodemographic and professional variables. Simultaneously, in-depth interviews (N=40) are conducted to understand how teachers describe their work and their social position.

The main results indicate that primary education teachers' work, in the French context, can be defined both by large autonomy, but also by ambiguous relationships with the educational hierarchy. We demonstrate that teachers' work largely depends on local settings, that may considerably influence what is said on one's particular condition as well as on the social status of the whole profession.

RN10 | Session 03b Advantages and Disadvantages

Fighting disadvantage as cultural colonization. A critical analysis of the English discourse on Early Years Education, Social Class and Achievement

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This presentation discusses the results of a sociological analysis concerned with the hegemonic discourse on the relationship between educational achievement and social class which permeates the debate about Early Years Education in England.

Since the landmark report Effective Provision of Pre-School Education (2003), mainstream pedagogical research in England has recognised Early Years Education as a resource to counter socio economic disadvantage from the early years of life, narrowing the gap in educational achievement. This claim underpins legislation (Every Child Matters 2003, Children Act 2004, Early Years Foundation Stage

2008/2012, Children and Family Act 2014) and was recently renewed by a report commissioned by OFSTED (2014).

This presentation argues that the conceptual framework of mainstream research and legislation relies on the distinction 'advantaged/disadvantaged', borrowed from psychological theories on child's development (for a review see Bjorklund and Pellegrini, 2000). Such distinction supports a 'deficit approach': children from low Socio-Economic Status (SES) are in a position of disadvantage when entering primary education due to deficit in their socialization (Johnson&Kosykh, 2008). The ideology and cultural capital underpinning educational curricula is unchallenged, while the cultural capital of children from low SES is transformed into a deficit to be narrowed, a problem to be solved.

In the conclusion, the valorisation of diverse knowledges and values in School activities is argued as alternative to cultural assimilation, solving the aporia of inclusion of low SES children in education based on their marginalisation a deficit group. In particular, the possibility of a paradigm shift, from 'filling the gap' to 'building on diversity' is connected to child-initiated pedagogies, where low SES children are conceptualized as active contributors rather than disadvantaged object of educational programmes.

Parenting and School Performance in Disadvantaged Subregions of Hungary

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Series of studies revealed a positive correlation between children's school performance, family background and home environment. Present paper focuses on these relationships in Hungary, where transmittance of inequalities through education is more typical than those in other OECD countries.

The research is based on a representative survey on children and their families of 23 underdeveloped Hungarian subregions, conducted in 2013-2014. In these subregions, both the proportion of Roma children and children living in poverty is overrepresented; thus we can adequately map interdependencies among income conditions, ethnicity, home environment and school performance. Namely, we intend to answer the following questions: (1) Are there any differences between parenting practices in (a) poor and wealthy, as well as (b) Roma and non-Roma families? (2) If yes, can these differences be detected in school performance of children?

The main methods of the research have been crosstabulation, linear regression and variance analysis. In the spirit of mixed methods, we also analysed semi-structured interviews to draw a more comprehensive picture. According to our findings, home environment of families proved to be similar in certain aspects; but when it comes to parenting practices requiring financial investments, significant

distinctions have been measured across family types. The strongest predictor of school performance was parent's expectations about educational attainment of a child, and these expectations are differently influenced by income poverty and ethnicity.

In all phases of the research we strongly relied on human and social capital theory of Bourdieu (1997) and Coleman (1988); parenting styles of Lareau (2002, 2011); HOME (Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment) studies of Bradley and his colleagues (Bradley, Caldwell, 1984; Bradley et al., 1988b; Bradley, Corwyn, 2005).

The transformation of the ghetto depends on SEAs implementation instead of social background

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There are numerous diagnoses and studies on poverty and their negative impact on people's lives. Poverty is a complex multidimensional phenomenon that affects all areas of human development (Sen, 1999) such as education, access to housing, work, health services or social participation among others. However, poverty is more than simply lack of resources or an income level, as it is the result of the opportunities that are available to develop personal skills. The scientific literature identifies a close relationship between low levels of education and social exclusion as an important mechanism for the development of these capacities. However, in the approach to the problem of poverty, there is little scientific literature that identifies scientific contributions to overcome it. Thus, from the R&D project Socio-educational Successful Actions to Overcome Poverty (EDU2011-24173), and through the analysis of vulnerable cases, successful educational actions have been identified that are contributing to transform environments of exclusion and poverty. This paper points out those SEAs that have an impact beyond the school and they are nowadays improving people's lives. As for example, the inclusion of vulnerable groups as volunteers in children's learning activities as a positive role model in schools and as a way to empower these people in order to have more self-confidence, to be involved in training programs, or to find work. In consequence, we are going to identify the positive impact of SEAs to improve people's lives and overcome poverty, and the relationship among the educational and social dimensions.

Advantages and challenges in the school environment: Pupils' perspectives of school life in Wales.

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Schools are complex socialisation spaces of learning, play, compliance and resistance. Often the complicated nature of schools is undermined by over-simplified representations by the media, and to some extent educational policy. Even the description schools provide to the community at large can inaccurately portray the concerns, successes and failures staff and pupils face in their daily experiences. Since 2013, the Wales Institute of Social & Economic Research Data & Methods (WISERD) has conducted a multi-cohort, longitudinal study involving nearly 1500 pupils in 29 secondary and primary schools across Wales. During sweep one of the study, pupils' were asked to provide three words that best describe their school. This paper explores the question: How did 849 Year 8 and 10 pupils describe their schools in the WISERD Education pupil survey?

Over 2000 words and short-phrases were recorded and coded for quantitative analysis using the "positive," "neutral," or "negative" value of the response, with Scott's Pi Alpha used to determine coder reliability. Gender, ethnic and socio-economic variation among pupils' descriptions was explored using descriptive statistical analysis. Thematic analysis was conducted to explore the qualitative nature of the data. While the findings of the majority of pupils' surveyed held their school in a positive light, they also provided insight into some of the challenges they face. This paper discusses these pupils' positive and negative responses to illuminate the sophisticated complexity of school life.

RN10 | Session 03c Education and Social Standing

On top of the game – Upper-secondary elite schools, strategies and educational marketization in a Swedish context

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During the last 25 years, Sweden has seen a continuous stream of reforms promoting educational marketization – among other things the initiation of privately owned but publicly financed free-schools, school-choice guided by merits (grades) and decentralization. This has for instance meant that the number of upper-secondary (post-16) schools in the Stockholm region has increased from 51 in 1992 to 183 by 2015, contributing to a fierce in-between school competition. Extensive research has been carried out to evaluate these reforms, especially focusing on issues of segregation and education in low-income areas. However, elite schools have traditionally been overlooked in this analysis. Moreover, the few existing studies on elite schools have largely been carried out through statistical or historical analysis.

Drawing on a one-and-a-half-year ethnographic study into three upper-secondary elite schools, located in the prosperous and gentrified inner-city area of

Stockholm, the intention of this paper is to shed some light on the contemporary struggles and 'inner-life' of these prestigious institutions. Or more precisely, the aim is to show how students educational strategies, school history and the everyday culture interact and operate as defining markers for maintaining the position as an elite school in the fierce in-between school competition. The data comprises interviews with approximately 110 students, school professionals (teachers, principals, guidance-chancellors etc.) and municipal administrators. It also contains field notes from the day to day practices such as lessons, meetings (teachers and parent groups) and open day houses, documents, photos, marketing pamphlets, school newspapers, webpages and secondary statistics.

Social Selection in the Romanian Education System. A Case Study in an Elite High School in Bucharest

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This paper starts from the assumption that quantitative studies carried out in Romania do not provide enough explanatory power in order to understand how school and family related factors systematically affect the academic achievement of Romanian high-school students. The present research consists of an in-depth analysis of the process through which the students of an elite high school in Bucharest manage to obtain educational achievement. The methodology is qualitative, using data from semi-structured interviews and participant observation carried out in an elite Romanian high school, across a 6-month period. The purpose was to link the socialization process and "regular practices" from a high school classroom with the more general problem of the reproduction of social inequalities through the educational system. I argue that maintaining the prestige of the institution requires a rigorous selection mechanism that most of the time is equivalent with "social selection" and which is generally considered legitimate by teachers. Also, imposing high standards (sometimes in contrast with the national curriculum) and "desirable values" such as hard work and individual responsibility is part of the process of maintaining the good image of the school and its place in the national hierarchy. One important consequence related to this process is the increasing inequality between schools that affects the life chances of Romanian students.

The Relationship between Field of Study (Faculty) and Social Standing In Turkey

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According to conflict theory, higher education

reproduces inequalities and allows privileged groups to carry on their advantaged position the society. Additionally, the educational attainment process is strongly related with the social background of individual and it varies by gender. In this sense, the matter is whether there has been equality of educational opportunity (i.e. equal chance) regardless of gender, race, and social standing so on. If not, it is the fact that higher education perpetuates class inequality and status quo. Within this framework, this paper will try to explore the following questions: What is the social background of the students by each field of study (faculty) in Turkey? Is there a relationship between social standing and field of study? Does social standing vary by field of study as well as gender? These questions will be tried to be answered by using the Eurostudent Survey IV (2011) which is nationwide representative and internationally comparable data (N=17229). The sample sizes of the faculties are like that: Education is 3235; literature and human sciences is 1210; social sciences is 4186; natural sciences is 2178; engineering and architecture is 3738; agriculture and forestry is 327; health sciences is 2007; services is 348. According to findings, there is a significant difference between social standing and faculties: For example engineering and architecture faculty has the highest social standing mean (6.7413 out of 10) whereas education faculty has the lowest mean (6.0281). Considering that engineering is the higher-paid job than education, faculties reproduce social inequality although some of them allow social upward mobility.

The relationship between education and negative stereotypes about welfare recipients in European attitudes

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Levels of education are an important predictor of support for the nationalist and populist movements that threaten social cohesion and democracy in Europe. In this context, it is crucial to understand what role education plays in attitudes towards stigmatised groups.

In recent years there has been academic interest in stigmatising portrayals of the poor in media and political discourse. Using this literature, and the literature on deservingness perceptions, this paper seeks to understand the implications of education as a political divide for stigmatising attitudes towards the poor. It will do so by engaging with the following question: what is the relationship between an individual's education and their belief in negative stereotypes about welfare recipients?

Data from the European Social Survey and the British Social Attitudes Surveys will be used, allowing an examination of whether the relationship between education and negative stereotypes varies across countries or time. Multi-level regression modelling is used throughout.

I argue that there is a large educational difference in negative stereotypes about welfare recipients; individuals with higher levels of education have lower levels of negative stereotypes. This difference cannot be explained by demographic variation among individuals with differing levels of education, nor entirely by their value orientations. Furthermore, the educational gap in negative stereotypes is smallest in the most economically unequal countries.

The paper suggests some interpretations of this finding; for example, that less educated individuals place a greater emphasis on work as a sign of respectability and worklessness as a sign of deviance.

RN10 | Session 04a Parents Involvement and Schooling

: Logics in interaction with the primary school: shaping parents' process of educational decision-making at the transition between primary and secondary education.

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Self-selection in educational decision-making is an important explanation for the persistence of educational inequalities. Especially within stratified systems, educational transitions serve as important thresholds for pupils' future educational trajectories. Whereas the occurrence of secondary effects is well documented, less is known about the process of educational decision-making, preceding the actual decisions. Drawing on elements of cultural reproduction theory, researchers have pointed at the importance of home-school relations in order to understand how social inequality in education arises and is perpetuated. In the present study we want to add to the knowledge of self-selection in educational decision-making by studying parents' interactions with the primary school. To this end we conducted qualitative research. At the beginning of grade six, i.e. the final year of primary education, we observed 92 parent-teacher conferences held between October – December 2015, in 4 primary schools in the city of Ghent (Flanders, Belgium). These observations were followed by in-depth interviews with 32 parents.

Working class parents were more dependent on the primary school for information about secondary education. Moreover, analysis of the parent-teacher interactions and the narratives reflecting on those occasions revealed clear social class differences in the way parents approach schools in their quest for information. Compared to middle class parents' sense of entitlement, working class parents' sense of constraint hindered an effective engagement with the primary school, leading to different outcomes for the parents involved. Based on these findings implications for educational policy regarding study counseling will be discussed.

Reading books to children: a mixed method study

of the role of parents and schools in promoting language skills.

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The literature on educational inequality has emphasised the importance of inequalities in early cognitive skills and the key role of parental involvement in this regard. In particular, differences in the language skills of toddlers are increasingly interpreted with reference to socioeconomic differences in parenting styles more or less oriented towards developing language use and communication skills (Lareau 2003). Reading aloud books to children is regarded as a particularly important activity that is the target of several interventions to promote language skills among low-educated families. We present the results of a mixed-method study that focused on differences by socio-economic and immigrant status in parental attitudes toward reading and in reading practices. We carried out 25 in-depth interviews with parents of children aged 4 to 5 in disadvantaged neighbourhoods of the city of Paris and we integrated these data with a questionnaire to a random sample of 930 children aged 4 in the same area and a standardised test of the vocabulary breadth of children based on the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test. Additionally, we carried out interviews with the teachers and school principals of the schools of these children with a focus on reading activities and materials, as well as direct observations of teacher-student interactions based on the protocol of the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale, in order to assess the capability of teachers to promote the use of vocabulary among children. Our results provide evidence concerning the motivations to read or not to read of the parents, parental reading styles and the role of schools in strengthening or countering the influence of parental involvement.

Laureau, A., 2003, *Unequal childhoods*, Berkley, University of California Press.

How do parents' educational field affect one's choice of educational field? - a new micro-approach to tertiary education in Norway

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This study examines the links between parental education and students' choices regarding their field of study in Norwegian higher education. Building on multiple theoretical frameworks including risk aversion models, micro-class theory, and cultural reproduction schemes, the article pinpoints the consequences of parental educational background for postsecondary

field of study. Complete Norwegian register data for all individuals born between 1955 and 1980 permits a fine-grained examination of diverse fields of study, something which previous studies have not attempted. The findings reveal that intergenerational reproduction of educational fields is widespread across multiple fields. However, the extent of such reproduction varies across fields of study as well as educational attainment levels. The tendency is most pronounced among children of professional educated parents with MA and higher degrees. Moreover, the analyses show that students, who do not choose the same as their parents, tend to choose an education close to that of their parents.

Parental involvement in school life: evidences from the Italian National Evaluation System

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The development of parental involvement in the scholastic systems has not been linear in all the countries. Often parental participation in the educational systems has been introduced by laws and legislative reforms. For that reason there are formal both forms and stages of parental involvement at school that allow parents to become involved in scholastic activities. However some researches show that sometimes these formal activity of parental involvement at school are not so much participated by parents. International studies show the link between parental involvement and student achievement and that parental involvement differs between and within countries and territories. In Italy the theoretical framework of the Italian National Evaluation System takes into account dimensions and indicators that regard input, outcome and processes. Into the area of organizational and management processes there are those that regard the formal and informal parental involvement in school life. The formal participation of parents is feeble, contrary to the initial expectations and diffuse perception is about participatory disaffection in education such as in other public policies. However schools, more frequently, promote stakeholder involvement, such as that of parents. The main aim of the present paper is to show a snapshot of the parental involvement in school life by using the census sample of the Italian schools, underling similarities and differences towards different types and grades of schooling and correlating parental participation with students' achievement and the condition of economic social and cultural status.

RN10 | Session 04b School Performance and Success**Education and Empowerment**

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The contribution is based on findings of a research study among teachers in Lower Saxony, Germany (n=700). In 2010 and 2011 my colleagues and I asked teachers how they accomplished individual learner support within their work. By this term we meant all educational activities in classroom and school that have the intention of supporting the learning development of each single child; taking into account the child's personal situation, living environment, specific learning requirements, personal needs and history, as well as future ambitions and opportunities. One key finding was the importance of self-competency to be a successful student. Teachers' support of single students dependet on the students' ability not only to organize their own learning but also to focus on issues interesting to them, to get back to work after being frustrated, to believe in ones own success or to ask for further support. These abilities are shaped to a great extent by the family. Children of western middle class families are more used to value these self-competencies than children of lower classes or from non-western background, because they experience individualized success in the life of their parents and other relatives.

The contribution takes a closer look at the reproduction of social inequality within teaching activities to support students' learning. The theoretical approach arrives from Elias' and Scotson's observations and reflections in "The Established and the Outsiders", which are still valuable today in the intpretation of the dynamics of reproducing social inequality at a micro level.

Educational background as a fault line for study success

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The paper analyses the influence of parental educational background on study dropouts in the german higher education system. Education is not only a fault line within generations but also between generations. A characteristic finding for the german educational system is that educational success in school is depending on the parental educational background of students. Although there are some findings (Isleib/Heublein, 2016) which indicate a similar situation for higher education dropouts there is a lack of research dealing with the effect of educational origin on the dropout decisions in Germany. The contribution tries to fill this gap by asking if there is also an effect of parental educational background on higher education dropout and which

factors might compensate these effects.

The work is framed by a theoretical and interdisciplinary model of the higher education dropout process which derived from social-integrative, psychological, rational choice and habitual explanations of dropouts developed by a german higher education research institution (DZHW). The focus of the analysis is directed on the phase prior to study to show the effect of parental educational background and highlights study motives, social integration in the study, perception of study conditions and the personal situation (children, financial situation) as possible mediating factors of a dropout. Data stems from a nationwide representative study also conducted by DZHW which addresses both dropouts and graduates (n=3.760).

Results show that mainly strong social integration as well as financial security during study are capable to reduce the effect of parents educational background on higher education dropouts.

Young people and motivation for learning in context

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In this paper we aim to shift the focus from addressing motivation from a primarily individual and psychological perspective, to viewing motivation as a socio cultural phenomenon, which is produced in the interplay between young people and a given educational context as well as broader social discourses. The paper thus aims to gain insight into young people's meaning making and motivation for learning, not as individual and innate features but rather as 'biographies in interaction with schooling' (McLeod & Yates 2006:16). Furthermore, the study is informed by theories on goal orientations in relation to motivation (Midgley et al 2001, Nicholls 1983). This paper is based on a study focusing on young people's motivation for learning in lower secondary education in Denmark (7th, 8th and 9th grade). The study applies both qualitative and quantitative methods. In the paper we primarily draw on the qualitative data from 6 caseschools (classroom-observations, individual pupil interviews (n 25) and group interviews with pupils (n 30)). Based on an interplay between theoretical inspirations and empirical findings of the study, we outline a number of motivational orientations at play in lower secondary educational settings in Denmark. The motivational orientations complement each other and often more than one are at play in classrooms. We do however find a tendency for performance motivation to dominate, and discuss how this can affect the learning climate in the classroom, how it risks producing a narrow understanding of learning (often closely linked to testing and assessment).

Children's school readiness: The role of family functions and parental self-efficacy

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The home environment, in which children are raised, plays a crucial role in schooling outcomes (Winter & Kelley, 2012). Social risk factors such as growing up in poverty, lower socio-economic status, and multiple transitions in family structure have been associated with poorer educational outcomes for children (e.g. Fomby & Cherlin, 2007). While the family plays an essential role in laying groundings for learning, the mechanisms of how family dynamics and practices affect educational outcomes in different family contexts, is not well understood.

The present study examines the strength of association of several social risk factors (socio-economic background, parental education, family income, work status, family structure and transitions), both individually and as part of a cumulative social risk index, on parent-reported child school readiness (subject specific readiness). The role of family functions (parental self-efficacy and involvement) in mediating the impact of social risks on school readiness will be researched.

A rich longitudinal data set collected within the project Steps to the Healthy Development and Well-Being of Children is employed to answer the study questions. The data consists of all mothers who had live deliveries in the Hospital District of Southwest Finland from January 2008 to April 2010 and their children (N = 1656 children, see Lagström et. al., 2013). Structural equation modeling (SEM) is used to explore the multitude connections of a variety of background factors, mediators, and child outcomes. The results of the above described analysis will be discussed.

Swedish young people's out-of-school activities: attendance opportunities and consequences

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Recent research demonstrate that along with family, peer group and school environment, participation in the organized after-school activities are important contexts of social and civic development of young people. This study is about who have access to these kinds of activities and the consequences of participation in various extracurricular programs for a sample of young people in the last year of compulsory school in Sweden.

As the result indicates, after control for class background, gender, ethnicity and health of respondents, there are positive associations between participation in certain types of after-school programs

(sports, cultural, religious and political) and students' school performance and their educational aspirations. However participation in youth recreation centers (fritidsgård) show a negative association with these outcomes. Furthermore, results demonstrate that diverse background of students (class, gender and ethnicity) affect the rate of participation in various forms of activities.

RN10 | Session 04c Diversity and Schooling

Narrating Racial Boundaries and Emotions: Stories of "Being Chinese Minority" in the National Education System of Postcolonial Malaysia.

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Malaysia has been plagued by the conflicts between three major racial groups -- Malay, Chinese and Indian -- since independence from British rule in 1957. This research shows the social boundary among different racial groups, inherited from the British colonial rule, has been institutionalized and reinforced after implementing 'Affirmative Policy' in 1971. Instead of forging 'national unity', this research reveals the 'Affirmative Policy' leads to the unintended consequences: the reproduction of racial grievance and boundary.

This study examines how the enforcement of 'Affirmative Policy' influences the institutionalization of National Education System, making the Chinese students draw upon the symbolic boundary to differentiate and homogenize the Malays students as a privileged racial group. The data used in this study includes the information obtained from semi-structured in-depth interviews with 34 Chinese students, newspapers and national archives.

Major findings are described as follow: First, based on the 'Affirmative Policy', the racial quota system was built to preserve the economic and educational opportunity of Malays, which embodies and institutionalizes the Malay hegemony. Secondly, the Chinese students who had graduated from the national education institution share the cultural narrative of 'imagined minority' by positioning themselves as a subordinate racial group. Thirdly, the narratives of 'imagined minority' have been developed into a distinct social boundary between Chinese and Malay. Lastly, this study emphasizes the narrative of "being Chinese as minority" not only reflects the fact Chinese students have been discriminated by the preferential policy, but reinforces and co-constitutes the racial boundaries which cultivate political resistance, distrust and grievance among different racial groups.

The Barometer For Diversity In Flemish Schools: An Explorative Study Into School Policy And Teacher Attitudes Towards Diverse Students.

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Cross-national research shows that Flanders provides high-quality education, while scoring consistently poorly on social equality. This is true regardless of whether disability, ethnicity or SES is considered and suggests that something pervasive is going on, transcending the individual level. Additionally, despite the emphasis the intersectionality perspective puts on considering several indicators simultaneously, little research has done so. Hence, we will consider school policy and teacher attitudes towards LGBT students, students with ethnic roots, a disability, and lower socio-economic background, since these groups tend to occupy a vulnerable position in the Flemish educational context. Additionally, we will investigate how structural and compositional features of schools influence these teacher attitudes and school policies. Starting from a representative sample of Flemish schools, 200 educators in primary and 300 in secondary education filled out the questionnaire. Analyses indicate that teachers tend to have the most favourable attitudes towards LGBT-students. Nevertheless, primary school staff seem to consider gender issues "less relevant", while in secondary education teacher attitudes towards ethnic minorities seem to be worse. All in all, teachers seem to hold the least favourable attitudes and self-efficacy towards students with a disability. In contrast, teachers report favourable attitudes, high self-efficacy and positive school policies towards students from a disadvantaged social background. Additionally, few robust associations were found between structural and compositional characteristics of the schools and their policies or staff attitudes. Rather, differences between schools were explained by the reported self-efficacy and attitudes of teachers, suggesting the necessity for further teacher professionalization.

Equality in Diversity at school: a research-based agenda from a Mediterranean comparative case

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Since its constitution, the EU social system was imagined as an increasingly mature multicultural society able to face the challenges of how socializing its main social institutions in coping with the "structural" and cultural diversity. In accordance to this

long-term goal, the European educational systems were involved in a process of developing dedicated curriculums and school activities in order to effectively deal with differentiated ethnic and cultural background contexts. Teachers are the strategic actors of this process carrying into this their ideas about equality/inclusion in educational process. Moreover, they play the fundamental role of encouraging pupils to appreciate diversity as richness and cooperative approach to learning activity; they must support pupils in developing a shared educational tongue.

The paper presents the results of an Erasmus+ research project aiming at investigating and comparing teachers needs about challenges and constraints related to the fair managing of highly differentiated educational contexts as well as their strategic proposals to overcome diversities and implement intercultural practices. Ideally, equality into educational process through teacher's action fosters the core of democratic values of liberty and unity.

A regional comparison between three European countries (Italy, Greece and Spain), focusing upon strategies and methods in multiethnic and multilingual settings, will be provided.

The mixed method approach – triangulating between (1) narrative interviews, (2) quantitative survey and (3) focus groups and focused interviews (next regional steps) – will enable unveiling unexpected results related to the complexity of the investigated school contexts stressing upon the teacher demand and participation to deeply renovate skills and practices.

Old and new educational fault lines in students' health-risk behaviour in Central and Eastern Europe

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Short- and long-term individual impacts of health behaviour, and its shaping by educational institutions is a high priority research topic in the international education research. In our presentation the effect of education on students' physical and mental health behaviour is analysed. According to the international comparisons the Central and Eastern European students are in a greater risk of unhealthy lifestyle and decreased emotional well-being than their Western European peers, and the spatial gap is increased by the faults between social groups through the educational level (Steptoe-Wardle 2001). Our presentation aims to summarize the analysis of social differences of individual students' health-risk practices (smoking, alcohol consumption, drug use). Based on campus effect hypothesis (Tinto 1993, Pascarella-Terentini 2005) we investigated the effects of students' embeddedness in campus society (students' intergenerational and intra-generational integration, civil community membership) as well as contextual level characteristics of a campus (e.g. density of students with risk behaviour on campus). For the analysis we used the database of Institutional Impact

on Student Achievement in Higher Education survey, N=1792. The questionnaire survey was conducted in 2015 among students of 11 Higher Education Institutions in Hungary, Romania, Ukraine and Serbia. According to our research results relational embeddedness in campus society have great influential effect on students health-risk behaviour. The density of health-conscious students of a campus context has extraordinary positive impact, but this type of student community is not frequent enough in higher education. Therefore the intra-generational integration in campus society generally decreases the chance of health-conscious behaviour. Only the voluntary community memberships increase its chance.

RN10 | Session 05a Teachers, Parents and Transitions

The role of the primary school in the process of educational decision-making at the transition from primary to secondary education.

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Research has indicated that parental involvement in the process of educational choice in the transition from primary to secondary education is influenced by SES background. In Flanders, the process of educational allocation is loosely organized: a recommendation from the sixth-year teacher, mostly formulated during a parent-teacher conference, is the only advice offered by educational professionals. Despite the suggestion from previous research that the process of educational recommendation varies greatly between teachers and between schools, research has neglected the influence of contextual variables. However, previous research demonstrated that the school and its teachers can contribute to parental involvement. Specifically, the school SES and teachers' sense of efficacy have been found to relate positively to parental participation in parent-teacher conferences. Therefore, this study aims to investigate these effects at the class level, in relation to whether parents indicate that they have received an educational advice for their child. Hierarchical logistic models were tested on data gathered in 2016 of 1044 parents in 36 Flemish primary schools and 65 classes. Preliminary results show that when parents had a good relationship with the school, they were more likely to indicate having received an educational advice for their child. Moreover, receiving an educational advice was more likely for parents whose child's teacher had a high sense of self-efficacy in formulating an educational advice. These results will be enriched with qualitative data on this matter. This study calls for better support of teachers and schools in educational career guidance.

The School as a Socialisation Context: Understanding the Impact of School Bonding and the Authoritative School Climate on Truancy.

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This study attempts to offer insight into school-based strategies to prevent truancy by investigating the relationship between an authoritative school climate and truancy. We use data from PISA (2012) with fifteen-year-old pupils (N=2279) in secondary education in Flanders, the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium, to answer three research questions: (1) Is there a relationship between authoritative school climate and truancy? (2) Is the effect between the authoritative school climate and truancy mediated by individual school bonding? (3) Does school bonding moderate the relationship between the authoritative school climate and truancy? In line with the authoritative school climate model, our results indicate that authoritative schools manage to prevent truancy, irrespective of a pupil's personal background or the school composition. In addition, this study demonstrates that the influence of authoritative socialisation at least partly runs through school bonding and that the link between school bonding and truancy is stronger in authoritative schools.

Fundamental values in Swedish schools - following the work around

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Schools in Sweden are regulated by a number of steering documents, one including a set of fundamental values that are meant to permeate everyday life in schools. These fundamental values are described as being the base for Swedish society, including human rights, democracy, gender equality, solidarity and tolerance. Though it can seem obvious that schools should be permeated by such values, it is also something that can be problematized. Some questions include whether it is possible to define a base with values that are common for the Swedish society, which values are seen as good or bad and why, and the problem many schools face of converting the values to hands-on work. In my research I follow a junior high school with a project focusing on integrating the fundamental values into teaching and everyday life. I am interested in what this kind of work does, what it leads to and what it hides. Using Foucault's (1990) theory on normalization I study what is normalized in the work with fundamental values. Inspired by Ahmed (2012) I "follow the work around" by following what is said in documents, what is said in meetings and what is being done in the everyday life. Based on interviews with staff at the school I will discuss what working with fundamental values does in the everyday life at the school, how it can be interpreted differently, what kind of resistance it meets, what is possible to do and what is not.

Inefficient education as a source of deepening social inequality

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The problem of educational fault is generated at the two poles of the educational scale, and makes the social gap is wider and deeper:

(A) At one pole, education rapidly is drifting forward and increasing the quality, intensity and efficiency;

(B) At the opposite pole - the mass represented by low-quality education, poor results.

The first pole is ensured by several factors - especially the rapid development of ICT, providing extensive cognitive information and effective technological tools. Family and living circumstances are also contribute significant resources for education.

Situation on the second, disadvantaged, pole indicate in varieties of studies, publications, movies, statistics, Mass-Media, our reflexive surveys. Our surveys show that a huge mass of children and their parents feel uncomfortable in education systems. Thus, on the question "What do you associate "education/school", 1/3 among 400 students described their notions by negatively - poor teaching, outdated material, the teachers' injustice, rejecting totally learning and school.

We define two types of students' reactions. Some have developed an inferiority complex; they take the blame for their poor study. Others express anger, resentment, aggression, have got considerable list of complaints the school. Aggressiveness then spreads to the entire society.

A growing number of dissatisfied parents transfer their children to home schooling.

Analysis of international programs (UNESCO, Dakar 2015; Executive summary OECD 2015) shows their lack of clear descriptions of the teaching principles and methods. Low-quality education then it will be attributed to students, but all the content, format and quality of education can significantly reduce the difference among students and within society.

RN10 | Session 05b Social Inequality in Education I

Social inequality in Education: The distinction between primary and secondary effects of inequality in education in Flanders.

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Social stratification research has recently paid attention to effects of inequality (EOI) in education. An important aspect of such research lies in the conceptual and empirical distinction between primary and secondary EOI. Following Boudon (1974), primary effects occur when pupils' social background affects their level of academic performance or ability, while

secondary effects influence their (parents') academic choices. Jackson uses this framework to compare a number of Western countries. According to Jackson, differences in EOI between countries are largely determined by country-specific institutional factors. Belgium, particularly the Flanders region, was excluded. The Flemish system is however known for being highly stratified for pupils from an early age.

In this contribution, we use a model introduced by Erikson et al. to disentangle the two effects. These are calculated in two different ways using data collected in 36 schools in two Flemish cities. We use math scores obtained by pupils at the end of their last year of primary education, and a subjective assessment by teachers of the pupil's math achievements. Secondary effects are calculated using educational choices (academic or non-academic track) recommended by teachers at the end of pupils' primary education. This design offers the opportunity to estimate secondary effects even before the explicit tracking of pupils occurred and compare effects for various primary schools. The results indicate the importance of teachers' perceptions in attributing pupils to tracks.

Dialects Stigmatization in the Linguistic Market

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Being a medium of power through which individuals pursue their interests and display their practical competence, language can be understood as a product of the relation between a "linguistic habitus" and a "linguistic market" (Bourdieu 1991). The more linguistic capital ("the capacity to produce expressions for a particular market") a speaker possesses, the more he is able to exert symbolic power (Bourdieu 1977, 1991; Bourdieu and Boltanski 1977). Language usage depends on many factors, such as class, gender, ethnicity, geographical region etc. (Bernstein 1971; Labov 1972; Trudgill 1974). Since an official standardized language can be considered as a linguistic capital which affords its holders symbolic power (Bourdieu 1991), all non-standard dialect speakers possess less of this symbolic power.

In Serbia, a certain language hierarchy is present, where the Southern dialects are associated with a particular cultural space, space characterized by the notion of uneducated rurality, and economical and cultural backwardness (Petrovic 2015), while the standard language is labeled as the language variety of the prestigious social classes and cultural elite.

The results of a qualitative research conducted as part of the Horizon 2020 project "Closing the Gap Between Formal and Informal Institutions in the Balkans" (№6935237) show how Southern speakers develop certain strategies, based on combination of formal and informal language code, in order to gain a symbolic profit. In addition, the paper reveals the modus in which the educational system performs a transmission and reproduction of these language codes and cultural patterns, as well as the attitudes towards one's own cultural identity.

Navigating the School Market in Socially Exposed Residential Areas – the Case of Stockholm, Sweden

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This paper explores how young peoples' strategies of choosing upper secondary education are marked by the segregation and marketization of education. Research is limited to five municipalities in southern Stockholm that are characterized by ethnically and socioeconomically heterogeneous residential areas. Drawing on Bourdieu's concepts of field, capital and strategy the social space of the school market in this particular region and how it relates to school choice is analyzed with specific multiple correspondence analyses (specific MCA). Using individual census data on all students in the designated municipalities from 2008, the social differences between 4 421 students are investigated in regard to their parents' education, occupation and services, income, and national origin and the students' academic merits from comprehensive school.

The analysis reveals that a majority of students in southern Stockholm found their way to the region's local secondary schools but not necessarily to schools in their own municipality. At the same time, a substantial portion of students with both high and low merits went to a broad range of independent schools with heterogeneous recruitment in the central parts of Stockholm. However, only a small group of resourceful and overachieving students found their way to secondary schools with high social and meritocratic recruitment in the inner city of Stockholm. Further analysis indicate that the amount of acquired and inherited educational capital are more important than students' gender and national origin for families' educational strategies in the socially exposed neighborhoods of southern Stockholm. The analysis concludes that the policies of school choice reinforce the existing socio-economic structure of the region and further exclude groups with low volumes of capital from possible trajectories towards an improved social position.

Exploring inequalities in secondary schools: students' perceptions, experiences and opportunities in mixed-ability and ability grouped classrooms

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This paper explores the relations between student grouping practices and teachers' expectations, and its impact on students' outcomes. Previous research has shown the importance of school and teacher-related factors in explaining students' educational experiences and results. For example, students in lower ability-groups have less favourable experiences in school (Oakes, 1985; Van Houtte, 2006), as well as

students in social and ethnic segregated schools (Agirdag, Van Houtte, & Van Avermaet, 2012), being teachers' expectations an important mediating factor.

The research is focused on lower-secondary education in Catalonia (Spain), framed in a comprehensive system where students follow the same path until grade 10. However, the formal comprehensive and inclusive model cohabits with informal mechanisms of educational differentiation (such as ability grouping). Using an ethnographic approach, the research was conducted in two secondary schools with a high percentage of ethnic minority and working class students. Schools were also selected according to the type of student grouping: in the first school, students were grouped by ability from the beginning of secondary education whilst, in the second, students were taught in mixed ability groups during all secondary education.

Results are oriented to identify similarities and differences between schools in terms of students' self-perceptions and experiences. There is a particular focus on the relation between these aspects and teachers' expectations and institutional organization and rationales. Results seek to identify mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion in secondary education, and analyse its scope in terms of educational inequality and justice.

RN10 | Session 05c Higher Education in Society

Evaluation and accountability in education: a lever for school improvement or a source intensifying social inequalities?

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The paper focuses on the educational system governance issues, reflecting on the effects of school evaluation and accountability in terms of school improvement. It explores the complex relationships between evaluation and improvement, starting from the critical interpretation of the Italian National Evaluation System and examining different aspects interesting the majority of education systems worldwide. Firstly, by analysing if the publication of students achievements in standardized tests could stimulate the school improvement or, instead, could produce unforeseen and undesired effects. Secondly, by observing the consequences of a quasi-market system in education field in terms of competition among schools and of choice processes by families, resulting from neo-liberal politics. Lastly, by reflecting on the role of school operators, which would need an adequate training permitting evaluation to become a lever for improvement.

The aim is to explore whether and under what conditions school evaluation and accountability systems could increase social equity and reduce social inequalities or could reproduce or even intensify them.

The authors outline some unintended effects linked to such systems, in particular related to the typically

bureaucratic formal adaptation to the assessment requirements by teachers and headmasters and to the risks that testing becomes synonymous with accountability, which becomes synonymous with education quality, impacting school family choices and increasing social inequalities. On the other hand, the use of the evaluation as a leverage for improving the active participation of school stakeholders could pave the way that leads from school evaluation to school improvement.

“Quality” versus “equality” in European higher education policies

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In the past, in many European countries, the fundamental aims of social policy (social justice / cohesion) - in higher education - were expressed through “equality of educational opportunities”. Expansion and massification, along with generous state funding, were governments’ efforts for social justice.

However, since the 1990s, emphasis has been less on “equity” and more on “quality” and “effectiveness”. Economic “efficiency” dominates in the era of globalisation and there are pressures for the creation of the “market-driven” university, which promotes the “knowledge society” and is associated with the individualisation of the responsibility for learning. At the same time, for “quality assurance”, evaluation mechanisms mean that the state exerts control from a distance (through “intermediary bodies”) with reference to the performance criteria of university institutions. Privatisation trends are an expected outcome of these policies, which are related with the reduction of public funding, in the framework of the withdrawal of welfare states, especially in times of economic crisis.

The paper argues that the aforementioned policies are also promoted by the Bologna Process and mostly by the Lisbon Strategy, which refer to issues such as: a) mobility, attractiveness and internationalisation of universities, b) promotion of lifelong learning and policies of accreditation through the generalisation of the ECTS and the introduction of the EQF, c) quality assurance and accountability, d) promotion of “new public management”, e) linking education and research with the labour market, f) promotion of interdisciplinarity, innovation and excellence, g) reduction of state funding in relation to the outcome of evaluation.

Mass participation in Higher education and the emergence of Private Universities in Cyprus

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The widening participation in higher education has been a major component of education policy in Europe since the 1990s. In Cyprus there is relatively

high access to higher education. Specifically, 8 out of 10 secondary school students pursue higher education within or outside Cyprus. The emergence and growth of a private university sector in Cyprus in the past decade (2007-2017) met no resistance on ideological or political grounds but was rather actively promoted by left and right wing governments alike. A key driver for this expansion has been to meet a rising demand not met by traditional choices (i.e. public universities, Greece, UK).

This paper will examine how access to public and private universities in Cyprus has developed in the past decade, with a focus on access and equity issues. We will show that the expansion of higher education was primarily driven at a micro level by the ambitions and aspirations of lower social class families to build high value cultural capital and at a macro level by a rhetoric which saw higher education expansion as a field of economic growth. This expansion, however, was not accompanied by more equal access to elite destinations. We will explore the intersection between stratified social backgrounds and the stratifying structures of higher education destinations which include public/private distinctions, different fields of study and the perceived hierarchies of institutions and qualifications gained. As always, larger social inequalities set limits on what education can achieve in terms of producing social equity of outcomes.

Passing and Getting a Licence Degree. Working-Class French Students in the French University

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In Europe, many quantitative articles have led the investigation of inequalities in degree completion in higher education. However, in France, research has recently concentrated on dropout and course choices within university and has more focused on working-class students’ difficulties. Using the national longitudinal survey of pupils entering secondary education in 1995, and followed during their school careers, this paper aims at analysing both the access to higher education and completion in taking into account of the social backgrounds, the immigration of their parents and the school trajectories of these students. We focus on college graduates to show the influence of both social and ethnic origins background and academic success over getting the degree of “Licence” (Baccalaureate + 3 years).

What kind of social background and schools pathways currently lead to university in France? What differentiates students who pass and get a licence from others? And finally, is there just one way to succeed in French university?

Findings suggest that after baccalaureate (the French High school diploma), social inequalities are still important. But they are also deeply dependent on

primary and secondary school path. While North-African second generation students are more likely to access to University than those of French origins with similar social background, they less complete their degree. Our paper although identifies five process types among college graduates. Well known are the “inheritors” and the part of working-class students’ having strong difficulties to get a degree. However our results show that three other types exist: especially, students with honourable academic success, general baccalaureate and rarely concerned with student jobs.

RN10 | Session 06a & RT Session 01 Higher Education

Contesting Knowledge in Higher Education: Ethnocentric Syllabi in Universities

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There are a growing number of voices who critique the ethnocentrism that is commonly found in university campuses. These voices claim that education syllabi and research material produced are often informed by Western perspectives only, and that non-Western perspectives are routinely ignored. This paper will explore the battle for diversity that exists in European universities, explaining the reasons why some are passionately advocating for the greater inclusion of non-Western knowledge across various disciplines. As well as these neglected sources being relevant and illuminating, it is argued that a failure to tackle ethnocentrism in education can lead to the reaffirming of social divisions and stereotypes that can be reproduced beyond the educational sphere. This argument has not only been made in relation to universities, but is relevant to all other stages of education too. This paper will explore some recent campaigns such as ‘Why is my curriculum white?’ and ‘Why is my professor not black?’ which have shown that these calls for a rethinking of Higher Education are often made by students at the grassroots level. While there appears to be an increasing appetite amongst educators and students for new approaches to education that are based on internationalist principles, Europe is arguably experiencing a growth in populist nationalism and xenophobia which means that such efforts are by no means unchallenged. Instead, this paper will consider some of the resistance that exists in relation to the efforts to reshape Higher Education.

Yearning for Mobility at the Periphery of Europe: Motivations and Expectations of Higher Education Students in Turkey to Participate in the ERASMUS Programme.

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After the Helsinki Summit, having gained the status of “candidate country destined to join the EU,” Turkey became a participating country in the ERASMUS Programme in 2004. Since then, more than 120,000 higher education students have benefited from the Programme. Although the number of participants is relatively low compared to other countries, this scheme has a particular significance for Turkey, being one of the only opportunities for undergraduate students to study abroad. Due to visa regulations and financial limitations, the large majority of participating students would have been unable to participate in an international exchange experience without this Programme. Turkey’s longstanding and complicated relationship with the “West” intensifies this significance. From late-Ottoman modernization in the nineteenth century to guest-worker migration in the 1960s, “going abroad (to study/work)” has usually connoted “to Europe,” almost like a rite of passage. This study aims to understand how the decision to participate in the Programme is taken by higher education students in Turkey in general, and what narratives develop around this process in particular. The research venue will be Middle East Technical University, a public institution whose language of instruction is English, which is one of Turkey’s leading universities, as well as depth and breadth of international ties. Its student body has a reputation for an inclination towards international experiences and the number of applications has steadily risen year on year. Within this framework, a comprehensive online survey will be administered to METU’s 2016–2017 academic year applicant cohort, which is expected to number more than 1,000. 25 successful applicants will further be selected for in-depth interviews before and after their ERASMUS experience.

Social Capital as a Main Source of Information Regarding Higher Education in Poland

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In the era of mass higher education the choice where and what to study has an especially large impact on future life and career path. To make a wise decision prospective students have to possess different kind of information regarding effort and time needed for studying, teaching quality, costs associated with studying, chances for graduating and the benefits of studying understood as social status and earnings. Searching for information reduces risk of wrong choice and increases the probability of satisfactory decision. This is especially important for First Generation Students who often lack knowledge about higher education institutions. The information policy regarding higher education is supposed to reduce educational inequalities. In recent years in Poland is observed a significant improvement in access to information which colleges offer the best value and which majors are most in demand. This is associated with numerous studies and publications analyzing situation of college graduates in the labour market,

monitoring graduates careers by universities, publishing universities rankings and greater availability of the Internet access. The main objective of the study was to identify the most important sources of information and the most searched information regarding higher education. The 50 in-depth interviews with last grade high school students were conducted. The analysis showed that although a great availability of official sources of information, information gathered through social networks are treated by students as most vulnerable and helpful when making educational choices. This findings show that information policy is ineffective and should be rethink to outreach the students with low social capital and reduce persisting inequalities in educational choices. The theoretical framework of the study is Nan Lin's network theory of social capital.

The responsibility of higher education for the entirety of education and for society as a whole

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UNESCO's declaration issued in Paris in 1998 (World Declaration on Higher Education for the Twenty first Century) called attention to the responsibility of higher education: "higher education is confronted with formidable challenges and must proceed to the most radical change and renewal it has ever been required to undertake, so that our society, which is currently undergoing a profound crises of values, can transcend mere economic consideration and incorporate deeper dimensions of morality and spirituality". The question is what happened since then, how much has higher education progressed in solving this problem. The paper primarily examines the issue in relation to the European Higher Education Area. The main method of research is the analysis of the official documents of the Bologna implementation as well as connected expert materials. The specific research question is how the weight of "general knowledge" has developed in curricula, because we are expecting from this the learning of knowledge and attitudes that prepare students to behave like responsible citizens (European, global). Many among the graduates will be in such leadership positions in society, in the economy, in politics and culture that will give them the opportunity to facilitate the reduction of the depth of social fault-lines. The research brings the BA/BCs programs into focus: the effects of the academic drift and than the utilitarian drift - the liberal arts being forced into the background. The opinion is also expressed that we should get past this issue: another type of knowledge-concept should enter education. The opportunities provided by digitalization may substantially contribute in the performance of this complex task.

RN10 | Session 06a & RT Session 02 Choosing School

Choosing education as a relational possess – the

impact of the social composition of lower secondary school for choice of track in upper secondary school in Norway

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In this paper I explore the connection between students' socio-economic background, both on an individual level and at school-level, and the transition from the unified primary level to the tracked and vocationally oriented secondary level of schooling in Norway. Using survey data from a full cohort of 10th graders in public schools in Bergen, connected to register data on their grades, their choice of school and programme in upper secondary, I find that class is an important factor in explaining pupils' choices of academic or vocational programme in upper secondary school, both on an individual and on a school level. This holds when controlled for teacher data measuring school culture and individual data measuring the pupils' behavioural engagement and grades, and is more important for pupils with high grades than those with low grades. The pattern is also highly gendered – class on a school level is especially important for girls and the interaction between grades and class on a school-level is more important for boys. By drawing attention towards a theoretical orientation that have focused on a relational and institutional part of educational choices, I argue that the dominating theoretical approach explaining the link between social background and school choice is characterized by a too narrow focus on rational decisions made by each individual with or without their parents. Interaction between students or between teachers and students influence the ways in which students make decisions in their educational trajectories, and the combined measures of the class background of students in a school is decisive for this influence.

The Fantasmatic Logics of Education Markets: Exploring Upper Secondary School Choice

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The backdrop for this study are the de-regulations in the 1990's, that turned Sweden to become the most market oriented school system in the world - a fact that is vital for the international relevance of this study. The study maps and analyzes how student subjects are constructed in everyday school life, at school fairs and the role that market principles play in these constructions. In particular focus are the logics that constitute secondary school choice practices, how these practices are legitimized, interpreted and challenged. The primary research question is:

- How are student subjects constructed, governed and regulated in upper secondary school choice-practices of today?

The theoretical framework for the study draws on

Foucaultian governmentality (2008), analyzing governing through perceived freedom, and 'the logics perspective', introduced by Glynos and Howarth (2007) with the typology of social, political and fantasmatic logics. The data consists of a school-ethnography, field studies at school fairs and focus group-interviews with 56 pupils in ninth grade.

The result shows that the market-driven school order differentiates the students as if they were commodities of different value. Here they are assigned to different places and positions, to which they work on themselves through self-technologies of choice, competition and 'investmentality'. Subjectivation in the form of fantasmatic logics can explain how students handle contradictory conditions in everyday practices. For instance, school choice may simultaneously evoke aspirations of change to become someone else, while at the same time choice is used as a technology of becoming who they already are.

Determinants of low educational performances for 15-year-old pupils in Romania

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In an ideal society, education systems, through schools, are supposed to provide equal chances to learning and tuition for all children and hammer down the possible disparities that might appear during school enrolment. Moreover, studies have shown that first learning experiences and secondary school achievements have a positive influence in pursuing higher education and determine the access to labor market. This means that low schooling achievements in this critical time framework might influence all future socio-economic performances. In this respect, Romanian PISA scores indicate that around 40% of fifteen-year-old pupils are functional illiterate, registering low performances to standardized international tests and only 6% of pupils managed to achieve high scores. In other words, there is a large gap between low and high performance pupils and a consistent proportion of Romanian teenagers have a huge knowledge deficit at the beginning of their high school. Therefore, the aim of this study is to explore the main determinants of low educational achievements for fifteen-year-old pupils in Romania. The study is based on 2015 PISA datasets. Preliminary tests have confirmed the general hypothesis that family's socio-economic background represents a good predictor for low educational performances, but there are other factors that might be even more important: school's attributes, teacher's motivation or even pupil's determination to succeed. When interpreting results, national context and education public policies are taken into account and analyzed in conjunction with PISA scores.

Education, Social Justice and Social Inclusion: a Case Study of Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences

(KISS), Odisha, India

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Education is central to development and to improvement of the lives of people. Education system is an important institution in Indian Society & also central to new imperialism agendas of World for their vision of 'development'. In the era of Neo-liberalization and globalization, we can trace the relationship between the society, education, and economy. After 1990's economic reform in India, the education system is also opened up to global market & becoming an important area of investment. Due to increase in Private Investment in education it has become a place of production and consumption. As a result of privatization of education, the tribal people in the society are not able to access education, which actually means they are excluded from the mainstream society and denying to get social justice which creates inequality in society. It is believed that the injustice and social inequality demands a people-centric policy and practical response to address both its causes and its impact on peoples' lives. The purpose of the paper is to set out the qualitative transformation landscapes of tribal communities through practice intervention of the Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS) and its impact on tribal people in particular and society as general.

RN10 | Session 06a & RT Session 03 Controversial Issues

Sociological Imagination of Educational Inequality A Case Study of the Educational Conditions of "Left-behind Children" and the Younger Generation of Migrants in China

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China is a part of the world and out of every five people in the world one is Chinese. As Chinese economy is rising, but education as the new fault line in society is also slowing down the pace of its sustainable development. If this situation continues, it'll impact the world both directly and indirectly.

According to the statistics supplied, there is a population of over 61 million left-behind children in China.

At present, roughly 270 million migrant workers from the country reside in cities.

The object of this research paper are these left-behind children and the younger generation of migrant workers and the methodology used is the basic traditional one, including questionnaires, interviews,

in-depth dialogs and conversations, and nonparticipant observation. Follow-up case studies attempt to explore and answer following questions: How does education become a new fault line in China? What impact this fault line has on these left-behind children and young migrant workers as they grow up? What long-term consequences does this phenomenon bring about to social cohesion and the traditional value system? And what policy adjustments is the Chinese government making in dealing with these issues?

Creativity as possibility: revisiting creativity in education

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The notion of creativity has received unprecedented attention in educational debates in an era marked by ongoing political change, societal challenges and competitiveness in the global job market. Seemingly opening up new horizons for learning, students' attainment and social progress, there still remains ambiguity, however, as to how policy envisages creativity as part of everyday school practice, which the paper addresses with the following question: how are we to understand and enact creativity at the school? The paper critically examines relevant policy and creativity discourses, and problematizes the disconnect between understandings of creativity and pedagogical practice, to suggest that creativity in learning environments is better positioned in a framework of possibility. Informed by Gibson's 'affordances theory' (1977), Craft's 'possibility thinking' (2013), and critical pedagogy, such a conceptualization sees creativity as tied in with the everyday learning experience and relationships developed at school, and an ethos of experimentation that allows learners to think differently and explore alternatives together – critical conditions if we are to use creativity in education. Discussion of education models and curricula across the world showcases many ways to go creative, against the determinism of standardized approaches often underpinned by education policy. These examples serve as a reminder that creative practice is not far from what is already taking place at school.

Together or apart? Continuing controversy of single-sex education effectiveness

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Among means aiming to boost school effectiveness and guarantee an equal educational opportunities and choice, the most controversial is recently single-sex education. Despite single-sex schools are marginal in most of the Western countries, their public financing provoked heated discussion, especially in the US. The agora for this discussion are mass-media, courts and states' parliaments rather than academic journals. The

controversy was triggered by the legislative introduced by the US government in 2001 (NCLB), which was later extended in 2006. The legislative guaranteed financing single-sex education once its superiority to the coeducational schooling was proven. Eventually, this "evidence based legislation" failed in fair subsidies redistribution, because both evidence being provided by single-sex schooling proponents and their critiques, especially feminist foundations, were rarely based on solid data and often ideologically influenced. As identified by Lynn Liben the arguments offered by proponents of gender-differentiated education, reveal a foundational commitment to gender essentialism (rather than to gender constructivism more commonly embraced by critics of single-sex schooling). Is the resolution of the controversy about single-sex education bound to fail on the ground of educational research and to be dominated by discussion on gender conceptualizations, education goals, and broader human values? This presentation aims to show how seemingly unsuccessful "evidence based legislation" may eventually lead a decade later to highly robust studies, which contribute to solve continuing controversy of single-sex schooling effectiveness. Such studies are to be introduced in the presentation, followed by an indication of yet unsolved problems in the field.

Is entering STEM socially contagious? Contextual factors in women's educational decisions

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Despite the nonexistence of institutional obstacles, majors in science and mathematics continuously attract women to a greater extent than those in technology and engineering. Based on a series of in-depth interviews conducted with female students of various STEM majors in an university and a polytechnic in average-size city in Poland, this presentation attempts to explore the reasons for this divergence. Analysis of the detailed biographical narrations reveals that the women's choice of male-dominated majors coincides with the presence of a significant role model (SRM) in the close social network. An SRM is an individual who is more experienced in a given domain (e.g graduated from technology or engineering major) and who has personal, lasting, and emotional contact with the decision-maker. Data shows that the presence of an SRM was observed most often among female students at polytechnic, and was hardly observable among their university counterparts. Based on this, I argue that presence of SRM in close social network increases the probability that young women will pursue male-dominated major. The theoretical background is offered by the theory of social contagion developed by Ronald S. Burt and other authors. This theory postulates that people who are in close relationship "infect" each other with ideas and innovations. Accordingly, SRMs "infect" mathematically-minded women with the idea of

studying male-dominated majors. They provide various forms of support and information, and debunk discouraging stereotypes. A long-lasting relationship with SRM leads to the development of a strong preference for polytechnics over universities.

RN10 | Session 06a & RT Session 04 School Divisions

Parental involvement in children's education – reconstruction of the role of parents through analysis of blogs

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The main purpose of the presentation will be explanation of the role parents take in their children's education – parents' convictions about what their children should do (Hoover – Dempsey & Sandler, 2005). Parental involvement in children's education has a number of positive consequences, e.g. positive effects on the student's social life at school and enhanced self-confidence of students, but, above all, it positively influences school achievement (Desforges & Abouchaar, 2003; Jeynes 2007; Patall et al., 2008). The strongest expression of the parental role takes place among parents highly involved in the childrearing and education of their children. Therefore, posts on blogs run by parents – mothers and fathers having different experience, knowledge in this field and cultural capital – were the principal data subjected to the analysis. The results were achieved using R text mining packages and procedures.

The presentation will take a slightly different perspective on the issue of parental involvement in education of children. Firstly, the concept of parental involvement will be conceptualized using mixed-methods approach – the multidimensional scale of parental involvement created by Fantuzzo and co-workers (2002) and a new proposition which conceptualize "parental involvement" as a term accepted by all those involved in the child's welfare and education at school (Fishher, 2016). Secondly, the issues of parental involvement through Web 2.0 technologies are insufficiently researched and need to be critically examined with consideration of discursive factors operating in the contexts in which those technologies are used (Shin & Seger, 2016).

Divisions inside the French society through educational styles

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This paper will investigate the divisions that exist inside the French society, through the conceptions of family and educational practices gathered before young parents. Entering family life is a key moment for

analyzing the effects of parents' educational paths and their life styles. Some important lines of division appear concerning the perception of social justice, gender relations and family relations, according to the school trajectory and the position that individuals take up in the labor market. Parents' life style is extended particularly into their educational style, even from the very first months of their child's life. An important division appears thus within working classes, between very precarious classes which are far off the institutions, and the more integrated ones, more considerate of middle class standards. Inside upper classes parents are distinguished by their consideration of awakening, obedience and fulfillment of the child. This paper will be based on the first results of ELFE (Etude Longitudinale Française depuis l'Enfance) as well as on a quantitative inquiry conducted during 5 years with 50 families coming from different social backgrounds.

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Schooling Time among Migrant and Non Migrant Adolescents

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This article compares the use of time in migrant and non-migrant adolescents within the school framework. By applying the survey technique to 3,600 students of ESO (Spanish Compulsory Secondary Education) throughout the Spanish territory, we analyse from a compared and descriptive approach how that time is managed with reference to their equivalent native peers.

As the article focus on how the schooling time fits in the whole time, we stop to analyse their three main aspects that are good to get to understand the objective and subjective realities of the children: meanings, relationships and performances what education provides to the students.

This article reveals the opportunity for researches on migration to use the time as a valuable resource, through which we try to corroborate our hypothesis about the existence of a differential management of time use, both at home, school and leisure.

Results validate the hypothesis of the differential use that students make of their time according to their origin, shaping individual stories about their socialization patterns.

RN10 | Session 06b Theoretical Approaches to Education**The consequences of mismatch between higher educational fields and occupations for labor market outcomes**

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This study explores the labor market consequences of mismatch between higher educational fields and related occupations (horizontal mismatch). Using Norwegian register data, we analyze different types of temporary and permanent exits from the Norwegian labor market – unemployment, sick leave and disability pension. Exit from the labor market is associated with negative individual and social outcomes such as lower overall productivity, decreased career prospects, and reduced health. The longitudinal data includes the entire population of Norway and their labor market status in the period 2003 – 2013, plus several important covariates. In this study, we try to assess whether mismatch increase the risk of labor market exit. We do this by analyzing time to exit using cox regression over multiple outcomes. Using mismatch as a time varying variable we model the configuration of education-occupation match.

Several studies have found that mismatch between educational level and occupation (vertical mismatch) leads to lower wages, higher risk of unemployment, and increased likelihood of experiencing work related health issues like headaches, fatigue and depression. However, few studies have addressed the possible challenges of working in an occupation not related to the person's higher educational field (horizontal mismatch). We expect horizontally mismatched individuals to have higher rates of unemployment, sick leave and disability retirement. Furthermore, we expect that individuals in licensed professions experience a higher penalty for mismatch. Understanding the impact of mismatch can inform scholars and policy makers of the social and personal gains of matching the attained educational skills of individuals with an appropriate occupation.

Varieties of capitalism, welfare regimes, education systems and educational achievements: closing the theoretical and empirical gap

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The objective of my article is to explore the relationship between indicators of varieties of capitalism, educational stratification, individual socio-economic background and the achievements of

secondary level students using PISA 2012 data. My research is justified by two important, and apparently contradictory directions (Busemeyer and Jensen 2012) in explaining the impact of institutional context upon the variations of academic performance measured through international standard tests like PISA, TIMSS etc. One direction connects stratified educational systems with increased inequality in performances and lower average test results. The alternative view is inspired by the varieties of capitalism paradigm (VoC). Estevez-Abe, Soskice and Iversen (Estevez-Abe, Iversen and Soskice 2001) imply a strong relationship between the types of product-market strategies, welfare policies - unemployment and employment protection, (determined subsequently by wage bargaining practices) and types of skill formation. In order to test the two alternative models I will build multilevel regression models of scores in mathematics, science and reading against indicators of varieties of capitalism at country level: unemployment protection, employment protection, welfare, degree of stratification of secondary and higher education, weight of vocational education a.s.o from OECD, WB, Eurostat and other sources.

Which is the most appropriate socio-cultural theoretical approach to understanding pedagogical interactions between a teacher and a student at vulnerable schools?

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This paper is focused on the discussion of which socio-cultural theoretical approaches are more appropriate to analyse those constructs that are behind pedagogical interactions between a teacher and a student which could be contributing or hinder the learning, construction of subjectivities and identities of children at socioeconomically disadvantaged contexts. Several authors (Moscovici, 1988; Gergen, 1994 and Wagner, 2015) affirm that the background of each teacher is important and constitutes a large part of their preconceptions which could influence their pedagogical practises. From a socio-cultural approach it is possible to recognise several theoretical perspectives amongst them: constructivism, constructionism and the theory of social representations. My main aim in this paper is to evaluate which of them is the most appropriate theoretical approach to understand pedagogical interactions between a teacher and a student at socioeconomically disadvantaged schools. To achieve this, methodological, analytical and practical contributions of each theoretical approach to the study of pedagogical interactions in vulnerable schools are questioned. The methodology used in this research was a review literature of studies published between 2010 and 2016 that included in the title or abstract some of these theoretical approaches. Findings show that each theoretical approach will be more appropriate to the object of study depending on the

methodology that is used, elements that are investigated and the subject that participates in the research. As a conclusion, a sorting by type of participants, objects of study and findings was made. This paper is recommended as a guide to consider how to choose the best methodological and theoretical decisions in this topic.

What is education? – A philosophical contribution to a critical theoretical understanding of the sociology of education

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“Wer ein WARUM zum Leben hat, erträgt fast jedes WIE.” Friedrich Nietzsche

The what-ness of education, more precisely its process-ontology, i.e. how education exists in the world, must be questioned and scrutinized. Two prevailing and conflicting strategies in the policy of knowledge will be characterized that in each their own way bear strong influence on how education is perceived; an ontology of deficiency (in German: Mangelontologie) and an ontology of excess. The strategies are stylized in a presentation of their ideal forms, albeit they are unlikely to appear in exactly these ways in daily educational life. The German sociologist and philosopher Arnold Gehlen (1904-1976) might represent the first way of thinking – the German philosopher Peter Sloterdijk (1947) the second.

From an existential-ontological and phenomenological perspective it will be investigated how education plays out for and is experienced by the individual student and the university teacher. Based on qualitative interviews as empirical material it will be depicted how students and teachers gain and shape meaning while the study, teach, think, write and communicate. This epistemological and the former ontological horizons will be brought together, although they will never become reconciled

I intend to make clear why the question what is education necessitates a discussion of purpose – rather than a withdrawal to the myopic newspeak of learning-targets and effective learning that seem to be of central concern to propagators of educational politics all around the Globe.

What is Educational Inequality? Beyond Categorical and Fragmentary Thinking, Towards a Relational Understanding of Educational Inequality

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Scholars share a concern that educational inequality research is in crisis: Studies produce contradictory empirical results, and attempts to fit these into a consistent picture remain inadequate, hindering a comprehensive understanding of the matter. This presentation will elaborate on the causes and

historical roots of the current state of the empirical studies, and offer ways to overcome some aspects of the crisis.

One issue is the absence of an explicit definition of educational inequality. Instead, studies center on theoretical definitions of the specific elements of the problem: e.g. class, gender, or specific educational operations. Without a consensus definition of educational inequality, attempts to relate social categories (intersectionality) or educational operations (processual analysis) with each other, in the context of educational inequality, fail in completing the picture.

If education is a distinct field with a field-specific logic, assigning new meanings to the social categories it incorporates, educational inequality has to be defined on its own. To this end, building upon Relational Sociology, and Tilly and Bourdieu's relational approaches, I define three interrelated characteristics of educational inequality: its relativity, cumulativeness, and being a product of organized practice. These characteristics help to theorize how educational categories form and relate to already established categories of the society, how the field-logic integrates diverse sources of educational inequality (e.g. teacher expectations, peer group effects, tracking) and how the organizational and institutional properties of education allow educational inequalities to persist, in the face of major social and educational changes.

RN10 | Session 06c Higher Education: Social Inequality

Non-traditional students accessing higher education and their persistent struggle against inequality

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Over recent years, several European countries have made significant progresses in widening access to higher education (HE) to non-traditional students. The growing diversification of the traditional population in HE also entails a greater access of working class students to tertiary education. However, that progress is still insufficient. Working class students are overrepresented in the dropping out rates from university and several research show the persistence of institutional barriers for guarantying equal opportunities to all social groups in HE. Based on a Bourdieusian perspective, the objective of the paper is to analyse the emergence and significance of horizontal inequalities in HE and specifically to address the following questions: How the educational pathways condition the unequal access to higher education (type of institution, moment of access or typology of studies, among others)? How are the educational pathways of young people shaped? With this aim, a quantitative analysis has been conducted to a sample of newcomer's students at Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB, Catalonia, Spain), as one of the most representative universities in the Catalan university system (almost 25% of students).

The final sample is N.2.007, representing 30% of all the UAB newcomer's students in 2014-15. The results of the analysis identify four main types of access to HE: traditional academic trajectories, traditional vocational trajectories, non-traditional labour trajectories and non-traditional reflexive trajectories; and the different social composition of each pathway and its signification show the persistence of inequalities in the access to the University.

The relationship between continuous professional development (CPD) and inequalities in the Irish higher level education

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The potential for higher education to create a more equal society by making a positive contribution to engaged citizenship in an active democracy is well recognized. What is less well recognized is the relationship between the Continuous Professional Development (CPD) of higher level teachers with the core values of Irish higher education while operating within a two-tier unequal system. This paper will examine a 'National Forum for the Enhancement of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education' national project (November 2016 – October 2017) which will see 220 current higher level teachers explore the processes and tools that are used to implement and evaluate the CPD framework for all those who teach in Irish higher education. The paper will evaluate the process and outcomes of this national project and interrogate the new CPD framework which will act as a mechanism for teachers to consider their own professional development through a structured process of reflecting on, planning, gathering evidence and validating their professional development. While inequalities in Irish higher education are strongly tied to structural and funding issues, this paper considers whether this process which sees higher level teachers collaborate on a national CPD project can promote an inclusive, reflective 'community of learners' with positive effects within higher level.

Equalization or reproduction? Consequences of the expansion of higher education on the intergenerational transmission of advantages in contemporary France

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This research analyses whether the expansion of higher education has reduced the intergenerational transmission of advantages in contemporary France. We analyse pooled data from the French Labour Force surveys for the period 1982-2014 and undertake an analysis of 11 birth cohorts born between 1918 and 1984. We demonstrate that social background inequality in terms of access to higher education has clearly diminished across cohort, even

within the highest and most selective educational levels such as the grandes écoles. However, we also document, as Torche (2011, 2016) did in the United States, the existence in France of a U-shape pattern in the intergenerational transmission of advantages across levels of education. This implies that within the highest educational levels, social origin has a non-negligible influence on labour market allocation. Insofar as this trend has been rising across cohorts, these findings question the greater meritocratic nature of the labour market among the highly educated (Hout 1988). We conclude by emphasising that more research should be undertaken on the influence of non-meritocratic assets related to social background on the recruitment process and occupational career development.

Massification, privatisation and social reproduction in higher education

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The higher education systems of each country are in continuous transformation. Empirical studies show that higher education worldwide has undergone important processes of change (Cosentino de Cohen, 2003; McCowan, 2007; Jamshidi et al., 2012; Morley, 2012). The most striking of these, undoubtedly, has been the process of massification (Trow, 1974). But this process has not been the only one. Differentially, tertiary education systems in the world have become more feminised, diversified, specialised and, in some cases, privatised. Higher education in a globalised world, therefore, has been converging on what may be called a global tertiary education (Carpentier and Unterhalter, 2011). This phenomenon, in turn, has not been immune to situations of social segmentation, inequality and social reproduction processes. In particular, this paper aims to discuss the characteristics and the transformations of the Chilean higher education system during the last three decades. Essentially, using the theoretical approaches of Pierre Bourdieu (1977; 1979; 1996) and Randall Collins (1979), the paper focuses its attention on three processes: massification, privatisation and social reproduction. The hypothesis of this work states that the Chilean tertiary education system has introduced radical changes since the educational reform of 1981, changes that have made it a highly privatised and socially segmented system. The results indicate that the Chilean system, on the one hand, has become massified, diversified and feminised, and on the other hand, has reached one of the highest privatisation levels in the world. Also, the system shows segmentation and social reproduction mechanisms, which materialise in Chilean society.

RN10 | Session 07a Education: Mobility, Teachers, and Students**Activities of the self: Self-care and entrepreneurship on Higher Education staff learning and development programmes**

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Despite their ubiquitous and growing presence in UK universities, soft skills staff learning and development programmes (LDPs) remain a largely non-investigated dimension of modern university life and culture. Questions need to be asked about the role of LDPs in promoting new managerial, neoliberal values along with traditional self-care practices in a workplace context. This paper draws on symbolic interaction theory to explore findings from an insider ethnographic study into LDPs in a UK university, from the perspective of corporate services and academic staff who participated in them. Findings indicate that as “social worlds” LDPs have remedial and theatrical qualities, which encourage participants to “shed” everyday identities, perform with others, and engage in various “activities of the self” (including entrepreneurship, self-care, self-examination and emotion work), which constitute a hybrid form of self-governance. At the same time, tensions emerged around attempts to performing authentically in a social world where “performance” has different meanings and connotations, i.e., impression management/performance management. From a socio-political perspective these programmes can be viewed as dramatic and manipulative tools encouraging academic staff in particular to “buy into” an entrepreneurial culture with which they might be otherwise reluctant to engage. The categories of “career nomad,” “reluctant entrepreneur” and “course hopper,” which participants were seen to embody, may be transferable to other studies of identity development in the modern workplace.

Social contexts of educational upward mobility

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There are, despite of barriers and discrimination, some people from lower socio-economic backgrounds who succeed in education and obtain university degrees. Thanks to a large field of studies we know about these barriers and how discrimination works, but there is little research on the phenomenon of educational upward mobility. Therefore, this paper offers research results on social contexts enabling educational upward mobility. The theoretical perspective is formed by Bourdieu's concept of habitus because of four reasons: this concept

encompasses an idea of the interrelation of structure and agency, it is suitable to grasp social class specific dimensions, it enables an analysis of processes and finally of social changes. The empirical study is formed of 18 biographical narrative interviews with educationally upward mobile working class men and women in Austria and Britain. The interviews are analysed by Gabriele Rosenthal's method of reconstruction, because this method detects interdependencies of life histories and social structures. Among the findings, secure employment positions and material conditions of parents that enable the development of aspirations and educational friendly socialization as well as changes of social structures to improve economic situations of lower classes and cultural changes of gender relations were found to be crucial. Last but not least, mental processes in which precarious childhood and youth lead to a search of truth through studies at universities as a strategy for reaching security, point to the importance of including psychological dimensions into the study of social mobility too. Surprisingly, despite the different welfare regimes, labour markets and educational systems, educational upward mobility was quite similar in Austria and Britain.

Reasons to become a teacher. A study on the attractiveness of the teaching profession.

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Teaching is considered as one of the most demanding and challenging professions worldwide. People successfully practicing teaching are thought of as patient, creative, skilled and according to some researchers talented, devoted and strongly engaged in their work. Last decade's research, though, indicates lack of teaching personnel in many European countries, as skilled persons of different specialties do not choose to work in the educational field. On the contrary, Greece is a country with a large group of well skilled and specialized individuals that face high unemployment rates due to the limited demand for teaching professionals.

The present study aims to investigate the reasons that drive graduate students of diverse specialties pursue working as professors in secondary education. More specifically, we tried to answer the following questions: a. What are the expectations of graduate students following seminars on pedagogy and teaching?, b. Which are the positive aspects that they identify in the teaching profession?, c. What are the difficulties that they expect to face when teaching in school?. 200 questionnaires of open questions were distributed and 10 interviews were conducted with graduate students that had followed such seminars. Data were analyzed with content analysis.

Preliminary results indicate that students participating in our research chose to attend the specific seminars in order to get to work as teachers in public or private school units. Most of them consider teaching to be

difficult and tiring, but also interesting and rejuvenating. Moreover, they underline their low expectations from the educational system, they appear pessimistic with regard to their professional rehabilitation and recognize the difficulties in teaching in today's classrooms.

4th Grade Exams in Children Every Day Life: Testimonies in the Media

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In the school year of 2012/2013, Portugal instated national exams in the 4th grade, thirty nine years after their eradication from Portuguese educational system. If there already is a group of researchers studying the effects of the enforcement of exams in the teaching practices of secondary school teachers, in families investment strategies in children's school success and in the relationship between youth and school (Antunes, 2010; Torres, 2014) there is still little knowledge about the consequences of the enforcement of exams in the daily life of teachers, families and children of the first school cycle.

This paper presents the results of electronic documental sources, in order to enhance the effects of 4th grade exams in educational models and child conceptions that flow in the internet, since 2012 until now.

From the analysis of live voices of teachers, parents and children difused on electronic documents (broadcasting television program published in internet) we have found two polarised logics: i) a logic centred in the metier of being a child (Sirota, 2006) considering the child as an infant personality whose development should be supported by socialisation agencies, ii) an instrumental logic centred in the pupil-child and in academic results (Perrenoud, 1994).

Our conclusions will enhance: (a) how parents, teachers and children stand between these two poles while ideal types; b) how these poles potentially generate tension and drive this individuals to construct composite justification logics for their actions and conceptions; c) how children transit between the roles of "child-innocence" and "effective pupil".

RN10 | Session 07b Educational Systems: Comparisons and Transitions

Educational Divide in the Quality of Life: Evidence from European Societies

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Education matters when it comes to quality of life. This paper investigates educational differences in the four qualities of life suggested by Veenhoven (2000): (1)

'livability of the environment', which refers to living conditions and one's position in society; (2) 'life ability', which is expressed in well-being and health; (3) 'external utility of life', which denotes the external worth of a life; and (4) 'inner appreciation of life', which refers to life satisfaction and happiness.

Although the findings of various studies occasionally reveal contradictory effects, the overall pattern shows that high educational levels are related to greater overall life satisfaction and well-being, better living and housing conditions, higher social status and better health conditions. By contrast, lower educational levels often lead to contrary outcomes (even when controlled for income and other socio-economic variables). This paper addresses the following questions: Are there cross-national differences in the size of the educational gaps regarding the four qualities of life? What societal factors may account for these cross-national differences?

In order to answer these research questions, I conduct multivariate analyses using data from the seventh wave of the European Social Survey (ESS). The findings indicate that there are cross-national differences in the size of the educational gaps regarding the four qualities of life. For instance, respondents with a tertiary education show a greater life satisfaction than those with at most lower secondary education. This educational gap varies considerably across countries: It is smallest among Nordic countries and largest among post-communist countries. Finally, the educational divide is discussed in the light of welfare and education regimes that may mitigate the educational divide when it comes to quality of life.

The Role of Education in Vertical and Horizontal Differentiation: A Cross-National Comparison

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This paper engages with the theme of education as a contemporary source of social division by testing the contemporary applicability and generalisability of Pierre Bourdieu's model of 'social space' developed in *Distinction*. In this model, cultural capital – often proxied by educational level – is key in two respects: as a component of vertical differentiation within society alongside economic and social capital; and as an element of horizontal differentiation, opposing those richer in economic capital and those richer in cultural capital. Subjecting data for twenty countries drawn from the International Social Survey Programme to multiple correspondence analysis, Bourdieu's model is generally found to hold good for a wide range of nations in the 21st Century. There are, however, important national differences, particularly in relation to the strength of horizontal differentiation. Moreover, while education is indeed heavily bound up with vertical differentiation, horizontal differences are often based more on parental education level than respondents'. This perhaps indicates an effect of the growth of higher education systems in many nations,

namely, the increasing reliance on educational credentials among all members of the dominant class for reproduction of their position – a trend already spotted by Bourdieu.

What can European theories explain about the reality of the South?

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In recent years there has been a growing debate on the so-called “theories of the South”, which has made visible the need to seek new theoretical contributions to think about the social realities of the “Global South”, and this has been perceived in several fields of Sociology. It includes the Sociology of Education. In this paper I intend to hold a theoretical debate on the potentialities and limits of “northern” sociological theories in explaining the “southern” educational realities. This is not only to indicate the need for development of new theoretical contributions from the perspective of “southern”, but also to recognize how we need to rethink “northern” theories, reframing them in other social contexts. I will take as a thread of my debate the question of affirmative action in higher education in Brazil, especially those of racial character.

Segregated education, youth radicalisation and European security: The case of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Security in relation to Bosnia is very timely and relevant issue. The conflict that happened in Bosnia was the bloodiest conflict in modern European history and the first case of genocide in Europe since the Second World War. The conflict ended 22 years ago with the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement and Bosnia is presently an EU candidate country. The Agreement has secured peace but has left this ethnically diverse country a divided society. There exist significant divisions in all spheres of social life between the main ethnicities in Bosnia, i.e. Bosnian Muslims, Croats and Serbs, and significant levels of mistrust, alienation and ghettoization between these populations.

The focus of the paper is the segregated education system in Bosnia and, in particular, 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 Agreement to schools in Bosnia. Muslim, Croat and Serb children attend classes in the same building but are physically separated into different classrooms and taught ethnically differentiated curricula. The paper investigates if two decades of segregated education in Bosnia have had a negative impact on security by creating fertile ground for youth radicalisation in the country.

The paper uses Foucault’s theorisations of biopolitics and Durkheim’s concept of homo duplex to investigate the current situation in Bosnia. It argues that while actual combat may have ceased, the ethnic conflict continues in the field of education where schools represent the new battlefields.

RN10 | Session 07c Gender and Education II

Who thinks engineering is for men? Effects of gender and ambivalent sexism on occupational sex-typing

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Teenagers’ gender and sex-typing of occupations contribute to circumscribing the occupations they aspire to, with the potential disadvantageous consequence of discouraging them from following educational or vocational tracks which they may have found fulfilling, but with which they do not identify from the point of view of gender stereotypes. However, little research has examined the determinants of occupational sex-typing. We consider how gender and benevolent and hostile sexism (based on the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory) influence the sex typing of six occupations among a sample of 3125 students in the last three years of obligatory school (12-15 years) in Switzerland. According to our findings, boys display more hostile sexism than girls and girls reveal more benevolent sexism than boys. Sexism affected attitudes towards the most sex-typed occupations: Boys’ hostile sexism emphasises the masculinity of male-dominated occupations, and their benevolent sexism has the same effect on the femininity of the female-dominated lower status occupation. Girls’ benevolent sexism endorses gender stereotypes about the most sex-typed occupations. Gender affects attitudes towards the less sex-typed occupations, boys tending to find them more masculine and girls more feminine. These findings show how gender roles and sexism contribute to reproduce a hierarchical and segregated view of occupations deemed appropriate to each gender.

Feeling more insecure than before: Women in academia in Turkey

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The current turbulent political context in Turkey has significant implications for universities and academic life, as well as for the broader context of gender equality, freedom and democracy in the country. Increasing terrorist attacks in urban centers, the coup attempt and following state of emergency, increasing pressures on universities, including abolishment of the electoral procedure for University Rectors, increasing hostility towards academics and universities that are perceived as oppositional, serious problems of

freedom of expression in both academia and the media, all of which go hand in hand with an increasingly sexist political discourse, have all contributed to a worsening atmosphere in teaching and research practices as well as an insecure and pessimistic general mood in the academia in Turkey. This paper examines the reflections of the general socio-political context of increasing conservatism and authoritarianism in Turkey by focusing on the experiences of women academics in the public and private universities in Ankara. The main argument of the paper is that, while gender inequality is invisible, and indeed denied, in the Turkish academia due to factors such as institutional culture and the general political and social framing of gender issues in Turkey, the most recent political developments further increase the vulnerability of women academics, through its reflections on job insecurity and job losses, intervention on research subjects, restrictions in national research funding, and uncertainties in recruitment and promotion procedures, which deepen the disadvantages that women already face in academia.

Gender Inequalities in Choosing Engineering as a Major: Experiences from “Honey Bees are Becoming Engineers” Project

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The situation of women in fields related to natural sciences, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) is one of the significant research topics of the 2000s. The main argument behind this agenda is that some professions traditionally considered to be suitable for women and some for men, due to gender stereotypes. It is also argued that provided the necessary social and economic conditions, women can accomplish as well as men do in mentioned fields. Engineering is one of these professions which is traditionally attributed to men. On the basis of these, the purpose of this study is to determine the factors that influence the choices of female students in high school as they choose engineering as a profession and how we can overcome gender inequalities in education on the basis of female high school students in Turkey.

The data set of this research is collected through a series of high school visits within the course of a project called Honey Bees are Becoming Engineers. We conducted surveys with 420 tenth grade female students in six high schools from selected cities of Turkey. As a result, we argue that female students do not choose to study engineering because of gendered prejudices and gendered stereotypes regarding engineering education and when their perspective change with a positive encouragement, they might consider choosing to engineer as a profession.

RN10 | Session 08a Migration and Education I

Course clear? – Concrete educational expectations and abstract career aspiration of immigrant- and Finnish-origin youth

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Previous studies indicate that youth with immigrant-origins have multi-layered aspirations towards education and transition to work. On the one hand, they hold abstract and positive attitudes that relate to the shared idea that education is the key factor to success and upward mobility. On the other hand, based on perceived returns to education and experiences of discrimination, for instance, they tend to have more pessimistic concrete expectations about the educational achievements. Unlike their majority/native counterparts, the abstract aspirations and concrete expectations of youth with immigrant origins do not often converge. (Jonsson & Rudolphi 2011; D'hondt et al., 2016.)

The overall aim of our study is to analyse the varieties of convergence and divergence between the concrete educational expectations and abstract career perceptions of immigrant- and Finnish-origin youth. The concrete expectations are operationalised as expected enrolment to general academic or vocational track of the secondary education and abstract career aspirations are based on whether youth aims to professional or workers occupation. The aim is to analyse the linearity and certainty of these two envisions, as well as to understand the reasonings, orientations and factors preceding them.

The mixed-method research draws upon thematic interviews (n = 112) and survey (N = 445), executed during the last year of comprehensive school (9th grade). The survey data offers understanding of the frequencies and causalities, and the qualitative data enables us to grasp the meanings and interpretations the youth give to the future expectations and aspirations. We outline our work by theories on educational transitions of immigrant-origin youth, with their outcomes and expectations, and theories concerning institutional opportunity structures (Heinz 2009; Walther 2006).

Do they have the same opportunities? The educational attainment of students with immigrant background in Italy

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Students with immigrant background entering higher education is a little explored topic in Italy, even if there is a large international literature on the subject. The paper offers a contribution to the debate, since it analyzes new empirical evidence on this transition in Italy and some findings of a qualitative case study conducted in an Italian university with a group of students with immigrant background. It investigates

how the school previous choices, the immigrant origins, the social and cultural capital, the individual aspirations, the teacher's advice affect access to the university and what elements of "rationality" and "constraint" affect this choice. Findings clearly show that the proportion of upper secondary school graduates with foreign citizenship who enrol in tertiary education is significantly lower compared to that of Italian students. The analysis highlights the positive impact of the permeability of Italian school system and the negative one of the weak school guidance policies. Results show that school transitions are negatively affected by the low socio-economic capital and the poor school system knowledge due to migrant background. Nevertheless, the rational choices of investment in education are important and strictly connected to the positive secondary effects of migrant origins.

The policy implications are discussed at the end. There is no evidence of specific policies developed by Italian HE institutions with the aim of promoting the access to university of immigrant students. However, the international experience provides some examples of policies that can be adapted and applied to our country.

Self-determined educational biography of young migrants?

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The presentation aims to discuss the impact of the perceived (equal or unequal) chances of migrants for an education to an arrangement of the future educational biography. Migrants are influenced on a doubled way: directly and by means of influencing of different consultant groups. Statistical data connote an objectivation of everyday experiences, they are powerful and delegitimite an individual resistance against their suggestive authority.

Self-determined planning and designing of the own biography becomes especially difficult, if an individual should master several transitions simultaneously. Statistical forecasts are useless in such cases, because they cannot be supported by any appropriate comparison: there is no a substantial comparison group and intersectional effects might be important. Simultaneously there is a great uncertainty especially in such cases: actors as well as consultants are insecure, for instance because of the lack of role models, adequate institutional regulations and structures. Ironically useless statistic data are especially often used for the work with this group because of this uncertainty. In the planned presentation we discuss and analyse emerging discources. We focus upon the discursive patterns of the production of normality.

The presentation is based on a qualitative study with migrants and teachers, concomitant to an integration course. Young migrants were asked about their biographical projects and future expectations.

Teachers were asked to give an assessment of the chances of their students to realize their plans. Further they were asked about their consulting activities. We tried to understand the negotiating processes of the biographical projects also by analyzing some teaching sequences.

RN10 | Session 08b Social Inequality in Education II

Digital Stratification Meets Academic Stratification: GPA as an Outcome of Digital Engagements

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In this study we explore the consequences of digital engagements for academic achievement with a revealing case study. The paper explores the link between academic and digital forms of stratification within a public secondary school in California. This school features a differentiated curriculum and serves a relatively uniform low-SES student body characterized by heterogeneous digital engagements and conditions of digital access. As we show with both qualitative analysis and regression analysis under these conditions the students' digital engagements, particularly the duration of digital experience at home and at school, play a key role in shaping the students' academic achievement. Associations between students' digital engagements and students' academic performance reach statistically discernable levels, even when students' curricular and class assignments are taken into account in multilevel fixed-effects models. In addition, where their grades are concerned, students placed within the Advanced Placement (honors) track reap especially large benefits from longer durations of digital experience. By contrast, their counterparts in lower-level tracks derive minimal benefit from longer durations of digital experience. Taken together, these findings make clear that, where teachers demand the use of online resources and where students with varying levels of digital resources are sorted into stratified academic programs, academic performance reflects inequalities in patterns of internet access and usage. We conclude by presenting conclusions regarding the mechanisms which would account for the predictive power of digital experience as a determinant of academic performance among the individuals in our case study with an eye to comparison with comparable European cases.

Does cultural capital matter? The impact of social class background on a professions educational preferences

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The present study investigates plausible correlations between social background and educational values in a group of 700 employees in 80 Danish kindergartens (response rate of 60 %). The question is in what degree the pedagogical efforts of the staff are indebted to their living milieus of upbringing and investments during the life course. The overall approach to educational values reflects Bourdieu's theory of practice. I have thus developed a concept of "normative actions" to overcome biases and shortcomings of common value studies; in addition, this theoretical reconstruction is prepared to gap the distance between staffmembers' everyday practice and the acts of fulfilling the questionnaire. The questionnaires value themes are developed along the grid-group theory of Mary Douglas. A range of indicators of cultural and social capital informs on the respondents social heredity, investments in education and a variety of cultural consumptions. The questionnaire were subject-ed to geometric data analysis (multiple correspondence analyses) as to compare the space of respondents social background and investments with the space of educational preference; in that respect the analysis suits the theoretical framework of Bourdieu. The research results show that the respondents typically agree on pedagogical values across social background, age and position in the professional job hierarchy. However, it also shows that there are correlations between the possession of acquired capital and educational values appreciated.

With Best Intentions: Special Education Students' Experiences with Stigmatization within Inclusive Schools

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Despite various educational reforms, the German schooling system is still characterized by an early selection of students into different secondary school tracks. The justification for this is that homogeneous school classes provide a better learning environment for the individual students. At the same time, educational success in the German schooling system is more dependent on the student's social background than in other countries. Children and youth with special education needs are particularly affected by this. They attend so-called "special schools" that are separate from the regular schools, which also means that they have little chance of obtaining a promising school-leaving certificate. Above all, because they attend such special schools, they are affected by

stigmatization not only during their time in school but also after leaving the school.

With the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, all students have the right to learn together in school, regardless of their cultural or social backgrounds, or of their individual abilities. At the moment, however, only a small number of students are attending an inclusive regular school. In our project "Students in Inclusive All-day Schools", 12 students reported in extensive interviews about their experiences with their new classmates and teachers. Our findings show that, despite an overall positive assessment of joint learning, some of the young people--in particular young women--are trapped in their outsider status; despite or even due to the inclusive school setting. In our presentation we will examine the contexts of their continued experience of exclusion, and discuss possible interpretations.

Employability differential and youth inequality experiences in a post-crisis context. The case of university graduates of humanities and social sciences in Cyprus.

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For the last three decades, the European economic and social models have been driven by the project of a knowledge-based society. However, in the current socio-economic context, especially in the EU Member States most seriously affected by economic crisis, the young populations experience an unprecedented inequality, suffering from high unemployment and high risk of poverty and social exclusion, contradictory to their high levels of education attainment. Our research is a contribution to the field of inequalities in higher education, investigating both institutional and individual processes that can lead to socially differentiated employment and life opportunities for individuals, beyond the important expansion of enrollment. The results which will be presented are based on a qualitative study on the transition to employment of university graduates of Humanities and Social Sciences in post-crisis Cyprus. It rests on a complex set of data including policy-texts, university curricula, and in-depth interviews with graduates, employers, policymakers and academics. The research focuses on an integrative perspective which takes into consideration interactions between youth life-course experiences, educational structures, and labour market factors. Observations are innovative in unveiling unequal opportunities that can result from the positional stratification and horizontal diversity of fields of study and university curricula, as regards their relationship with the labour market, and how they respond to the impetus of the European policy to enhance employability, even within the same academic sector (i.e. between discipline-based, regionalised profession-centred or market-oriented curricula).

RN10 | Session 08c Bullying and Violence in Schools**Youth and socialization: violence as a sociological issue**

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This communication focuses on the critical analysis of some of the main concepts in use in the analysis of situations of violence among youth, such as bullying, questioning their use in the sociological field.

Analyzing sociologically youth violence implies to build a problematic capable of taking in account of the multidimensionality of the phenomenon, questioning the conceptions that see it as the simple result of poorly socialized children or behavioral disorders.

We will argue that the recurrent use of such concepts without due sociological questioning has led to the diffusion of individualistic and psychologistic explanations of violent behaviors, devaluing or ignoring even the cultural, social and interactive frameworks in which they occur. Based on the sociological debate on violence, namely the contributions of Norbert Elias and Randall Collins, and the results of several researches about situations of violence among young people in different contexts of interaction (in school, dating), we will present a theoretical model that allows the adoption of a definition of violence capable of considering not only the act itself, but also the relational framework in which it takes place.

'Risk talk' and 'vulnerable' youth: cyberbullying experiences among children with disabilities

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Historically, research exploring the experiences of children with disability, has largely been undertaken without their involvement. Personal accounts of their internet use receive scant attention as well. Given the fact that, cyberbullying has attracted a widespread public concern in recent years, this paper explores the cyberbullying practices and experiences amongst young people with disabilities. By adopting a historical approach to modern childhood, in order to contextualize bullying, I will draw from Hilgartner's and Bosk (1988) useful conceptualization of social problems as products of collective definition and of the processes of problem-amplifying and problem-dampening. Taking also into consideration, the proliferation and reiteration of a 'narrative of risk' Cradock (2004) when it comes to children in the past decades, I attempt to gain more in-depth knowledge about what lies behind children's and teenagers' with disabilities online experiences of cyberbullying. This paper draws on findings from qualitative research conducted in Athens with students with disabilities and their teachers, in order to explore whether, and if so,

how, they experience cyberbullying as a result of their disability, either by other people with disabilities or by non-disabled people.

Digital anti-bullying program. An e-learning, bullying prevention platformEvgenia Adamopoulou, Panagiota Dionysopoulou
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Violent acts in school are one of the primary problems threatening school safety. Definitions of violence vary according to different environments and cultures. The WHO (World Health Organization) defines violence as; "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation".

This project is about a school prevention program, which is based on two European programs, the Europe's Anti-bullying Campaign "e-abc" and "Teachers4Europe" program.

We organized five meetings, one per week, which included the projection of a specific animated video about physical, psychological and verbal violence or cyber bullying incident and the related -to the topic- discussion as well. All videos were posted at our e-learning "Digital anti-bullying" platform. In addition, after the implementation of this part of the project, using the "Digital storytelling" method the students created their digital stories –presentations, games, quizzes, posters, videos and mind map presentations-. This educational method helps students not only to understand but also to deepen to the serious school violence issue. The students also participated in a survey about school violence and about their behavior at school and how this project helped them to improve it.

In conclusion, this platform may be used by teachers as an effective bullying prevention program. They can use the animated videos that we have created and we have posted at the site and then they study their case by using our questionnaires. Finally they may implement the digital storytelling method by teaching their students how to create digital presentations.

Violence in Secondary education, An Empirical study in Greece

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The purpose of this paper is to examine the relations of violence developed in the school environment, between students and professors in Secondary Education in Greece. For the purposes of our research we chose the qualitative method and in particular the sampling ratio with semi-structured interviews of students. Through students' recorded incidents of violence we try to understand firstly the

way in which relations of violence are expressed, the types and the frequency of violent incidents between students and professors, the graduation and extent of different forms of violence, the kind of school that violent incidents take place, the factors affecting the occurrence of violent incidents and also the factors affecting the occurrence of violent relationship that violent incidents presuppose and entail.

The main purpose of this paper is to examine the way that students perceive the violence between themselves and their professors. Additionally, we try to understand how students assess the violent incidents. Finally, we also try to understand if professors meet the expectations of their students and additionally what kind of relationships would students like to have with their professors.

RN10 | Session 09a Higher Education: Students

The effect of social origin on enrollment in university in Romania

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The secondary effects of social origin on educational attainment are related to the educational decisions of the families (e.g. Breen and Goldthorpe, 1997). Educational attainment being seen as a “decision tree”, Mare’s (1981) model of educational stratification shows that at each educational transition point social origin influences the education related choices of social agents, although educational expansion can compensate the selectivity of the system.

In Romania the high education has undergone a spectacular expansion after the fall of the communist system, the number of student enrolled in universities increasing more than three times since 1990 (Hatos, 2006). In this context the aim of this study is to analyze the effect of social origin on the educational process of Romanian youth. The study follows the influence of SES on the student’s educational aspirations in the final school year, on the enrollment in university and on the chosen specialization. The results of logistical regressions show that parent’s educational level and the family’s economic status predict the high school student’s educational aspirations, and the predictive effect of social origin is stronger on the enrollment in university. Parent’s education and the financial situation of the family didn’t influence the chosen specialization.

The data were collected in the frame of the project “Outcomes of Adolescence. A longitudinal perspective”, being realized two waves of survey (the first in 2012, the second in 2014), from a nationally representative sample of 3508 youth in the first wave obtaining a data base of 1509 respondents in the second wave.

“It’s a life path, it’s not just a product you buy; it’s not like buying a chocolate bar”: exploring student, media and policy constructions of higher

education students in England

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There are currently over 35 million students within Europe and yet, to date, we have no clear understanding of the extent to which conceptions of ‘the student’ are shared by different social actors and across different countries. What does it mean to be a higher education (HE) student today? To what extent is there congruence about this amongst students, policy makers, the media and higher education institutions (HEIs)? This paper draws upon data collected as part of the five year European Research Council-funded ‘Eurostudents’ project (2016 – 2021) which seeks to address this gap in knowledge through exploring the conceptions of the HE student within and across six different nations (Denmark, England, Germany, Ireland, Poland and Spain). This presentation focusses on early data collected in three strands of the project in one case study country (England). We present findings from our analysis of nine focus groups with students in different HEIs across England, media analysis of two English newspapers and analysis of 16 English policy documents. Through combining these three strands, this paper considers both the similarities and differences in English students’ perceptions of themselves and the ways in which media and policy documents represent them. We discuss the extent to which students are represented and/or see themselves as consumers, political actors, learners and the next generation of workers. We also reflect on students’ perceptions of the way in which they are portrayed in media and policy documents.

Social inequalities as mirrored by extracurricular activities in higher education: The role of student employment and international mobility in academic success

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Extracurricular activities have now known to play a key role in higher education progress as well as facilitating school-to-work transition. Underlying causal mechanisms and also the exact nature of these factors are, however, debated. Improvement of future career prospects by employment related to the studies is already widely evidenced, yet whether student term-time employment in general promotes or hinders academic achievement and fosters plans for further higher education studies is somewhat unclear. At the same time, social inequalities in access to international mobility programs and socially unequal motivations of student employment, either for covering

living expenses or gaining professional experience, are proven in many contexts.

Our paper scrutinizes types and social background factors of employment during the time of higher education study, the access of these diverse student groups to international mobility activities as well as their effects on future study plans. These features are presented as factors which contribute to the perpetuation of existing inequalities in higher education.

Our research is based on the secondary analysis of the Hungarian database of EUROSTUDENT VI including appr. 7200 respondents. We apply descriptive and multivariate statistical methods to showcase the social characteristics of different groups of employed as well as internationally mobile students in Hungarian higher education. We analyze the causative direction and significance of institutional, social, economic and study career background of employment, international mobility plans and experiences as well as further higher education study plans resulting from these characteristics.

RN10 | Session 09b Inclusive Education

Managing Inclusivity in UK Universities - The Rise of New Higher Education Professionals

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Over the last couple of decades a growing number of studies have documented the expansion of non-academic professionals in universities all over Europe, a long established trend in the US. Conventional arguments conceptualize this trend as a functional response to the structural challenges associated with universities becoming more inclusive in line with new societal demands and expectations. In contrast, departing from a neo-institutionalist perspective, this paper pursues the cultural dimension of universities' response to structural diversity, drawing attention to the broader environmental forces that shape universities as formal organizations. More specifically, the paper explores the relationship between universities' commitment to pursue inclusivity among students and staff (in terms of gender, ethnicity, nationality and disability) and the proliferation of non-academic professionals. I use panel data in order to model this relationship based on yearly observations obtained from 124 UK universities from 2003 to 2011. I provide a unique systematic investigation into the factors underlining the growth into the proportion of non-academic professionals in the UK. My findings indicate that it is not the diversification of students and staff per se that stimulates the increase in non-academic professionals but the highly standardized approaches, such as provision of support oriented academic services and facilities, that universities employ in order to articulate their rational actorhood in catering for individual differences. The results are robust controlling for institutional size, customer orientation, research activity and performance.

The potential of Dialogic Leadership in Education to promote the inclusion of all voices and increase academic performance.

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In the present paper, we present the potential of Dialogic Leadership when implemented in schools as learning communities. Over the last decades, scientific literature has investigated the role of leadership in educational institutions and diverse contributions have addressed specific aspects, such as the distributed leadership looking to improve school outcomes or the transformational leadership which adds the importance of school improvement for socially just schools. Further research focuses on the role of the teacher in educational leadership and their role as agents of change.

The concept of dialogic leadership adds to this knowledge with particular attention to the role of dialogue. The theoretical foundations build on the dialogic turn in education and in society in general. Departing from contributions by Habermas and Freire, Padros and Flecha (2014, p.217) define dialogic leadership as "the process through which leadership practices of all the members of the educational community are created, developed and consolidated including teachers, students, families, non-teaching staff, volunteers and any other members of the community". The present paper presents evidences from case studies implemented in Spain and focuses on the implications that dialogic leadership can have on the diverse collectives participating and assuming this leadership role in their educational community. The transformational potential of this practice reaches beyond the performance of school outcomes and improves the academic performance of children, while at the same time contributing to the empowerment of the participating family and community members, especially those from vulnerable collectives.

The practices of developing relationships between the inclusive education process participants: evidence from a Russian university

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Inclusive education for people with disabilities is a relatively new experience for Russian universities. Therefore, there is a need for research of effective ways to introduce inclusive education to higher education system. The purpose of this research is to identify restrictions and perspectives of inclusive education in universities in order to develop ways to improve higher education accessibility for people with disabilities in Novosibirsk.

The research has been conducted in Novosibirsk State University, which has been implementing a project for the inclusion of students with disabilities for more than 10 years. We have performed interviews with students without disabilities, students and graduates with disabilities as well as in-depth interviews with students with disabilities, professionals and professors who work with students with disabilities in Novosibirsk State University. The results include different opinions on inclusive education, description of the impact that inclusive education has on various participants of the educational process and an overview of topical issues in inclusive education. Experience of Novosibirsk State University shows that inclusive education of people with disabilities has advantages for all participants of the educational process. However, given a relatively small number of students with disabilities studying in the university, informal approach to the problems of such students tends to prevail. For further improvement of inclusive components there is a need to work out a formal mechanism of interactions of all participants of educational process.

(Re)purposing Life: Education and Social Inclusion of Underqualified Adults

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This paper aims to reflect on the limits and opportunities of adult-targeted courses, as a relevant measure to promote the social and professional integration of underqualified adults — particularly of long-term unemployed individuals — in the context of modern societies.

It results from intensive subsequent research efforts, in which several in-depth interviews were conducted to underqualified individuals, whom at the time were partaking in courses which would later grant them professionalized academic certification.

Such research efforts have allowed us to conclude that these courses gave the adults the possibility to escape the reality of unemployment, as well as to resume an academic journey that had been prematurely put to an end. To the vast majority of these individuals, this return to the school benches represented a moment of (re)purposing and (re)shaping their life projects, acquiring the skills to pursue a qualified job. It also represented a moment to rethink their broad perspectives on school, which consequently had impacting positive effects regarding the way they helped their children who were simultaneously in school. Finally, it is relevant to highlight the impact of these courses on the individuals' self-esteem (observable in the quote 'I can do it!'), as well as the healthy learning environment, which allowed for more long-lasting and satisfactory social bonds.

In addition to the invaluable professional opportunities created by these courses, it is also important to reflect on their limits within contemporary societies, in which

phenomena such as overqualification push to employment the more underqualified tiers of our societies.

RN10 | Session 09c Religion and Education

Is belonging to a religion a possible fault line in public schooling? Reflections and methodological issues

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Public schooling is traditionally neutral as far as religion is concerned. In Europe secularization and universalism of rights have reduced the public role of religion. The difficult management of multi-ethnic classes and the tensions among peers, often due to religious bullying, shows that we aren't in an equal, undiscriminating, and peaceful educational landscape. Even the recurrence of violence and radicalism within the second generation immigrants tell the same. The persistence of the juvenile need to be identified (and distinguished) not only by name, family background, local and cultural roots, but also by the religious community, is a matter for deep reflections for sociologists of education from: the side of student, that of parents/teachers, and that of the public/institutional perspective. What kind of new educational setting is designed by the returning of religions into schooling? Which divides and conflicts will sort out? In this paper I present the main theoretical and methodological categories set up for an empirical study in Italy, where the analysis of religions is associated to immigration and to education of new citizens; secondly, to the perspective of learning from religions (freedom to keep your religion) and interreligious dialogue at school (religious pluralism as a common good). The key question of the study is: Does religion represent: a) reason for conflicts or b) lever for dialogue among lower secondary education students with different beliefs and cultural/ethnic backgrounds? For whom is it a) or b)? The paper presents: the research design (explanatory factor, causal links between the explanatory factor and personal, structural and contextual variables, tool of data collection - scale of "public claim of religious belonging"; main and secondary hypothesis).

Religious Education in Ireland: Exploring the Responses of Community National Schools

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Different approaches are taken in Irish schools regarding religious education, with little information on how students and teachers feel about the model adopted in the 11 new multi-denominational Community National Schools. These primary schools were set up in response to parental demand in areas with higher numbers of immigrants, and where children were not able to secure places in local

primary schools. Children are taught all subjects together including a specially-designed religious education programme, but then are streamed by religion for a certain amount of time each year to receive instruction in their individual faith. The aim of this paper is to explore the experiences of principals, teachers and pupils in Community National Schools. The main research questions are: What is the gap in existing knowledge? What impact does the religious education approach have on friendships? What approaches are taken in religious education classes, and do they differ across faith groups in schools? The study has a mixed-method approach, consisting of a questionnaire with principals in 11 Community National Schools; 2 semi-structured interviews with teachers in each school to hear their perceptions regarding challenges and opportunities regarding the provision of religious education; and 2 pupil focus-group interviews in each school to hear some of the voices of the children, aged 10 (Year 5). Theoretically, we relate our analysis to the denominational versus religious-studies approach in Europe, with Ireland providing a more denominational approach with the opportunity for opt-out of religious education in state-supported schools. The paper makes an original contribution to ongoing political and educational debates in Ireland and Europe around the provision of religious education in schools and the wider role of church-state relationships.

Religious diversity as educational divide. An empirical study on Italian schools

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Religious diversity is a neglected topic, both in educational and migration studies (Kivisto, 2014). However, education is one of the most sensitive spheres engaged with religion, which is seen as a crucial resource for many immigrants, but also a source of conflict, and a threat for European cohesion and identity (Kristeva, 2016). Drawing from this ambivalent interpretation, the paper investigates the role of religion in multicultural schools, in producing conflicts or fostering dialogue, in affecting educational achievement and relational well-being of students (Colombo, Santagati, 2017).

How important is religious identity in the integration process of immigrant students? Is this diversity an obstacle or a resource for integration? Is educational integration linked to disappearance of religious identity (Esser, 2010)? Or is religiosity compatible with integration (Flieshmann-Phalet, 2012)?

These questions are the starting point of an empirical study carried out in lower secondary schools of Northern Italy, that is part of a broader investigation on "Migration and religious belongings" (2016-2018). The research aims at analyzing how religion is relevant within inter-ethnic relationships in public schools; examining if religion is a triggering factor of inter-ethnic conflicts; deepening how the religious differences are composed and how the inter-religion

dialogue is built.

The study is based on 12 focus group, involving adults (teachers, principals and parents) and students: it allows us to explore the nexus immigration-religion-education, updating the picture of the Italian situation, often represented as a mono-confessional environment fairly reluctant towards the recognition of pluralism (Fabretti, 2011). The participation of different generations and ethnic groups offers also the possibility of sharing points of view on religious diversity (as educational divide or resource) and identifying new ways to prevent and resolve religious conflicts.

Religion and Education in the Czech Republic: Religions in Textbooks for Public Education

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The presentation deals with the topic of religions as represented in textbooks for primary and secondary levels of public education in the Czech Republic. It is based on content analysis of officially approved textbook on the subjects of history, geography and civic education, recommended for use by the Ministry of Education. What information in the matter of religions can be found in the textbooks? Which religious traditions and phenomena are represented and how? What is the content and the context of information in the matter of religions? How are religions conceptualized and categorized? As the analysis reveals, the categorization of religions is based on the world religions paradigm (Suzanne Owen, 2011). Normative or doctrinal aspects of religious traditions are stressed, while "lived religion" and the diversity of religious practices are omitted. The textbooks provide information on Christianity, Islam and Judaism, while Christianity has a privileged position. Some occasional references to Buddhism and Hinduism are also mentioned, but other religious traditions as well as minority religions or new religions are missing from the textbooks. As the education laws and framework education programmes for primary and secondary schools reveal, the instruction on religions provided by textbooks is connected to formation of knowledge on socio-cultural identities. The application of world religious paradigm, the stress on normative aspects of "world religions" and the very connection to the educational formation of knowledge on socio-cultural identities help rather to create stereotypes instead of providing the students with the ability to critically assess the diversity of religious practices in history and today.

RN10 | Session 10a Language Education and School Participation**Possible approaches to the problem of not having a language exam by the end of university years**

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In Hungary a number of students are not able to acquire the required language exam by the end of the university years. It is a very actual problem in our education system, so in this study I make an attempt to reveal its reasons by finding the possible approaches to the question. I intend to gain up this problem from three possible ways. Firstly I deal with the disadvantageous students; I try to reveal the root or origin of their drawbacks. There are numerous factors of students' socio-biology that make them different from the average. In the second part we try to understand the language learner types, which contain three categories: institutional learning, extracurricular language learning and having supportive free time activities. The last approach to the problem is from the view of language pedagogy. In this part I examine mainly the methodology, the mediation of the language content. To one part of my survey I used quantitative method and I asked students about their schooling, language lessons, residence, cultural life and parents. To the other part I used qualitative method by asking teachers about their opinion of the Hungarian education system, methodology, motivation and disadvantageous students. The results show that the people who did not manage to acquire a language exam by the end of the university years are disadvantageous in the respect of their social strata and residence.

Teaching Monolingualism in the Multilingual School. An Institutional Ethnography of the Reproduction of Linguistic, Racial and Social Inequalities within the Austrian Educational System

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Multilingualism is an essential part of everyday life in Viennese secondary schools. A majority of pupils (and some teachers) think and chat in different languages. Furthermore, communication among teachers, pupils and parents is often only possible through translations by dedicated neighbors, pupils, relatives or multilingual teachers. Nevertheless, the German language remains the sole official language of teaching and communication in schools. This contradiction between lived multilingualism and official monolingualism, as well as its entanglement with the neoliberal restructuring of the Austrian educational system, creates a wide range of challenges for pupils, parents and teachers.

In this paper, I adopt the perspective of secondary school teachers on this situation, describing their ordinary practices and the related challenges they

face. The aim of this paper is to map parts of the complex ruling relations that structure teachers' everyday school life and hinder democratic education for multilingual pupils. As a sociologist and secondary teacher, I draw on the methodological strategies of institutional ethnography and auto-ethnography. My dual role enables a critical analysis of the educational reproduction of linguistic, racial and social inequalities by acknowledging secondary teachers' local knowledge, practical experience and emancipatory strategies.

Universal Participation in School Education as a Historical Process in Japan

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This paper critically highlights characteristics distinctive to the Japanese education system, which emphasizes the idea of equality of school system, and further examines to what extent Japanese society's universal participation in school education was indeed a historical product of its distinct path to modernity over the past 150 years. By delineating the historical process of developing universal participation in each educational stage, from primary to tertiary education, this paper focuses on the relation between education and social class, particularly observing how social class in Japan has been formed throughout school education. This paper delineates the process into four sections. The first is the introduction of mass education to Japan, when primary education had been nominally universalized by the Meiji state to create a new social mobility from 1872 to 1900. The second stage involved the expansion of secondary education in the early twentieth century to strengthen a new class division, though this division remained only for a short time and transformed once more due to the mobilization of war. The third stage involved the expansion of upper secondary education from the early 1950s to the early 1970s, when enrollment rates of upper secondary schools (high schools) increased from 50% to 90%. Lastly, after deregulating rules regarding the institutional foundation of higher education from the late 1980s, the enrollment rate of higher education expanded from 30% to 50% over the course of fifteen years, and higher education also reached the universal stage, implying that the meaning of achieving class mobility via meritocracy had transformed once more.

RN10 | Session 10b Higher Education II**"May the Course be with You": Socio-Cultural Self-Identifications Affect Students' Learning through Perceived Course Relevance**

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'Course relevance' - students' perception of a course as related to their interests - has been shown to

stimulate both 'subjective' (e.g. course motivation) and 'objective' (e.g. course achievement) learning outcomes. Still, multiple theoretical frameworks – Gay's 'culturally responsive teaching', 'hidden curriculum' theories (e.g. Bourdieu, Bernstein), certain tenets in postmodernism, discourses about situated knowledge, etc. – share the assumption that teaching techniques do not resonate equally with all students. Instead, their effects are predicted to depend on the degree of 'identity congruence' between the course and students' socio-cultural backgrounds. When testing such 'socio-culturally sensitive' relevance-increasing teaching methods, most research however still stresses their beneficial effects for the entire student group. By contrast, the current study examines how relevance varies within the classroom, due to the (in)congruence between students' identities and the course. It also untangles relevance effects related to the course content versus its medium. An experiment is conducted among 1325 undergraduates enrolled in five introductory Sociology courses at three universities in Flanders, Belgium. They viewed one of four versions of a video lecture about Durkheim, manipulated in its examples' (1) feminine/masculine content and (2) visual/verbal medium. 'Identity congruence' effects are found on perceived relevance when matching (1) example content with students' gender identity and (2) the example medium with students' media identity. Perceived relevance affects course satisfaction and, in turn, achievement. Mismatching content with students' gender identity negatively affects their learning, a medium mismatch does not.

Choices and access of first-generation-university students to an HE institution. An intersectionally informed exploration of inclusion/exclusion dynamics.

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Within contemporary European "knowledge" societies, higher education (HE) increasingly constitute the key field to explore the production and reproduction of inequalities. If secondary education attainment have been increasingly equalized, rates of enrolment and completion of HE are still (and sometimes increasingly) conditioned by family background. Increasing processes of horizontal stratification within the field of HE have been also outlined, so that the processes of choosing an HE institution have become a key field of study.

My presentation will discuss results of an ongoing qualitative research project exploring the processes of transition and social integration in an Italian HE institution of a group of 40 first-generation-university-students (Spiegler & Bednarek, 2013).

Research design is longitudinal. In-depth interviews have been carried out with students just enrolled in their first year at the University of Turin and these students will be interviewed a second time next year.

Objective of the project is twofold. 1) To explore the

cognitive-relational framework conditioning their university choices (Ball et al. 2002). 2) To analyze how multiple social identifications based on social class, gender and migratory background condition FGS initial phases of adjustment to the relational, academic and administrative structure characterizing the HE context (Lee & LaDousa, 2015).

First results show the usefulness of drawing together a Bourdieusian (Ingram, 2009; Stahl, 2013) and an intersectionality informed toolbox (Anthias 2013). By looking at HE choices and at the initial phases of the university experience, I show how interviewees are positioned along multiple axis of social inequalities defining specific spaces of inclusion/exclusion and co-defining their habitus.

Cultural differences in projection of institutional identity and conceptualisations of students on university websites

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The research in this paper presents a comprehensive, comparative cultural analysis of current (2017 versions) of 60 higher education institutions websites in 6 European countries (10 websites each in England, Ireland, Germany, Spain, Denmark and Poland). The theoretical framework that has underpinned many analyses of cross-national cultural differences (including comparisons of websites) is Geert Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory. Hofstede (G. Hofstede (1984, 2011); G. H. Hofstede and Hofstede (2001)) argues that world cultures vary in relation to four key dimensions : power distance (PD), individualism vs. collectivism (IC), femininity vs masculinity (MAS) and uncertainty avoidance (UA). In addition, another analytical dichotomy between high and low context cultures (Hall (1976)) was used. The theoretical dimensions were operationalised for the purpose of analysis of university websites and for each multiple website markers were identified. The website material was analysed with the use of content score charts and by direct coding in the NVivo software. The expectation of the research is that presence of different cultural dimensions varies according to the country score produced by Hofstede et al. (2010).

RN10 | Session 10c Migration and Education II

Under What Conditions Do Immigrant Children Do Well in School?

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Previous studies have shown that immigrant children's

academic achievement differs both across origin and destination countries, and that there are important predictors of achievement at multiple levels of the analysis: individual, school, community, and country levels. The ways in which these factors operate lead to gaps in educational achievement between children with an immigration background and native children. We use the PISA 2012 data on mathematics achievements of students in European countries to explore under which conditions immigrant children seem to do better in school. We draw on ideas from research on the academic achievements of children, in general: that the way parents interact with schools is an important factor that can enhance children's academic success, that the child's peers may be an important resource in motivating children to do well in school and that both cognitive and non-cognitive traits of children may influence their success. We also draw on ideas from research in the sociology of migration and examine influences of factors that are specific to the migration process. Our preliminary results show that in most countries, immigrant children have lower mathematics test scores compared to their native peers and the size of the gap varies by country. However, it is not necessarily the case that immigrant children's families have less access to resources that are usually considered beneficial for educational attainment. Given this, we ask what are the most important factors that explain the existing gap in educational achievement.

Immigrant integration opportunities in comparative context, and the changing role of education

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One of the most influential form of comparative assessment of teenagers over the past decade, has been the OECD's PISA programme. During its successive stages (from 2003 to 2015), the PISA programme has shown –among other interesting things– that immigrant students score considerably lower than students without an immigrant background. However, immigrant students are not a homogenous group, which is based only on their place of birth, since their educational and occupational 'pathways' are shaped by the interplay between economic, cultural and social "capital" of their family, and numerous other personal characteristics (gender, IQ level etc.) and structural properties (e.g. sectoral structure of the economy) of their place of living. Given the --evident from sociological studies-- mediating role of familial "capital", especially that of "economic" and "cultural capital", on student achievement, we will use variables that correspond to parental "socio economic status" (SES) and "educational level", to draw some preliminary conclusions about their strength and direction of association with immigrants' achievement (overall and subject-specific) in the PISA testing. Using cross-sectional data from successive rounds of

the PISA assessment, we will try to evaluate

1. the actual change in performance of immigrant teenagers (i.e. 15-year olds) across time;
2. the between-countries differences in the change of performance across time;
3. the within-countries differences in the change of performance across time;
4. the correlation between immigrant students' performance in PISA and their parental SES and education;
5. the change in the above correlations, across time and countries.

Unjustified Optimism: Beliefs about Higher Education Payoffs among Immigrant-Origin Upper Secondary School-Leavers in Italy

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This paper addresses perceptions of expected incomes associated with tertiary education degrees among a sample of last-year upper secondary school students. Data collection was performed during the 2013/14 school year. More specifically, we investigate the expected incomes associated with university degrees in the specific fields of study in which respondents state an intent to enrol. Preliminary results suggest that immigrant-origin youths, and especially first generations, expected higher incomes than their Italian peers. The paper will focus primarily on how pay-off expectations vary among immigrants and natives, but also how these variations relate to other potentially pertinent explanatory factors, such as social origins, gender, prior school performance, as well as variables involving higher education aspirations: field of study, determination to enrol, length of degree programme, beliefs about the link between tertiary degrees and job prospects. Also, earning expectations will be compared to respondents' estimates of higher education costs, expected income in case of no further education and actual incomes earned by Italian university graduates – in order to ascertain the degree of (over)estimation of the income premium youths associate with higher education. Data is drawn from a sample of approximately 9,000 students, approximately 600 of whom have an immigrant background.

RN10 | Session 11a Vocational Training and Education

Soft skills as a possible vector of inequalities in the Swiss dual VET: On-the-job trainers' position with respect to their place in apprenticeship

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Based on the alternation between periods of learning in school and at the workplace, the Swiss dual VET system occupies a central place in the training of young people to enter the world of work. The necessity of developing soft skills (social and personal skills) is largely agreed upon within the dual VET system.

Referring to the sociology of socialisation, this contribution emphasizes the importance of soft skills in dual VET. More specifically, it focuses on the attention on-the-job trainers pay to these skills from the recruiting process to the daily practices of training. The contribution leans on a qualitative research whose ambition is to better understand the role of on-the-job trainers in the socialisation of apprentices. 80 semi-structured interviews were conducted in companies of different sizes and belonging to various sectors of activity in the French-speaking part of Switzerland.

The thematic content analysis highlights a paradox concerning soft skills: they appear both as a learning object and as recruitment requirements. Thus, soft skills will be considered as a possible vector of inequalities. Indeed, as soft skills are strongly connected to early socialisation, possessing these skills or being able to display them is a key issue for young people, to find an apprenticeship position, to succeed in the dual VET and to enter the labour market. As employee (sometimes even recruiter) and trainer, on-the-job trainers have to position themselves toward what the company put as priorities. Finally, these key-actors have the opportunity of reproducing inequalities or trying to fight them.

How does vocational orientated education form professional role expectations? A case study among Austrian journalism students

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Using survey data from Austrian journalism students (n=428) we explore the following questions:

- Which differences in the motivations for studying vocationally orientated programs like journalism are tied to the socioeconomic background?
- What role models do students associate with the profession? How do those change as they progress in their studies?
- Are motivations and role models interrelated? How stable are those constructs?

Recent studies show that convertibility of vocational training into advantages on the labour market is an increasing factor when deciding on university curricula, especially in times of economic and social uncertainty. This evokes questions: Are there differences regarding the meaning associated with the professions students train for, particularly in programmes closely associated with specific professions like journalism?

We would argue that this is inherently tied to social

strata and primary socialisation experienced within a certain socioeconomic background, including the educational background of the parents. Furthermore university programmes act as secondary socialisation instances, which not only impart knowledge and skills, but also values commonly associated with a profession.

Thus, we reason that the orientations that resulted from primary socialisation experiences will change over time spent at the university and become more homogenous. Nevertheless motivations and associated role models are interrelated and do not dissolve completely. Using a structural equation model, we show those interactions and how even over time they deeply tie in with socioeconomic factors. Despite studying a case we want to discuss the broader implications concerning professional ethics and their relation to educational programmes.

The role of the academic-vocational divide in shaping learner identities in England and Germany

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Under pressure to produce the skills for a competitive economy, the UK government has been keen to improve the quality of vocational education and training and to achieve parity of esteem with the academic route. Yet, the discourse of the academic-vocational divide has continued to dominate the academic, policy-maker and practitioner debates. The paper draws on two ethnographic studies designed to explore the learner identities of apprentices on different apprenticeship programmes (motor mechanics and engineering) in Britain and Germany. The research is based on biographical interviews with the apprentices, and participant observation in college classrooms and workplaces.

Drawing on Judith Butler's work on discursively constructed identities, the paper examines the unique construction in the two national contexts of 'the vocational' as a powerful social category and explores its role in the apprentices' identity formation. It challenges common assumptions that 'practical' learner identities and the rejection of theory are somehow 'natural' and argues that these identities are instead constituted in learning environments that prioritise certain forms of knowledge.

For example, young people in England performed the identity of the practical learner as a powerful alternative to academic learning. Crucially, this identity was reinforced in the learning cultures of the college and the workplace, ultimately restricting young people's life chances and raising questions about social justice. By contrast, in Germany's highly-regarded dual system of apprenticeship, identities were based on the integration of theory and practice.

RN10 | Session 11b Civic Education**Educational Influences on Fundamental British Values**

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In 2014 the British Government called on schools to actively promote fundamental British values (FBVs), seeing this as an effective way to prevent the radicalization of young people. The government considers these values to include democracy, individual liberty, the rule of law, and respect for people of different backgrounds and religions. Rather than criticizing this policy on theoretical or ideological grounds, as many studies have done, the current paper aims to ascertain support for FBVs among young people in England and assess whether levels of support are associated with educational attainment and distinct educational practices. Data from the Citizenship Education Longitudinal Study (CELS) are analysed for these purposes. A multidimensional measure of FBVs is constructed based on policy understandings of the term rather than empirical or statistical considerations. As a result the measure scores low on internal consistency but high on external validity, as demonstrated by the fact that all predictors combined manage to explain no less than 20 percent of the construct's variance. The paper further finds that levels of support for FBVs among 23 year olds are already very high, questioning the necessity of the policy. Among the educational predictors, educational attainment and track attended (academic or vocational) appear to have a much greater influence on FBVs than specific programs or pedagogies experienced during lower secondary such as citizenship education, an open climate of classroom discussion or school-based political activities. This difference could be due to the possibility that the effect of education on FBVs is mainly positional.

NGOs constructing citizenship and youth participation in the context of school cooperation: local and global dimensions

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In this paper, I explore the global education movement in Finland, especially looking at how citizenship and youth participation are constructed by NGO-educators involved in school cooperation. Global education, as an umbrella concept, covers topics such as human rights, development, multiculturalism and sustainable development. Both national and international NGOs with different orientations are actively involved in bringing perspectives from civil society to the school environment. In this sense, this educational movement is in different ways linked to other social movements and also to supranational global goals such as the UN's Agenda 2030. For the purpose of this paper, I

focus on how NGOs perceive the agency of adolescents and what kind of changes or actions regarding (global) citizenship and participation they advocate. Moreover, I argue that these constructions of citizenship need to be understood in relation to formal educational structures, funding mechanisms and the position of Finland in the global order. The theoretical background stems from postcolonial and neo-institutional theory and critical pedagogy. In this ethnographic study, 20 NGOs are analyzed both as independent actors and as a global education network. The empirical data consists of field notes, interviews and educational materials that have been collected for my ongoing doctoral dissertation project. On one hand, global education initiatives are about reconstructing citizenship at a local level, for instance by challenging notions of "Finnishness" or by promoting participatory school culture. On the other hand, NGOs aim at linking global issues of refugees and migration, climate change, development and global inequality to the everyday lives of Finnish adolescents.

Tensions and dilemmas in teaching global and national citizenship in Turkey

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This paper explores the way Turkey and Turkish citizenship are framed and presented in Turkey's textbooks in the context of globalization and recent internal developments. Turkey has been undergoing major transformations for the last decade. In 2005, all textbooks have been revised on the basis of a constructivist approach, as part of country's European Union accession process. This reform could have been an important leverage in replacing exclusionary nationalistic content of textbook with a global and cosmopolitan approach to citizenship. Turkey's political moves till 2016 to resolve long-lasting internal ethnic conflict provided a context to introduce progressive steps in education. Incorporation of minority language courses into the curriculum in 2012 was among important symbolic steps in transforming Turkish citizenship. However, a close analysis of textbooks demonstrates that they still employ a 'securitization discourse' in which Turkey is presented as a country under threat due to globalization. The Ministry of National Education announced in January 2017 that all educational programs will be renewed to include a new vision on the basis of the failed coup attempt of July 15, 2016. This paper will be based on the analysis of existing textbooks and new draft programs regarding their conception of Turkish citizenship. It argues that ethno-nationalist conception of citizenship is re-gaining a ground in Turkey in the face of global and internal developments.

School alienation, school structures and school deviance in Luxembourg

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Increasing lack of students' bonding to school is conceptualised in terms of alienation from school, defined as a set of negative attitudes of cognitive and emotional estrangement from social actors in school and academic aspects of schooling. School deviance is found to be a major consequence of school alienation on the behavioural level, and appears to be a crucial problem, as it may go along with low achievement, school failure or dropout. Main objective of the study is to analyse the effects of different domains of school alienation – alienation from classmates, from teachers, from learning – on school deviance. In this regard, risk groups for school alienation, concerning social origin, gender and migration background, are taken into consideration. Looking at causes of school alienation and deviance as consequence, meso level factors, namely school and classroom contexts (e.g. proportion of boys or migrants, tracking structures), will be examined. Analyses are based on quantitative panel data gathered in the framework of the international mixed-method project SASAL – School Alienation in Switzerland and Luxembourg. To analyse the outlined research issues, multilevel models will be employed allowing to separate individual level from context level mechanisms. Furthermore, results of qualitative in-depth analyses of group discussions enrich the study. Preliminary findings show that alienation from teachers is a major cause of deviance, while alienation from classmates has no such effect.

RN10 | Session 11c Early Childhood and Education

Discursive frameworks of organizing ECEC: A case study in Finnish municipalities

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Scholarly discussion on early childhood education and care (ECEC) has remained vital through the 2000s. The discussion has especially focused on global discourses of childhood and ECEC. Though we live in a world where global, national and local are closely interrelated, significantly less attention has been paid on local interpretations of these discourses. This is the issue to be contemplated in the presentation.

We examine how local-level ECEC decision-makers rationalize organizing ECEC in their area. In Finland ECEC services are organized publicly by municipalities, and therefore, it offers an interesting case for studying the relations of global and local ECEC discourses. Our research question is what the discursive frameworks of organizing the ECEC are in Finnish municipalities? The data consist of interviews of municipal politicians and ECEC authorities (n=78) conducted in 10 Finnish municipalities in early 2016. In our analysis, discourse analytic approach serves as a broad analytical framework.

We present three discursive frames – local, economy and services – through which the organizing of ECEC at municipal level is rationalized. Within each frame, variation in rationalities was discovered and the variation seemed to be interrelated with the type of the municipality. Due to municipal self-government in organizing ECEC, the variation in rationalities might potentially lead to inequalities in ECEC provision in different municipalities.

The presented study is based on the project Finnish Childcare Policies: In/Equality in Focus (2015-2020), funded by the Strategic Research Council of the Academy of Finland.

Social investment for whom? Early childhood education reforms and persisting inequalities. The case of the Autonomous Province of Trento.

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This paper takes issue with the social investment claim that functionalist childcare strategies, built upon currently employed individuals, can prove effective for decreasing inequality in educational opportunity across socio-economic groups (SEGs). I argue that recent efforts to recalibrate welfare states towards activation policies have generated inequitable dynamics of early childhood services expansion. Whereas over the last decades the number of day-care centres and participation rates in formal childcare have increased across the European Union (EU), this broadening of provision has not been accompanied by an equally broad commitment to create a universal legal entitlement to childcare. Likewise, EU countries have been found wanting in enacting adequate measures to remove financial barriers preventing poorer families from taking up more hours of formal early education.

My paper focuses on a paradigmatic example of social investment-inspired childcare expansion: the case of early childhood governance in the Autonomous Province of Trento / APT (Italy) between 1998 and 2015. Over this period, renewed investment has raised childcare participation considerably in the APT, but concurrently it fell short of setting the foundations for a universal model. Childcare policies followed a choice-increasing pattern, ensuing the rise of parapublic and private centres, as well as of family-based services. Whereas attempts to ensure equal access through means-tested subsidies and voucher

schemes were undertaken, public and non-public centres still present flat fees and higher tariffs that crowd out poorer families. The distribution of childcare thus remains skewed along economic lines, with more affluent SEGs recording much higher participation rates.

Too little, too late: care-less spaces and exclusionary narratives for young offenders with 'learning difficulties' and their families

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Social justice, care and ethics ought to be considered when exploring spaces of systemic violence for young offenders and their families. Particularly, but not exclusively, in considering those with attention deficit hyperactivity (ADHD) or autistic spectrum disorder (ASD). As a result of previous research, I have developed a care ethics model of disability that is a global proposition for all areas of social life, but it is within the education and criminal justice system (CJS) that ethical and care-full work via the emotional, practical and socio-political caring spheres is arguably needed the most. Therefore, it makes sense to explore education and criminal justice narratives, via current qualitative. It is here I identify countless care-less spaces and exclusionary narratives. Furthermore, schooling and the CJS, as institutions, are micro social systems within the socio-political sphere and it is within these systems a broader picture of social justice/injustice, exclusion/inclusion and success/failure can be charted. All things considered, education (one space where offending, violent and challenging behaviour can escalate) and the CJS need re-humanising. Therefore, rather than following a path of blame, whether it is the 'dysfunctional family', the 'deficit' child or the economically deprived nation, we require ethically just practices and caring, care-full spaces as a fundamental part of a re-humanising the socio-political sphere.

RN10 | Session 11d School Tracking and Selectivity

Formal education and ICT skills – stability of educational divisions in the modern world

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Our paper focuses on analyzing the relationship between education level and ICT skills, which are the basis for further learning and other skills development. The role of ICT skills as a factor of decreasing social and educational inequalities is being extensively discussed in recent literature – new technologies allow for easier access to knowledge and extend informal learning beyond formal education. However, different ICT skills level and access to new technologies may lead to a new social divide – digital divide – and

exclude some social categories.

Our paper addresses the role of formal education in ICT skills' development and how the Internet can be utilized for non-formal and informal education. Based on Human Capital Study in Poland data (longitudinal survey of 5 series from 2010-2014, 88000 interviews) we show that ICT and cognitive skills depends on level of education. This fact is particularly visible in case of older people, where ICT skills levels strongly depend on education level. Our results show that higher education level in case of older people is not only a favorable factor for longer professional, educational and social activity, but also allows for better use of ICT skills in further development. We explain this observation referring to the cumulative advantages/disadvantages theory. Our conclusions will be helpful in planning measures to reduce digital division, especially among older people and in supporting them in being active participants of the labour market and in society for longer time.

Social selectivity in transitions to individual and structured doctorates in Germany

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Entering into doctoral studies is highly selective in Germany. The likelihood of starting a PhD strongly depends on gender and educational background of university graduates.

Traditionally doctorates in Germany are pursued individually within a research assistant position at the supervisor's institute, or within external postgraduate work. As a result of the Bologna Process, however, structured doctoral programs have recently gained a following. One of the reforms main objectives lies in the reduction of social selectivity in the transition into doctoral studies. Since appropriate data have not been available so far, it remains unclear whether this objective has been achieved or not.

To put in place a serious response, this article firstly explores if gender and educational background differences differ on the transition to individual and structured doctorates. Secondly, it examines the underlying mechanisms that may account for these differences.

Analyses are based on data from the DZHW graduate panel studies. Findings of multinomial regression analyses confirm that the effects of educational background on entering a structured doctoral program or grant program are lower than those found on transition to individual doctorates. Gender only influences the transition into a PhD within a research assistant position. Effect decompositions show that this gender difference can largely be explained by subject choices, student assistant jobs and parenthood. For educational background differences, performance differences also explain a big part of the effects. The extend of these mechanisms to unequal entry chances, however, differ between various formal PhD contexts.

The Effect of Single-Sex Schooling on Taiwan High School Girl's Curriculum Tracking Selection: A Counterfactual Analysis of Taiwan Educational Panel Survey

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Based on Taiwan Educational Panel Survey data, this research analyzes the effect of Taiwan single-sex school environment on high school girls' curriculum tracking (science track or humanity track) selection. Curriculum tracking selection is an important educational behavior because it is closely related to students' future college major and career. As a discussion in the field of school effect, the effect of single-sex schooling has caused arguments since Coleman's report in which he claims that co-educational education may do harm to student's academic achievement and social adjustment. On Taiwan's occasion, the huge gap between gender in high school curriculum selection reveals the aspiration from society, family, and students themselves. Class in high school is highly fixed in which students would influence by their peer profoundly which is different from the western school environment. Problems most researchers in this field encounter are self-selection, omitted confounders, and relatively rare representative dataset. Using propensity score analysis, researcher controls student's academic abilities which are important to predict student's academic behavior, social background and teacher's characteristics in models. Researcher finds out that girls in single-sex classes are less likely to choose science track than girls in co-educational classes in Taiwan. The result does not conform to most of the existing relative research which claims that single-sex environment breaks gender-stereotype threat and improves girls' performance, especially on math and science. Researcher claims that the high disproportion between gender in curriculum tracking selection in Taiwan may generate great peer effect in single-sex classes which leads to the homogeneous behavior and the alternative curriculum tracking system in Taiwan also plays an important role in the result.

Differences in career-oriented information and guidance between schools in four European cities: The role of socioeconomic composition and tracking

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Providing students with career guidance and information during secondary education is necessary for students to create realistic expectations that are related to their career goals, and to give them insight into the necessary steps to meet these goals. Research has demonstrated that certain groups of students (e.g., low SES students, ethnic minorities) lack relevant information, impeding social mobility.

However, by focusing on the individual student level, potential differences between schools and educational systems in career information remain understudied. Possibly, the inequality between students arises because low SES schools offer less information. As the SES composition of schools cannot be separated of the degree of tracking, this system feature is also relevant to bring into account. In this paper, we study whether the SES composition of the school is related to the amount of career information students receive, over and above the effect of their individual-level social background features. Moreover, we account for the system-level effect of the extent of tracking. We use data from the International Study of City Youth (ISCY), gathered during the 2013-2014 school year from 9174 pupils of the tenth grade across 111 schools in 4 European cities (Barcelona, Bergen, Ghent, and Wroclaw). Preliminary results of stepwise multilevel analyses (MLwiN) suggest that students in low socio-economic schools and students in stringently tracked educational systems indicate less access to career-oriented information and guidance. The findings question the compensating ability of schools as well as the effectiveness of tracking in creating realistic expectations among students.

RN11 - Sociology of Emotions

RN11 | Session 01a Theorizing Affect and Emotion I

Theorising 'the emotions'

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Over the past couple of decades the study of human emotion has received focused attention within disciplines as diverse as cognitive neuroscience and sociology. Whereas research advances in neuroscience (e.g. Damasio 1994; but see Bennett and Hacker 2013 and Kenny 2013[1963]) have been predicated on increasing technologically mediated access to the human brain, interest in the emotions within sociology (e.g. Burkitt 1997, 2015; Holmes 2010; Fox 2015) has been premised on a different rationale, namely on claims that the emotions have been previously neglected by sociologists or that there persists a dualistic conception of reason vs the emotions which needs to be undone. This paper will provide some critical reflection on the way in which the 'affective turn' has been conducted so far. It will begin from the observation that the category of 'the emotions' is not conceptually homogeneous, a fact which bears the implication that a robust sociological research programme needs to be based on careful theorising of each particular emotion. Furthermore, the paper will seek to foreground the lines of similarity and difference between various emotions, offering in the process a range of criteria which can sharpen up our understanding. Finally, the paper will attempt to answer the question of what is being studied when 'the emotions' are being studied sociologically.

The Relationship between Emotions and Rationalities in Society

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My presentation offers – using exemplary material with reference to the conference topic – a theoretical framework regarding the relationship of emotions and rationalities in society in three steps: First, I will link emotions and rationalities to perceptions and communications respectively and define both within a dialectics of identity and difference. Emotions will be defined as the reflexivity of perceptions in terms of differentiated identities; rationalities will be defined as

the reflexivity of communications in terms of differences that make a difference. After having analytically distinguished perception/ emotion and communication/ rationality I am going to show in a second step how they are inseparably interlinked in each social situation and action. Using the medium-form theory of Niklas Luhmann perceptions/ emotions and communications/ rationalities will be conceptualized as the two sides of any social action and situation. Finally, I will develop a social phenomenology as a theory of observation that is able to analyse perceptions/ emotions as essential phenomena of social entities as much as we are able to conceptualize communicative self-reflexivity as a condition of individual rationality. From this point of view perceptions/ emotions are observable phenomena of social situations – on the level of interactions, organisations, groups and societies – that are linked to, but cannot be reduced to individual perceptions/ emotions. The medium-form theory together with the dialectics of identity and difference offers a concept interlinking perceptions/ emotions with communications/ rationalities on the one hand and individual and social perceptions/ communications with emotions/ rationalities on the other hand – without dissolving the analytical distinction by reducing it to the one or the other side.

Emotions in judicial decision-making – a review

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The literature on emotions in law has grown rapidly during the last years, one important aspect being the role of emotions in judicial decision-making. Traditionally, the view of the process of judicial decision-making presumably involves putting emotions aside, but a plethora of studies from several disciplines have shown the importance of emotions for rational decision-making. Emotional processes orient rational action, facilitate complex choices and indicate appropriate behaviour to reach desired goals. The aim of this paper is two-folded; to review and critically appraise previous research on emotions in judicial decision-making conducted by researchers from a range of disciplines; and to add to a theoretical framework that takes forward the study of rational decision-making in judicial practice. Previous research has often narrowed in on specific emotions or some particular aspect, while we focus on a more general level. Specifically, the concepts of epistemic and backgrounded emotions are used to scrutinize the social embeddedness and situatedness of judicial decision-making. Since legal decision-making serves as the quintessence of rational decision-making this framework can presumably be of applied relevance in the understanding of professional decision-making outside of the legal context.

Cynical reason and comfortable continuity – an emotion sociological theory

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The paper explores Zizek's notion of 'cynical reason' as entry to a theoretical understanding of how emotions anchor ideology in the self. Cynical reason denotes knowing that in our actions we follow an illusion, and still, we are doing it. In the first part, drawing on the radical perspective that emotion/reason are inseparably intertwined, emotion's link to situated action is illustrated by a model of four ideal-types of emotion management. The model combines the dimensions: 1. Emotion as conducive/disruptive to ongoing action; and 2. Emotion management/emotion as backgrounded/foregrounded (subconscious/conscious). Next, emotion as constitutive molding flows between structure and agency, context and self, is explored. Inspired by Margret Archer's theory of the inner conversation, I argue that ideology – understood through the discourse theoretical lens as constructive meaning-making – becomes embodied performance through the backgrounded calibration of the self in time and in relation to others. Not only is ideology anchored in the self through emotion, but emotion anchors the self in ideology. Analogous with Collin's emotional energy (EE) as common denominator of rational action, comfortable continuity (CC) of the self functions as background EE. Contrary to Collins' EE, however, CC does not orient the self towards maximizing EE. CC orients towards keeping EE in balance – consistent with the feeling of 'authentic me'. This explains both the emergence of cynical reason and its rational existential necessity. In conclusion, I discuss CC as the emotional meaning of Hochschild's 'deep story' and the possibility that its disruption accounts for the current crisis of liberal democracy.

RN11 | Session 01b Migration, Globalization and Emotion

Care chains and care regimes in Southern Europe: the emotional boundaries of a new type of family

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In comparison with the concept of Global care chain first introduced by Ehrenreich and Hochschild, or Parreñas, and describing the migration of care-workers from the second to the first world, feminist European students (King Lazaridis 2000; Lutz 2008; Anderson 2000; Anderson, Shutes 2014; Léon 2014) underlined some specific features of the care-labour flow of migrant women from Eastern to Southern Europe: its character of shuttle migration of middle aged women to countries which became only recently receiving ones and maintained an important illegal

sector in their labour markets as well as in the legalization process of migrants. Such studies described well also the blurred boundary between domestic and care work, between job and emotional involvement and elaborated the concept of care regimes in order to catch the shift from a familistic LTC to a "migrant-in-the-family" system (Bettio 2006; Simonazzi 2009; Léon, Migliavacca 2013). This very specific realm of emerging social practices is a useful field to describe the formulation of new emotional scripts, even if by unspoken feeling rules, since care relationships necessarily involve an enormous amount of contrasting emotions when intersecting market rules. The paper refers to the crossing of results of a survey with institutional informants about a Tuscany Region policy (supporting the matching of care demands and offer) and a former qualitative inquiry in the same territory collecting biographies of (female and male) careworkers coming from Ukraine, Moldova, Romania and Peru and working (or having worked) in cohabitation with frail elderly people in the hard times of the economic crisis. Their agentic reaction in such circumstances suggests recognizing care as common good in new empathy maps of a new form of reconstituted families.

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Europe: 'Doing Citizenship' through Emotion-based Forms of Social Inclusion

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Collective assumptions tend to consider refugees and asylum seekers as an inevitable cost or burden to society rather than as an important resource and opportunity. The European humanitarian crisis raises important issues in terms of social inclusion, citizenship, international relations and social change, but it also represents a unique opportunity for Europe to redefine itself and its identity. We need to overcome distorted, ideological and politicised representations of the current crisis and provide evidence of how innovative, creative ways to redefine our notions of citizenship and social inclusion are activated at the level of interactions between refugees and local communities even when forms of exclusion and institutional racism persist at a structural and political level.

This paper highlights the vast potentialities emerging from the intersection of migration studies, citizenship studies, ethics of care studies and the sociology of emotions. The objective is getting insights in the multiple ways in which new forms of citizenship and social inclusion are creatively performed at the local level through emotion-based interactional and ritual dynamics. This requires shifting the focus from the macro- to the micro- level of analysis and to look at the ways in which people constantly construct their sense of entitlement and belonging and produce forms of relational social inclusion through the sentiments and practices of care. The new theoretical perspective on citizenship and social inclusion emerging from this

paper is aimed to challenge common assumptions on the problematic nature of migration and to reframe this latter as an integral part of the process of human, social and economic development.

The emotional functions of Muslim religion and their effects on inclusion

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In current debates about processes of migration and integration the fear of Islamic extremism increases. There exist many worries about the question whether Muslim immigrants are able to integrate into historically Christian countries (e.g. Adida, Laitin and Valfort 2016). My paper emphasizes that it is necessary to develop a more differentiated view upon Muslim religion. Despite all fears about political radical Islam it is necessary to consider the emotional functions of Muslim religion – especially in processes of migration. These internal functions are strengthened in religious practices and in using spiritual-religious interpretation frames in interactions. The effects of these practices are described as pacification, reduction of stress, composure and the release of responsibility by Muslim immigrants in Germany. On an action level this enables different forms of agency. In that way the emotional side of Muslim religion makes inclusion possible.

Expressions of ethnic identities – exploring emotional articulations of belonging in minority families

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Families embody some of the most intimate, but at the same time influentially collective sites for identity formation and for the transferral of emotional capital. However, research attempting to analyse how emotional capital and emotion practices frame the familial creation of feelings of ethnic belonging is scarce. Furthermore, as the need to understand the mechanics behind diverse societies' ethnic inequalities increases, it becomes vital to comprehend the ways in which ethnic belonging can be accompanied by symbolic violence and how equal distribution of emotional capital between different families might alleviate its effects.

Thus, it is most enlightening to examine how ties between ethnic minority family members form the setting for the generation of narrative discourse, imbued with emotives and both conscious and subconscious practices of identity construction. We claim that looking at the expressions of emotions in intergenerational contexts is of utmost importance when trying to understand how ethnic minorities reconstruct and create meaningful identity narratives beyond the reliance on individual experiences and characteristics. Our research shows that parents' emotional capital and the (un)expressed emotions in

stories told or exchanged in families influence the ways in which children incorporate parents' experiences, understandings and feelings of ethnic belonging as their own. Drawing on narrative interviews with Russian ethnic minority families in Estonia, it is exemplified how emotion practices stemming from emotional capital enhance and create the symbolic capital generated through specific ethnic and national affiliations.

Based on these findings, insights from the sociology of emotions can contribute to the study of ethnic identities.

RN11 | Session 01c Emotions, Civic Action and Social Movements I

Emotion and Body language in and against the “liberal” participation. Public speaking of farmer grassroots organizations in the transnational Roundtable on sustainable palm oil.

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This communication relies on a movie sequence from a participative session in the transnational Roundtable of Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). We took the video in a plenary session composed of around 800 participants, mainly European and Asian organisations, debating on sustainability issues to foster a global standard for sustainable palm oil. This sequence shows the moment when an Indonesian farmer took the floor to state very unknown concerns of family farmers and local communities affected by the expansion of palm oil plantations in Indonesia. Although considered important by the small farmers delegation, this public speaking was perceived as a failure by many of the other participants and was disqualified. For European participants, even for European NGO representatives who recognized that the content of the message was appropriate, this public speaking was perceived as “too emotional”. For Asian companies, it was seen as “impolite”. We used this video sequence and other ones showing other participants speaking in plenary sessions (firms, international NGOs, State representatives) in an interactive research. Indonesian farmers participating in the roundtable commented the different selected movie sequences. We also realized interviews with participants commenting the speech of the Indonesian farmer. This work was essential to reveal forms of emotions and body language that are disqualified in the liberal participation promoted in the Roundtable. Strong body emotion of people who reported on violations of their rights and the adverse conditions that they suffer related to their place-based attachments embarrassed non-rooted international community. This latter prefers a smooth body language in a way to avoid confrontation and to compose commonality through detached options of participants, which resulted in the exclusion of farmer and local community' voices.

Regulation of emotions and values. The case of organic farming collectives

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This contribution analyzes how the leading members of four collectives in organic farming, making part of the organic social movement, mobilize cognitive, affective and value resources to overcome negative emotions that emerge from conflicts or dysfunctions within their organization. What happens when the leading members are in the throes of strong emotions (anger, contempt, shame, resignation) because of violent conflicts or persistent dysfunctioning within their collectif? This situation can have serious repercussions on the survival of the collective. The study has been conducted in Belgium and in France. Our research method is essentially qualitative: individual in-depth interviews of six stakeholders per collective and participation in meetings and group activities. Every interview was done by two researchers (me and a colleague). We used the technic of the critical incidence (Flanagan, 1954).

Our analyses grid takes into account the trigger event, the emotional feelings, the strategies to regulate the emotions (emotion focused strategy and situation focused strategy), the consequences on the emotional feeling and on the engagement.

The research invalids the leading role of cognitive reframing and shows the importance of values both in the "emotion focused" strategy and in the "situation focused" strategy. Values are present in the whole emotional episode, from the triggering event of the negative emotion to the passing of the emotion.

Trade Unions, Mobilization and Affect – Rethinking Labor Struggle from an affect theoretical Perspective

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Drawing on the example of most recent labor disputes in the German hospital sector, this paper aims at conceptualizing processes of political mobilization from an affect theoretical perspective.

Against the background of an emotional turn in the Social Movement Studies, the focus on emotions (Flam 2005, Flam/King 2005, Goodwin et al. 2001, 2007) and affect (Gould 2004; 2009) became essential for understanding political in/action. In this paper it will be asked if these insights can also make a contribution to the field of trade unions organizing and mobilizing against precarious working conditions. While in the field of Labor Revitalization Studies the erosion of trade unions power in countries of the

global North is discussed in the context of social transformation processes and the need for a renewed perspective is emphasized, the role of emotions and affect for understanding collective action and political mobilization, has so far been little considered in this debate. Referring to the emotional turn in the Social Movement Studies and by bringing this debate into dialogue with the Labor Revitalization Studies and further (queer)feminist theories of affect, it will be discussed if affect and emotion can be conceptualized as a resource in collective mobilization against precarious working conditions.

The discussion of theoretical concepts will be enriched and exemplified by referring to most recent labor disputes of nursing staff in German hospitals.

Dangerous bodies, matter and emotions: public assemblies and embodied resistance

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Across the globe resistance is played out by bodies that occupy pavements, streets and squares. The participants in public assemblies, are taking part in various emotional processes while coming together to struggle against, for example, disenfranchisement, effacement and abandonment. In embodied, coordinated actions of resistance the gathering itself signifies something in excess of what is being said at the event; there is a distinction between forms of linguistic performativity and forms of bodily performativity. By bringing in the concepts of emotions, this paper will explore how and why resisting bodies signify something else/more than the vocalised or linguistic demands that they are making.

RN11 | Session 02a Theorizing Affect and Emotion II

Affective Transactions: Rethinking Emotion, Power & Habitus

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This paper will address a number of current debates within social theory and the sociology of emotions concerning the concepts of affect, emotion, and habitus. My aim is to offer and defend a dispositional theory of social practice, based on a somewhat-reframed conceptualization of the habitus, which draws on and critiques not only the work of Bourdieu and Elias, but also the process ontology of Alfred North Whitehead. This question, at its most general, is concerned especially with the constitution of 'emotional habitus', and the relationship between emotions and power. It is approached from a distinct theoretical perspective, here called process-relational realism. This suggests that the individual body, engaged in the process of relational becoming, is constituted and re-constituted via ongoing and

iterative 'affective transactions' with the (social, cultural, and natural) environment. Such transactions give rise to patterns in emotional practice, which relate to power in a variety of ways, and are historically, structurally, and culturally variable; that the socially-embedded, embodied individual's affective transactions are mediated via a specific, normative and transformable affective or emotional regimes. Drawing on and contributing to recent work on these issues (Burkitt, 2014, Wetherell, 2012, von Scheve, 2017), I hope to demonstrate the utility of the 'process world view' for rethinking and re-integrating these concepts not only at the level of theoretical abstraction but also for the design of concrete empirical research.

Why sociology of emotions shouldn't worry about affect-theory too much. – A critique of affect-theory from an interactional perspective.

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The concept of affect in its different varieties has gained interest in recent years among scholars from scientific fields like history, literary studies or political science. Scholars like Silvan S. Tomkins or Brian Massumi (leaving here aside all differences between them) see affects as non-intentional bodily reactions, as something pre-cognitive. Socio-cultural aspects get peripheral in these approaches; they even seem to be dominated by the 'autonomy of affect'. The theoretical framing of differences between the concepts 'emotion' and 'affect' is still an ongoing task for sociology and other disciplines. The paper argues that the success of the concept 'affect' can be explained to some extent by features of the current scientific system, in which approaches and methods from the natural sciences are widely appreciated also in the social sciences and humanities. It will be shown that some arguments of current affect-theories are not new at all and that bodily aspects of emotions could be well integrated into an interactional oriented sociology of emotions. Five interrelated dimensions have to be analyzed in regard to understand the social character of emotions – physiological aspects ('affect'), expression, experience, evaluation, action.

Practice theory, emotionality and the culture of self-help

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Contemporary forms of work as well as the "ethos of psychotherapy" (Illouz 2008; Nolan 1998; Rieff 1973) propagate a "belaboured self" (McGee 2005) learning to control and effectively invest its emotional capital. These tendencies have been most notably crystallized and codified in the culture of self-help, prominently addressed by scholars of Foucauldian subjectivation (Hazleden 2011; Nehring et al. 2016; Rimke 2000).

Our contribution, instead, aims at applying Bourdieuan theory of habitus formation (Bourdieu 2000, 2015) to the analysis of advice literature. Even though Bourdieu did not directly address the question, recent debates on emotionality from different fields, such as the studies of migration (Gray 2008) and education (Zembylas 2007) or feminist theory (Probyn 2004), have increasingly turned towards his work. In addition, specific elements of Bourdieuan practice theory, as for example the concept of habitus/hexis (Brumlik 2009; Scheer 2012) or capital (Cottingham 2016), have been discussed in relation to emotionality. We will probe Bourdieu's terminology in the field of self-help literature on the work place and focus specifically on exploring emotionality with regard to two interrelated processes: On the one hand, we will show how a specific discursive praxis of narrating emotion is formed in these books and thus inquire into the relationship of explicit/symbolic and implicit forms of knowledge (Reckwitz 2008). On the other hand, we will look at forms of incorporation of these sets of knowledge and thereby point towards the corporeal dimension of the culture of self-help.

A Sociology of Affective Attachment. The Case of Breathwork

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Over the last few years it is possible to observe two interesting tendencies among social scientific approaches to emotions. First, there are attempts to overcome a narrow focus on discrete emotions as different analytic strategies have started to open up for the heterogeneity of affective life. Second, in particular relationist approaches reject the idea that affective states are situated within the individual. In contrast to such views, affectivity is understood as "a matter of socially implemented patterns of intra-actional dynamics within practical domains" (Slaby). According to such an approach complex relational configurations, rather than inner feeling states, serve as a heuristic starting point for empirical research.

Using an autoethnographic research design in combination with considerations from actor-network theory, I want to demonstrate how such an analytic strategy could stimulate research on affectivity. Exemplified with the case of so-called breathwork, I will show how different forms of affective experiences are interactively established and practically evoked. The assumption guiding my research is that we experience our body not as a self-given entity in a passive way, but rather via attachment to specific practices in which affected bodies are enacted in the first place. Moreover, it is argued that empirical research allows us to specify our analytic frameworks. Hence, by referring to the case of breathwork, I will suggest that it might be fruitful to take into account a) different modes of attachment/detachment, b) various sensory orders and c) specific styles of experience in order to sociologically investigate affected bodies in action.

RN11 | Session 02b Emotions, Civic Action and Social Movements II

Affective and Moral Economies of mental health professionals and volunteers in the refugee regime in Greece

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This presentation aims to discuss the affective and value practices of professionals and volunteers working with refugees in Greece through the concepts of affective and moral economy. It draws on an ongoing participatory action-research project on the needs and best-practices' proposals of people involved in the refugee regime, i.e. mental health professionals (psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, nurses), cultural mediators, rescue workers and volunteers. In their everyday work with the refugees in the ad-hoc shelter and hospitality system of the Greek refugee regime, both professionals and volunteers are affected in various ways, while being in position to take up normative moral judgements and to uphold value practices vis-a-vis the present living conditions and the future of the refugees. Coming from a social psychological and counselling milieu, we have attested in pilot interviews that mental health professionals and volunteers register their need for best practices of supervision and psychosocial support again and again, which forms the core of the action-research groups of our study. Thus, this presentation aims to discuss the initial findings on the embodied experiences and affective/value practices elicited during the interaction of the action-research groups, both by the participants and the facilitators/researchers. Such embodied, affective, moral experiences in their work field are crucial for the professional formation and subjective constitution of the participants, in the context of a major social, economic crisis for Greece.

Paradoxes of Compassion

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Compassion is a basic human emotion that positions people in relations with 'sufferers' and by this forms social bonds. But how can these social bonds be understood sociologically? Can compassion foster solidarity and reciprocity or is compassion rather an affective part of social dominance and are these bonds per se unequal and paternalistic ones? In the summer of 2015 many refugees arrived in Germany - at times 13 000 people a day. The acts of

hospitality displayed by huge numbers of individuals took many by surprise: Thousands started to engage in small support initiatives to help refugees to learn German, find apartments and to communicate with administrations. Many of them had not been engaged in any forms of social advocacy before. For 70 % of the volunteers who started to engage in 2015 „emotional experiences“ were important for their motivation (Karakayali/Kleist 2016). It seems that their volunteer work was in large parts based on feelings of compassion.

My research question ist: Which pitfalls does an engagement based on compassion entail? Based on qualitative interviews with volunteers in refugee support initiatives in the German countryside, my talk is going to address paradoxes of compassion. I conceptualize compassion as a central motivator for engagement and care which at the same time is a source for paternalistic attitudes by which refugees are not recognized as competent actors.

Emotional labour in mobile contexts: Supporting solidarity actors' resilience

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Undocumented mobilities are perceived as a problem by established society yet many struggle to get any access to a regularized status. Many individuals, neighbourhood groups, networks and associations engage with these mobile people in order to provide everyday assistance, information, and human contacts, meanwhile seeking to keep the relation as egalitarian as possible. I call these people 'solidarity actors.' Often the commitment transcends the boundaries of organizational limits, and many work in a voluntary, sometimes ad hoc manner, as has been manifested across Europe in 2015 and onwards, even if this type of engagement is nothing new. Solidarity action is indispensable and personally rewarding, but simultaneously very tiresome and emotionally consuming due to the global political context that does not promise for an end to an increasing need for engagement. Some organisations have begun to pay attention to the well-being of their employees and voluntary workers in order to avoid burn-out and drop-out. However, this is not the case for all organisations, and for more informal groups and engaged individuals this type of support depends on resources one may have via other relational networks, and on the ways in which such issues are recognized as pertinent. Drawing on multi-sited ethnographic research in several European countries and around the Mediterranean Sea, and the author's involvement in various networks, this paper discusses the possibilities for supporting solidarity actors' resilience in contexts that are increasingly hostile to such engagement.

Emotions and solidarity: the emancipative value of shame

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The aim of this paper is to mark an original sociological way of access to the study of shame. The main theoretical hipotesis of this work is about the distinction between two forms of shame: the first is called “vergogna del me” (Me shame), the latter “vergogna dell’io” (I shame).

The hipotesis will be developed around the idea that shame is bounded to a double kind of signficativity: objective and subjective. Referring to Mead’s social theory’s distinction between two componets of the Self, “Me” and “I”, the author will argue that “vergogna del me” (Me shame) points out a form of shame sociologically relevant, objectivated and socialized, that concern the violation of a given core of social significativity. “Vergogna dell’io” (I shame), on the other hand, points out the subjective dimension of shame. This second form of shame can be shortly defined such as a social compression of intersubjective sources of resubjection.

Once the author have shortly discussed about the distinction between “vergogna del me” (Me shame) e “vergogna dell’io” (I shame), he will focus on a form of “vergogna dell’io” (I shame) called “vergogna dell’io critica” (critical I Shame). After a theoretical definition, the author will propose a case study dedicated to this form. In this case study the author will try to emphasize the normative and emancipative role of shame along with the social introduction of this kind of emotion inside the participation to social movements in a case of eviction. The aim of the case studies is not to offer a strictly empirical check, but to test the hermeneutical capability of the concepts on the social events studied in the case study.

RN11 | Session 03a Theorizing Affect and Emotion III

Empathy and intuition: on the heuristic function of emotions on the study of mental illness

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Conventionally, rigour and rationality are essential for the quality of research, opposing emotion and the disorganization related to it – as if our thoughts would be paused by what we feel. These assumptions have limited the problematization on how emotions – as empathy and intuition – can be useful in research. In my PhD, though, I was confronted with the importance of discussing emotions not only as an obvious human trace but also as heuristic tools for producing a more accurate description of the realities we study. I claim, as others, that reason and emotion are not separated entities: both making up our abilities to think and

know, and both having emotional and logical underlying features. Hence, ignoring both the benefits and downsides of emotions is a theoretical and methodological error endangering scientific outcomes. Specifically, this calls for keeping an emotional log throughout our research to systematically (i) use emotional information to further understand the data, e.g., if a ‘yes’ is a ‘yes’ or a ‘no’; (ii) discuss emotions’ influence on how we act as researchers and relate to our interlocutors; (iii) theorise on the boundaries of the emotions we come across in our work. Generically, it calls for the emotional training of social scientists not only as a personal resource, but also as an essential tool to figure out the social world, since much of it is enacted emotionally. To support these arguments, I will use examples from my latest research experience with participant observation in a psychiatric department of a general hospital in Portugal.

Disdained or Psychologized: Towards the Sociological Definition of Boredom

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The vast majority of sociologists (sociologists of emotion included) have neglected the emotion of boredom in their research and theoretical contributions. This affective state is either openly disdained as trivial and conceptualized in a common sense manner or perceived as merely individual phenomenon of no social significance. Boredom seems to be exclusively the domain of psychology or philosophy (in its existential dimension). As a consequence, sociological reflection upon boredom is scarce and limited to several, unrelated papers in the last four decades and one book by Orrin Klapp (1986) *Overload and Boredom*. Nonetheless, only two papers contribute significantly to the definition of the phenomenon in question (Barbalet 1999; Darden and Marks 1999).

The presentation aims to collect dispersed definitional motives from literature and to propose the sociological definition of emotion in question based on the qualitative research on boredom among students and university teachers. The methods employed in the study include: focused group interviews with students (n=32), internet survey among students (n=364), individual in-depth interviews with teachers (n=30, in progress) and participant observation during university classes, scientific conferences and university staff meetings (about 400 hours). The primary theoretical approach employed to analyze data will be symbolic interactionism by Erving Goffman (dramaturgical approach). Boredom will be presented as socially-dependent, dynamic phenomenon, the quality of interaction and interpretation of the social experience. The presentation will be concluded with a proposition of Author’s definition of boredom.

Emotions, Appraisal, and Status: The Case of Social Anxiety Disorder

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This paper argues that the contemporary phenomenon of social anxiety disorder should be explained in relation to intensified forms of social appraisal in late modern societies. Drawing on sociological literature on selfhood and interaction (Honneth 1995; Mead and Morris 1934; Turner 1988), the paper assumes that social interaction offers potential recognition of the actors' self-conception, whether positive or negative in form (Burke and Stets 2009:52; Rosenberg 1979). Anxiety can be understood as a basic aspect of this process, since positive recognition is never guaranteed in interaction. Given that the anticipation and experience of social appraisal provokes patterned emotional reactions (Scherer, Schorr and Johnstone 2001), extreme and debilitating forms of anxiety might be expected, particularly in highly complex societies where appraisal situations have intensified. Those with lower social status, for example associated with inequalities of gender, tend to secure lower levels of positive recognition, in ways that influence further interaction expectations. Interaction motivations and adjustive responses in the agent's self-conception can consequently work to significantly heighten anxiety, in ways that reduce self-esteem and a belief in one's self as a competent social actor.

Two sites of intensified social appraisal are considered: online social networking and employment. The paper argues that Rosa's diagnosis of social acceleration can be employed in developing a sociological explanation of the contemporary phenomenon of social anxiety disorder, and suggest ways in which this diagnosis may have gained prominence as a possible source of refuge from the normative demands of an accelerating social world.

Fear of the Future vs. fear of a future - About the complicated relationship between society and its relation with the future

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Our paper wants to further explore the relationship between society, the future and the emotion fear. We will argue that fear is an emotion that is central to modern societies' relation with the future and that fear creates not only awareness of possible futures, but allows people to prepare for and to prevent future risks. Fear creates so a latitude to act within the presence. However, fear can only provide society's members with power and sovereignty if it is related to concrete future objects or scenarios. If fear of the future becomes generalised (like in the context of ongoing social, political and humanitarian crises), fear

can turn easily in its opposite. This is when fear becomes irrationally projected on easy targets, outsiders, and traditional political actors. Current socio-political phenomena might be explained in this sense. Following this line or argument we will explore why and why not fear and crises can serve as explanation for current social and political tendencies towards populism, racism and xenophobia.

RN11 | Session 03b Emotion, Law and Organization

Structural and organizational emotion management in a legal setting

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This presentation builds on a chapter in our book: "Professional emotions in court: a sociological perspective". The notion of law as unemotional has implications for how courts/prosecution offices manage emotional inputs and outcomes. Our purpose is to understand the ways in which organizational structures embed, nurture, and orient emotions in courts and prosecution offices. Data consists of interviews and field notes from two large and two small Swedish district courts and their respective prosecution offices. Formal emotion management is mostly prevalent in relation to security. Organisational measures to increase security and prevent threats and violence achieve the ambivalent result of both alarming and calming legal professionals. Prosecutors and judges learn to deal with emotions of grief, horror and disgust in relation to some cases. While the organisation typically provides opportunities for psychological counselling, the emotive-cognitive judicial frame postulates a 'Teflon culture' – a professional culture that questions the professionalism of those who require emotional assistance. The high work load ensures that strong emotions are implicitly dealt with by rushing on to the next case. We furthermore analyse the role of small-talk at breaks and lunches where informal collective emotion management of strong emotional experiences take place, typically as jokes or story-telling. Informal management is also achieved by nurturing mutually trusting relationships to selected colleagues. The empirical examples highlight the stark contrast between the 'ideal of dispassion' of the emotive-cognitive judicial frame and the highly emotional work situation, and shows how the organization works to sustain its ideals.

Judicial emotion and emotion work

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Judicial officers work in the space between the practical demands of judicial work and the abstract conception of judicial authority. They are expected to embody the central legal quality of impartiality, and their everyday judicial practice must implement this value. Judicial work, especially in the courtroom, entails a wide variety of interactions and emotions, requiring considerable emotion work on the part of judicial officers. They must manage their own emotions, to present a demeanour that accords with formal institutional requirements, or to achieve the dispassion thought to be required for rational judicial decision making. The judicial officer may also have to anticipate and manage the emotions of others, in the interactive environment of the courtroom and when making and communicating judicial decisions. Findings from our empirical and theoretical research, undertaken over many years, including surveys, interviews and court observation studies, identify the kinds of emotions and emotion-related behaviour manifested in court, and the ways judicial officers experience and understand the role of emotions in their work, especially in relation to the central norm of impartiality. This research shows that judicial officers, in lower courts, rely on varied resources to perform judicial authority and impartiality, necessarily going beyond formal legal rules and procedure or conventional abstract models of judging. Investigating the ways judicial officers engage in emotion work, and even occasional humour, as practical everyday strategies to perform judicial authority expands understanding of the courtroom as a social and as well as a legal setting.

Influencing Emotional Attributions in Constructing Collective Identity

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England and Wales have currently experienced a paradigm shift in the delivery of offender rehabilitation under the new Transforming Rehabilitation Agenda (TR), which has privatised 75% of the probation service, since February 2015. A plethora of volunteer mentoring programmes were developed by Third Sector Organisations, probation mutual's and private companies allowing them to be able to compete for contracts within the newly privatised regional Community Rehabilitation Centres. However, all these volunteer programmes are underpinned by the hypothesis that mentoring does reduce re-offending without sufficient evidence, practised as a 'theory incarnate', and placing the unqualified, 'well meaning' volunteer at the heart of adult offender rehabilitation. The rhetoric surrounding the increased significance and use of the volunteer mentor has focused on the neo-liberal economic value in assisting the offender back into the work force, without consideration for what it means to be a Criminal Justice Volunteer Mentor.

As part of a broader doctoral project, the study presented here focuses only on the shaping and

managing of emotional attributions associated with the role of the Criminal Justice Volunteer Mentor and how those emotions and attributions are influenced during the training process in order to form the collective identity of the 'mentor'. Based on empirical evidence gathered from becoming a volunteer mentor and observing others in the role, this paper offers an insight into how you become a Criminal Justice Volunteer Mentor through the management of individual experiential attributed emotions for the purposes of identity re-formation and towards the construction of a collective identity.

Mediated emotion, affective (de)legitimation and social media

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Research on both organizational legitimacy and online participation have been dominated by views rooted in rational-cognitive perspectives (Huy, Corley, & Kraatz, 2014; Dahlgren, 2005; Švelch & Štětka, 2016); with this paper, we make an important contribution to these fields by looking at the (de)legitimation of organizations as an affective process. Recently, social media have allowed individuals to more readily take part in legitimation, namely forming the generalized social acceptance that organizations need to survive (Weber, 1978; Suchman, 1995). Emotion also plays an increasing role in public discourse, as the rise of populist politics demonstrates (Demertzis, 2006; Rooduijn, 2015). Social media contexts, in particular, have a personal and emotional character; they therefore constitute "emotional conduits" contributing to condensing affects, such as anger, and driving activism (Gerbaudo, 2012).

We understand emotion as affective practice, that is, as relational and embodied meaning-making, inextricably linked with the semiotic and the discursive (Wetherell, 2012; Ahmed, 2004a, 2004b). Far from being simply an expression of individuals' feelings, affective evaluative language both reflects and constructs an intersubjective consensus of values (Hart, 2014; Martin & White, 2005; Ahmed, 2004a, 2004b). The empirical material contains discussions emerging from controversies around Facebook's business practices: we focus on the discursive struggle between individual users and Facebook (Inc.) over definitions of the rights and responsibilities of each party, including freedom of speech. The methodology incorporates quantitative and qualitative approaches to discourse analysis, particularly corpus linguistics and the framework of Appraisal Theory (Martin, 2000; Martin & White, 2005).

RN11 | Session 04a Collective Emotions and Identity I

Jokes about nazism, 1936-1945 : when private humour becomes a state affair

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The Nazi past is a serious subject, a theme you “cannot joke about”. Nevertheless people do joke about Nazism. An easy way to discredit this behavior is to say that these jokes are extreme right wing and/or anti-Semitic (Dundes/Hauschild, 1983). On the other hand, the laughter between 1933 and 1945 has often been qualified as resistance (Gamm 1979; Hermes 1946, Müller 2009). This view is now being challenged, some authors claiming that jokes were “propaganda by distraction” (Delporte 1993). This proposal reformulates questions on the relation between citizens and the state, by using a sociology of emotions applied to jokes on nazism. We want to understand unruly uses of humour as well as “soft” state repression in a twofold approach, from above and below.

This paper is based upon 250 court procedures found in the German Bundesarchiv mentioning jokes. They not only exhaustively list the jokes, but also the people who were present and laughed as well as those who denounced them to Nazi institutions. We learn about the context (public or private, work or home, with family or friends or anonymous persons). The archives also contain CV’s of those who told the jokes, which gives us access to sociological data such as gender, profession, marital status, salary, and the number of children. On the other hand, these archives give us access to different Nazi institutions that frame and sanction the public wit: the police (who writes a first report), the public prosecutor (who writes the accusation), and the judges (who write the verdict). This paper could be inserted in the session RN11_j or RN11_g

**Emotions as driving a collective identity :
Ethnography of Inside Jokes**

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This communication will define how an inside joke is being performed in young adults’ cliques. For the last six years, I have conducted ethnographic research in student residences in Paris, Chicago and Toronto. I focused my observations on the formation of social groups throughout residents’ daily interactions. At the beginning of the ethnographic investigation, residents did not know each other and did not share a collective memory neither nor a common set of references. This aspect is reinforced by the fact of being international students coming from diverse backgrounds and with different goals. As a participant observer, I have experienced and described the entire process of socialization. In this presentation, I will focus on the use of jokes, as an emotional experience, in the process of friendship, of collective memory and of common identity’s dynamics. The jokes are the results of diverse previous interactions. I will show that they are always triggered by an absurd situation which is highlighted by the laughter of inside members in situ

or ex post. Then, (future) group members activate inside jokes during moments of collective effervescence. Inside jokes tend to be routinized and anecdotized in the members’ daily interactions. This shared emotional experience will be incorporated into the clique’s set of references. Thus, they will lead to a common ways of talking, of behaving performed by the clique’s members.

This micro-sociological study of cliques’ formations in student housing and the use of inside jokes will lead to a global analysis on collective emotions in the relationships’ dynamics. We will see that Inside jokes also enable us to define the boundaries between insiders and outsiders, and their powers on each other

Experience of betting loss and emotions

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The paper explores the relationship between experience of gambling loss and emotions from two different points of view: the value of the emotions of football bettor who didn’t win and the daily management of the dissonance of identity experienced. It is assumed that emotions are not necessarily negative in betting loss; they are moreover strategic resources. They allow to reduce or remove the incongruity between the self-conception as a person’s relatively stable sense of real me (a good bettor) and the self-image as an individual picture of himself/herself at any particular moment (a bettor who lost). The study is situated at the intersection of Arlie Hochschild’s sociology of emotions, Martha Nussbaum’s cognitive theory of emotions and Ralph Turner’s approach on the dynamics of identity. Drawing on in-depth interviews with football bettors, the article analyses emotional workings of bettors and it presents and discusses some typical profiles of betting loss management.

**„Little Homelands” and „Great Homelands” in
Polish political debates 2004-2017 from
perspective of sociology and anthropology of
emotions**

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Based on records from public debates – starting with EU accession and ending with debate on Poland’s position in Europe after Brexit – the following theses are proposed.

- 1) Public debates in Poland, independent of the topic, are becoming increasingly emotional;
- 2) Public debates concerning a) national patriotism and b) local patriotism are cultural representations of extremely emotional debates whose “cultural power” is on rise with time;
- 3) In 2004-2017 develops the political polarization of emotions (used as social and cultural markers of “being a Pole” or “being a local” for both participants in the debates -politicians, experts, NGO’s

representatives - as for ordinary citizens) , thematization of debates and of their communicative mission;

4) Political polarization of “emotions” in area of patriotic debates leads first to purification of social vocabulary concerning patriotism, secondly, to radical separation of sublime code of unconditional pride from profane code of petty vices and petty pathologies of interpersonal solidarity and from the code of scorn, thirdly, to nobilitation of emotions in characterizing the patriotism, including the extreme emotions like hate and fear.

The above will be illustrated with cases selected from debates a) on European integration (2004), b) on Smolensk tragedy of 2010, presidential campaign of 2015 and d) debates on self-government and sovereignty of 2017. Last but not least, the paper is intended as a voice in the debate on sources, symptoms and functions of brutalization of Polish public debates on various forms of patriotism through upgrading of extreme emotions in reference to social relations.

RN11 | Session 04b The Emotional Dynamics of Right- and Left-Wing Political Populism

Manipulation, Discourse, and Action

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A change in right-wing populist rhetoric and contents has become apparent. Creating fear and hope while suggesting change, usually without any programmatic content, has been successful in attracting voters. Why are voters attracted by obvious manipulative and frequently false contents? In this paper, I trace the dynamics of the Austrian Presidential election campaign which first triggered much negative emotion and succeeded in evoking trust that the right-wing populist candidate would be able to protect ‘the people’ from danger. However, in the second and third repeated round, the green candidate won, carried by optimism and positive emotions (as evidenced by opinion polls and exit polls). ‘The politics of fear’ was obviously less successful in this case (Wodak 2015, 2016). I will explore the many factors leading to this totally unpredictable and unexpected result.

“It Was a Tsunami.” Shifting Emotions in Democratization Processes

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The paper looks at the shifting moods during and after mobilization for democracy. Emotional work is analyzed by looking at the ways in which the fear of repression is transformed into outrage, through chains of moral shocks. Hope then develops at the peak of the mobilization, making participation a happy experience and contributing to transform the very identities of the individuals involved. Finally,

satisfaction and disillusionment follow transition, although with cross-country differences, contributing to micro-level dynamics of withdrawal from protest. Relying on previous research on passionate movements, I bridge collective emotions to protest, looking at them as some of the conditions activists aim at changing, but also as a constraining power on protest action. The intensity of the emotions that emerge during the process is fundamentally different in eventful transitions versus participated pacts, but also varies within each path, with potential implications for the democratic quality of established democracies

Theorizing Political Emotions

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Although the term “political emotions” has been coined in respect to the ever-growing sociological and psychological literature on politics and affectivity, little effort has been made regarding its definitional clarity. By defining them as lasting affective predispositions that play a key role in the constitution of political culture and the authoritative allocation of resources, this paper differentiates political emotions proper (or sentiments) from ‘politically relevant emotions’, i.e. transient affective experiences which play a marginal role in the *longue durée* of the Political. The paper argues that: (a) political emotions should not necessarily be consciously felt; (b) there are no exclusively political emotions but only ‘scenarios’ of political involvement and affect occurring in various figurations wherein any emotion may acquire political significance; (c) some typologies are more suitable than others in theorizing political emotions; (d) political emotion (in the singular) can be seen as an abstract conceptual category or as a general phenomenon which accommodates a variety of specific emotions; (e) political emotions are inherently relational and they are felt individually or collectively. An effort will be made to showcase that political emotions are absolutely necessary either for democratic or backlash politics.

RN11 | Session 05a Emotion in Organizations 1: Gender

“Acting Like a Man”: Emotion Management in Police and Border Guard Work

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Conventional views of the police support a norm of emotion management. Aspiring police officers are taught not to show pain or fear and to display an image of control and assertion. If failing to convey such emotions officers might be considered too weak or simply not “man enough” for the job. This is also the case concerning border guarding and border police

conduct. This study draws on data gathered during the study of a partly EU financed collaboration project with the purpose of decreasing and preventing trans-boundary criminality in the Baltic Sea area. The participants included police and border guard organizations from Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and lasted for two years (2014-2015). This qualitative study is based on empirical material such as field observations and interviews with participating (male and female) police and border officers. Initially, the focus of the study was international collaboration and collaboration obstacles. The findings suggest that the officers mostly valued informal interaction (such as after-work socialising) in order to gain trust in collaboration partners. An important part of this interaction consisted of police banter, joking, and of telling stories. As most of the participating officers worked in intelligence (or information exchange) they often joked about stereotypical images of "crime fighting" and of the lack of action that their work entailed. Additionally, the findings suggest that joking, bantering or teasing were strategies of handling emotionally challenging situations and of coming to terms with contrasting opinions regarding the clichéd "masculine" image of police work.

Emotional Challenges and Organizational Difficulties: Emotional Strategies and Rules Among Swedish Fire Fighters

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Studies on the rescue services have mostly shown that the firefighter profession is physical and dangerous. However, this gives a narrow description of the profession, not least in terms of the fact that rescue operations make up a very limited part of the working hours. Using the growing research field of emotional labor as the starting point, this paper shows that the profession also requires great emotional skills. Based on 38 qualitative interviews with firefighters and chief fire officers in Sweden, the paper illustrates numerous forms of emotional challenges, during rescue operations as well as within the internal organisation; e.g. meeting with immediate family at accidents, traumatic operations and work tasks which lead to shame by association. The results also show emotional rules and strategies for how to manage the emotional challenges. Further, the paper argues that place, in terms of geographical town as well as rescue location, is especially important to understand emotional labor in this context, and thus contributes to emotional perspectives by shedding light on the need for contextualization.

Managing Gendered Affects in Corporate Management

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While research on emotions and gender in organizations and in particular in management has a long tradition in the field of sociology of emotions, very little attention has been paid to the role of gendered affects and ambiguous corporate positions of power. A great deal of previous research into feelings in organizations has focused on concepts of emotion management such as emotional labor. Since a large body of literature has investigated mostly the forms and effects of emotional labor from either workers or managers, several aspects of managing feelings at the workplace remain unclear.

Referring to findings of my qualitative study on women in leadership positions and feeling management, I want to present two poorly discussed aspects in literature on emotions in organizations that emerged from the analysis:

First, I want to address ambivalences in feeling management that occur when professional roles lack clear emotion norms or rules. This is certainly true for women in leadership positions who represent both, corporate power as well as the precarious role of 'the other', mostly because they disturb a traditional male dominated area.

Second, I want to illustrate how recent studies on emotional labor often remain narrow in focus dealing only with emotions and therefore neglecting the complex dynamics and relations in positions of power. By addressing the management of affects, I want to examine the bodily and indistinct aspects of ambivalent power relationships.

The role of affective sanctioning in the formation of hyper-masculine identities among young male gang members in Glasgow.

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In this paper we explore the emotions' role in the construction of particular 'masculine social worlds' characterised by a collective sense of hyper-masculinity among young working-class men in Glasgow belonging to gang groups. We argue that affective social sanctioning underpins and circumscribes the constitution of local masculine subjectivities. We adopt an ethnomethodological approach to uncover specific local 'methods' (and the associated group's status markers) used by the individuals of those collectives to successfully operate within their situated 'lived' experience. Affective sanctioning should be understood as a key method underpinning the constitution of these groups' distinct status makers and the concomitant subjective identities. We show that emerging status markers are idiosyncratic to the group and relatively independent of wider systemic features. To illustrate the distinctive nature of a group's constitutive 'methods' we contrast two groups which, despite co-existing in the same

geographical location (and thus sharing similar wider structural determinants in relation to a general sense of masculine identity) develop different modes of hyper-masculinity: while violence is central to achieving masculine status among young street gang members (YSG), money and physical capital are prioritised among members of Serious Organised Crime Groups (SOCGs). Using empirical data from these two groups we aim to provide a case study for a phenomenological framework which highlights the constitutive power of individual's interactions with particular emphasis on mutual susceptibility to affective inter-valuation practices as the bases for the emergence and maintenance of collective identity and sense of belonging. Most significantly 'markers' of group belonging shape practices that while may be perceived as irrational to an outsider they must be understood as logical, rational and calculative from an insider's point of view.

RN11 | Session 05b Emotion in Organizations II: Emotion Management and Emotional Labour

Collegial Emotional Labour in Nursing Homes and Day Care Institutions

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The paper discusses collegial emotional labour through a study of care work in day care institutions for children aged 0-6 years and in nursing homes. Based on 27 qualitative interviews with frontline workers, the article elucidates the collective nature of emotional labour in care work. In the paper, collegial emotional labour is discussed as a resource in care work and it is shown that the emotions of colleagues can be important in coping with work. It is suggested that this resource can be understood as a collective emotional capital in the work team. In addition, the paper analyzes how colleagues relate to each other's emotional labour and how emotional expressions are implicitly related to professional status and hence to processes of distinction between colleagues. Finally, the paper discusses the interplay between the working environment and collective emotional capital. Some workers describe that they experience that collegial discussions of work-related frustrations diminish the collective emotional capital. Based on these experiences, the article raises the concern that work-related frustrations are displaced to individual and private conversations to preserve the collective emotional capital.

Emotion Management and the Professional Culture of Administrative Social Workers in Russia: The Common Standards of Emotion Work and the Moral Mission of Social Care

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I examine emotion work among administrative social

workers in Russia, an activity vital to the on-going emergence of their professional culture. This examination focuses on administrative social workers, a particular group within the occupation who are, in the main, office-bound social workers who help people process the required documents needed to receive social assistance and benefits. Firstly, I offer an overview of existing research on the sociology of emotions and professions, with a special focus on those studies exploring emotion management. The conclusion emerging from this review is that analyzing emotion work in the field of social work can lead to a deeper and more complete understanding of its specific character and the ethical rules operating within it. Secondly, transcript analysis of administrative social worker interviews was conducted as part of a larger research project on the professional culture of this occupation. This analysis was completed with help of NVivo software and reveals that interviewees are not only clearly aware of emotion work, but also seek to reduce emotional expenditure in their communication with clients and strive to standardize how they work with their emotions. Carrying out emotion work has a key function in supporting a professional identity among administrative social workers and the furthering the development of a professional culture. On the other hand, the emotional expenditures involved and the challenge of 'making the profession worth it' are alleviated by the sense that one's work fulfills an important 'moral mission' in providing social care and assistance.

Emotions and bureaucracy – interactive dynamics in the academic work place

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An increasing proportion of people's working hours are devoted to administrative tasks, visible among professional groups such as doctors, teachers and academics. This often entails emotional expressions of sighs and grumbles about "bureaucracy" in everyday working life, in tandem with the critique voiced in social science literature analysing consequences of New Public Management and of the "audit society". In an ethnographic study of university departments, we highlight the everyday interaction among and between academics and other staff members concerning administrative tasks. As these tasks have become accentuated, so have conflicts become visible in division of labour concerning everyday tasks with documents and meetings. Conflicts may be triggered by for example meeting competition and exclusion and inclusion in various groups and committees. In this study, we highlight emotional expressions in relations to these administrative concerns. These may take the form of general annoyance with bureaucracy, open or constrained anger directed towards specific matters or persons, shame of administrative incompetence, or pride, joy and gratefulness in relation to administrative competence. In this paper, we focus on interactions in

both face-to-face meetings and e-mail correspondence. In particular, we aim to shed light on the emotional commitment involved in bureaucratic tasks by focussing on the interactional dynamics played out through the role of a third part, such as an authority referred to, for instance as “cc” in an e-mail, or a specific document such as a protocol from a meeting.

How working with Doctors Without Borders (MSF) can become a frustrating commitment

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Having observed that some MSF expatriates suffer from frustration in their field of intervention, I try to sociologically understand the process of this phenomenon.

I show that ‘career-oriented’ expatriates are less inclined to be frustrated. They expect a salary from the organization, a career evolution that MSF actually provides. There is no space for disappointment. However, ‘committed’ expatriates have a potential profile to be frustrated. They expect MSF to have a political impact, to save lives and to be ‘efficient’. Depending on the control of Crozier’s ‘zones of uncertainties’, such as the interpretation of the charter, the workload, the team spirit, or the communication with local authorities, two ‘committed’ expatriates can come back from their mission with opposite feelings: one enthusiastic and another depressed. I then show how frustration is actually linked to power and information control.

My research brings together different fields of sociology such as life course studies, sociology of organizations, sociology of emotions, work sociology and management sociology. It also considers African, Asian, and South American expatriates that today represent around 30% of MSF expatriates and have not been studied so far. The variety of political contexts of MSF interventions, the multiplicity of nationalities of MSF expatriates, and the emergency of the crises make MSF a complex organization. This complexity finally questions the importance recently given to ‘psychosocial hazards’ in our societies, since frustration seems to be inherent to a ‘normal’ MSF functioning.

My communication relies on fifty interviews with MSF expatriates and notes taken during nine missions on three continents.

RN11 | Session 06a Collective Emotions and Identity II

From Systematic Forgetting of the 1980 Coup to Yearning for Remembering the 15 July Failed Coup: Competing Politics of Coup Memory and Emotions in Turkey

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The politics of reconstruction and monumentalizing coup memory in the post-coup/military regime era are essential to demanding justice. The reconstruction of past events and emotions displays how the 1980 coup memory and the memory of the 25 July failed coup are monumentalized and transmitted by various means. Competing narratives encourage/discourage their version of past to be the “truth” for future generations in Turkey.

The paper compares the governmental politics of memory/emotions in the post-1980 coup period with the politics of remembrance aftermath the failed coup attempt in 2016. The study shows that unlike the AK Party government’s leading initiation of the memorialization of the victims of the 25 July failed coup (2016), the post 1980 coup government(s) adopted a policy of forget and forgive. The 1980 coup memory was suppressed in the 1980s and 1990s along with the de-politicization process that silenced the intellectuals and civil society actors about the coup.

Only in 2010, the Museum of Shame, a large collection of pictures of trials, torture and several items belonging to the victims of the coup was installed by the victims of the 1980 coup, who had founded the 78’ers Foundation in 2002 to undertake truth-finding and citizenship rights activities while after the failed coup attempt of 2016 by changing the name of the Bosphorus Bridge to Bridge of 25 July martyrs and several commemoration events have been organized in the public institutions. Our presentation will highlight the politics of emotions and memorialization for these two coups.

“The emotion of shame within the context of financial crisis: A Greek case study

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The purpose of this paper is to explore the magnitude of intensification or transformation of the emotion of shame in a society which is experiencing a period of financial crisis; more specifically within the context of the Greek financial crisis. Is it possible that the financial crisis in Greece could be a direct cause of the redefinition of shame within a framework of established values? Moreover, which could be the consequences of a resultant increase in the emotion of shame?

The starting point of this approximation is that shame, which is one of the primeval emotions of human society, deriving from human communication and relationship, has been increased in civilized societies. According to Elias its development is the outcome of European cultural progress, aimed at social and self-control in everyday life. Shame reflects a feeling of fear generated in childhood; it is a painful experience because it concerns the entire human existence, one’s public image and his or her comparison with others; it may create a sense of personal failure or impasse. As

a result one is immobilized even further because they feel shame for being shameful, and are thus more easily manipulated.

Shame as part of an ethical system which defines the human condition transmutes according to economic, sociopolitical, and historical circumstances of a given period of time. Therefore, this study focuses on Greece in a time of financial crisis, which is manifested as an increase in the unemployment rate, the impoverishment of the middle class, the general feeling of financial malaise, as well as an increase in the rate of suicide and crime.

The role of modern Greek Literature Education in affectively sculpting national subjects

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This paper delves into a close examination of the content of seventy-six (76) Modern Greek literature anthologies that have been used as the primary didactic material for teaching literature in Greek schools since 1930. The inquiry rests on the intersection of two conceptual axes. The first draws on Michel Foucault's works *Discipline and Punish* (1979) and *Power/Knowledge* (1980), in which the author describes the ways with which schooling produces subjects through a complex interweaving between contestable knowledge systems that function as determinants and regulators of perception and power mechanisms that are exercised over and through the bodies. Gilles Deleuze's ontology of literature as proposed in *Critical and Clinical Essays* (1997) and Proust and Signs (2000) forms the other axis which appreciates literature's inherent non-representational qualities and acknowledges the transformative potential of a reader's encounter with literary material. Despite the clear shift in the manner with which the textbooks under study have been synthesized post 1983, I argue that until today literature education in Greece affectively construes national subjects by encouraging students to aspire to the notions of Greek timelessness and exceptionality. This is effected through the systematic process of selective endorsement, narrow thematic arrangement and framing of certain literary pieces that, as they are disseminated repetitively through State education, they become officially shared compositions of sorrow, nostalgia and pride for a 'perfect' bygone time (and space) and hope for an anticipated common future.

Inter-generational construction of emotions through family talk in the Israeli middle-class

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The emergence of an individualistic-oriented emotion discourse that shapes relationships as part of Western middle-class lifestyles has long been recognized. However, there is little research about this process of identity formation in everyday life. This bottom-up

perspective is particularly important in societies where traditional and/or national discourses are prevailing. The Israeli middle-class is a typical case, given the complex interplay it entails between two conflicting cultural codes: a national-ethnic model vs. a liberal-democratic one. Focusing on Ashkenazi Jews who immigrated to Israel from Eastern and Central Europe after World War II and their offspring, I aim to trace the transforming emotion discourse within this currently middle-class group across three generations. My materials consist of 50 in-depth interviews focusing on family relationships, mostly with two or three family members in each case. I examine short episodes in the interview-transcripts which deal with sensitive family issues, using meticulous discourse and conversation analysis. Comparative analysis of these episodes shows a discursive tension between two meta-narratives of self-and-family, which shapes family talk of the different generations – a national-ethnic narrative and a psycho-therapeutic one. Moreover, findings point to a substantial shift from the collectivist framework in the first generation to a full-fledged individualistic style of self-analysis in the third one. This zoom-in perspective on family talk reveals an intriguing inter-generational tension between patterns of reflecting on emotions. It helps us understand better the identity formation of the Israeli middle-class and its current intricacies concerning issues such as parenthood, or obligatory service in the army.

RN11 | Session 06b Emotions, Politics and the State I: State Institutions

Anxiety 'unmaking' institutions? The case of old age provision in contemporary Germany

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During the 20th century, major welfare states in Europe have created institutions sheltering citizens from risks related to biological ageing. Pension schemes made life courses foreseeable, if at unequal levels and with differences between social groups. After the 'neo-liberalisation' of welfare capitalism, the respective institutional arrangements have brought increased insecurity to what important sections of the population (can) expect in terms of old age provision, even in more affluent countries such as Germany. Despite stable and strong normative commitments to the inherited, 'securizing' institutions, major sections of the German population have not contested politically the transition to a more market-based model in pension provision. Many have been 'activated' to buy (more or less) risky personal pension plans whereas others have shown more of a passive behavior. The paper argues that feelings of anxiety have been a 'catalyst' in the process of dismantling the inherited institutions. Three factors seem to matter: an 'uneasy' experience of general insecurity in a more flexible life course; the impact of what can be labeled 'politics of

fear' (Furedi), including at discourse level; and – especially if alleged solutions are experienced as ineffective (e.g. the failure of seemingly alternative routes to secure old age provision) – options to convert feelings of insecurity into affects against simple objects that are independent of the problems encountered. To corroborate this argument, a compilation of survey data (including results from a study run in early 2017 conducted at our institution) and evidence from qualitative research with citizens engaged in pension planning (ibidem) is presented. The conclusion is that if the three factors coincide, strong institutions can become damaged even if people strongly adhere to them.

Marketization and affective technologies of social protection. Affective implications of Karl Polanyi's market society concept

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During the last three decades we encounter the dawn of a new welfare regime in the Global North, a new organizing 'principle of social protection', as Karl Polanyi calls it in *The Great Transformation* (1944): workfare or activation policies with a strong emphasis on labor market participation and self-reliance. While Polanyi was concerned with factory legislation and social laws in the (long) 19th century, we will argue that the self-protection of society against the economic market system itself becomes marketized and that the protection of human creativity and affectivity (the subjectivity of the 'whole person') is at stake.

Our theoretical considerations are based upon extensive empirical research on the work of agents of the state, i.e. employment agents, who are supposed to adopt and follow a managerial logic that also encompasses their affective dispositions to activate jobseekers. New Public Management and feeling rules in employment agencies result in the embodiment of entrepreneurialism, in technologies of the self, which govern body and mind, affectivity and rationality according to market demands – a process that we termed 'affective subjectivation'.

In our presentation we attempt to develop Polanyi's analysis of the relationship between economy, politics and society further with concepts of affective governance and subjectivation, of 'governing through affect'. The focus of our examination will be on current 'subtle', affective technologies of social protection, a self-protection of society that turns public authorities and citizens into entrepreneurs of the self and governs their habitus as a whole.

The Post-emotional City: State Constructions of 'Passionate' Places

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The identity and form of the contemporary city

appears awash with positive emotional relating to 'place', 'identity' and 'belonging'. This is identifiable in terms of place-marketing, branding and other state-corporate activities. This paper explores how the rise of the modern capitalist city inaugurated an experiential economy and emotion-scape of human encounter built on capitalist rationalization, pecuniary habit and competition. Earlier sociologists such as Durkheim, Simmel and Wirth challenged such developments as anomic, manufactured and suppressive of spontaneous and, for them, 'healthy' emotional energies. This paper extends the insights of earlier sociology in exploring how emotions have a role in state power and its atmospheric projection – processes subject to rationalization and management through the state's development of urban contact zones constructing states, markets and citizens. The paper explores a form of postemotional governance and spatialization increasingly ubiquitous in contemporary urban space and indicative of state power that aims to pulverize spaces for spontaneous emotional-political expression (including street protest, art and the carnivalesque). The paper theorizes such developments in relation of urban emotional governance in Liverpool UK.

Emotional stratification in school. Comparison between Finland and South Korea.

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Finland and South Korea educational systems are examples of sentences that there are many paths to one goal. Although, there are a lot of differences in the scope of organizational but also emotional patterns in treating education, both countries have ones of the best educational systems.

According to Randall Collins theory of interaction ritual chains the author analyses educational systems as transferring certain symbols by institutionally forced ritual chains. The goal of the talk is to sketch the proof that both systems – Finland and South Korea provide coherent emotional channels of symbolic circulation.

Using collected video data from lessons, the author indicates main emotional ways of teaching style and match it with cultural organization of educational systems. In the case of Finland teachers try to arouse flow experience that in long term perspective would increase emotional energy to further teaching and replicating the schooling symbols. The existence of many interest groups and environments that share the symbols are the reason of circulation of the symbols outside the school. For the other hand, in South Korea lessons are primarily rituals of power that engage focus of attention on low emotional level and learning appears as a sad necessity. Emotional charging is possible by external sources such as educationally-oriented family and competitions.

The talk supports a view from Collins theory, according to which a lack of the channels of emotional energy that lead to symbolic discrepancy in society and education can be a reason of educational

inequalities.

RN11 | Session 07a Collective Emotions and Identity III

Emotion Management as a Consequence of Digital Inequality

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To date, studies of sociology of emotions and sociology of digital inequality have neglected two important areas of inquiry: 1) the emotional consequences of exclusion from daily connectedness and 2) the emotionally charged identity work necessary for the digitally disadvantaged to keep up with the connected. To begin to fill these gaps, this paper unpacks youths' daily rounds shows how digital activities may have radically different emotional meanings and consequences for those with unequal access to resources. Drawn from interviews with youths attending high schools in a high-poverty community, the study reveals the social isolation under-resourced youths experience by drawing on two key sociological concepts: emotion management and identity work. Regarding the former, the research draws its inspiration from Hochschild's concept of emotion management (1979) to reveal the emotional costs and emotion labour demanded by identity performances—particularly those necessary for digitally disadvantaged youths to maintain their digital engagements while struggling for access to basic resources. Concerning the latter, the analysis reveals how digitally disadvantaged youths occupy a liminal digital zone necessitating special kinds of identity performances that levy emotional costs—costs that their digitally advantaged peers do not pay (Goffman, 1959). In making these linkages, the research reveals the pernicious nature of digital inequality as a form of quotidian social exclusion with enormous emotional consequences—a form of social division that is deeply felt by those experiencing it and yet remains largely invisible to the outside world.

FaceTiming the Nation: Art of mobilizing citizens in the age of Fiber Optics through emotions

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When Erdogan, the president of Turkey, FaceTimed the nation during the military coup attempt in the summer of 2016, citizens answered his summoning. Disregarding the curfew, they took the streets fighting against the factions of the military, for a month after the coup they joined the rallies called the "democracy watch". In light of this I ask, what are the means of interpellation that make the majority of Turkish population follow the regime's orders instead of the military's? What kind of efforts go into the "war of position" that trenches remain very strong during a counter-hegemonic "war of movement"? In this paper,

I focus on the cultural engineering that goes into building a strong hegemony through collective memory practices which mobilize emotions. Relying on my ethnographic data, I argue that neo-Ottomanist collective memory practices in Turkey serve as mechanism of socialization, that help attach citizens to the state emotionally with an anchoring bond that is hard to break. First, I offer a reading of the Panorama 1453 History Museum Conquest, a cultural hub attracting both domestic and international tourists for an interactive experience to the fall of Constantinople. Second, I analyze the massive commemoration of the 563rd year of the conquest, paying attention to both the collective effervescence inducing program and how the public responds. Both ethnographic cases offer a triumphalist view of Turkish history that acts as an anchor for "a future marked by unprecedented economic success", and protection against "enemies who are ready for a revenge of the conquest

Is it just fun? Teens' participatory practices as emotional playground

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Why youngsters are so fascinated by the so called Instagrammers, Youtubers and other new social media "stars" they meet and follow online?

What are they looking for, and what they find in these protagonists of the web 2.0? Is such type of consumption pure entertainment or has it a role in the social and emotional development of youngsters? Are there differences by gender, social background, school path in living such emotions?

Several researches have investigated about teens through their new media practices (Davies, Coleman and Livingstone, 2014; boyd 2014; Turkle 2013; Ito 2010).

The paper will attempt to answer to such types of questions by presenting some first empirical results of the research "Transmedia literacy, Exploiting transmedia skills and informal learning strategies to improve formal education"

The research is funded by the European Commission into the H2020 Programme and it is involving 8 Countries in a ethnographic and qualitative exploration on the youth participatory cultures (teens 12-18 years old), and their connection with educational purposes.

Through the analysis of the Italian findings, we could analyze how following an Instagrammer, composing a "meme" which connects images and reflections about life or love, or also laughing with a Youtuber, are all ways for youngsters to explore the self, shape and affirm the own identity, talk about themselves in a mediated and remediated way (Bolter, Grusin 1998).

The methodological approach will also include the sociology of emotions perspective (Thoits, 1989, Turner, Stets 2005;2008), in order to deepen our analysis.

We therefore discuss how such mediated emotions can be part of an educational path.

Loneliness and Facebook Usage: A Romanian Case Study

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The relationship between Facebook use and loneliness has triggered the interest of researchers alongside with a dilemma concerning the direction of influence and the ambivalence of outcomes. A series of studies provide evidence for the benefits of online networking by enabling social interactions and decreasing loneliness and depression. However, the gain can turn into loss depending on the amount of time spent on Facebook and on the type of displayed behaviors. Building on the classic uses and gratifications theory, studies investigating Facebook uses with a focus on loneliness management are largely engaging in a risks-benefits approach. At the same time, studies investigating this phenomenon are almost entirely missing in East-European cultures. By means of 21 in-depth interviews with graduate students, this paper aims at identifying Facebook usage patterns related to the management of loneliness. To this end, the main focus of the research is to identify how and why Facebook is used / chosen in competition with other tools for the management of loneliness and to what extent communication with peers on social media differs from face-to-face communication. Findings show Facebook is largely used to combat loneliness. While it has positive effects on the well-being of active users that maintain a balance between social media and real life interactions, it negatively impacts passive users that spend an increased time on Facebook by heightening boredom and solitude feelings. In terms of uses and gratifications, Facebook is mainly used for communication, surveillance and entertaining purposes to address personal and social integrative needs.

RN11 | Session 07b Emotions, Politics and the State II: Parties & Politics

The Politics of Emotion: Class, Gender and Race within the European Radical Right

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How can the mobilization of emotions explain support for Radical Right Parties (RRPs)? And how are these emotions connected to the identities of radical right voters? This paper critically discusses the role of

emotions in the scholarly debate on European RRP. It concludes that the political science and sociology literature often refer to emotions linked to voters' identities as drivers for RRP voting. While emotions are essential for all politics, the reference to the role of emotions is particularly frequent in this debate. Despite even defining Radical Right politics through emotion terminology such as "politics of resentment", "losers of globalization", "angry white men" etc., what emotions are and what they do is left untheorized. It is further argued, that Affect Theory can contribute to our understanding of the role of emotions for Radical Right support. In combination with Intersectionality, Affect Theory can help us understand how these emotions shape voters' identities as well as their interconnectedness with the shaping of their perceived political interests. Not only, are these theories rarely applied to this scholarly debate, but it also makes a theoretical contribution to the understanding of the support for Radical Right politics. Moreover, they do not only contribute to our understanding of the motivations of predominant voting groups such as white men of lower middle class backgrounds. It also sheds light on the motivations of unexpected voting groups such as women and minorities who seemingly have little to gain from Radical Right politics.

"Revenge" as the product of "tactics of emotions": Turkey's failed coup and the experience of the masses

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Turkey experienced a "failed coup d'état" on July 15, 2016. The regime, under the rule of President Erdogan's AKP (Justice and Development Party), took drastic "revolutionary-totalitarian" measures against the "betrayal of internal and external enemies" in the aftermath of the coup attempt. While these measures, are surely worth investigating, this paper deals with the direct involvement of a huge segment (at least 50 percent) of the Turkish society against the coup d'état, the physical resistance of thousands of people against the military tanks, and the eventual capture of these masses by the discourses used by the government. The frame of my paper will be the emotional formation of the attachment of the masses – mainly composed by the members, sympathisers and voters of the AKP and to some extent by those of the MHP (Nationalist Movement Party) – to the AKP/state discourses. Using a theoretical framework that combines Gaston Bachelard's *The Poetics of Space* and Michel de Certeau's *The Practice of Everyday Life*, I will try to follow the path of the "reverberations" and "tactics" of emotions, giving way to (or provided by) the radical emotion of "revenge" of the popular masses, against the so-called "arrogance" of the previous secular-Kemalist state politics. Relatively, I will try to show that these emotions of revenge are today consolidated and objectified in the personality of President Erdogan, incarnating the state, and consequently giving to the masses the ultimate force and the resulting

satisfaction of being recognised at the state level; and the indisputable attachment to the nationalistic rhetoric of “friend or foe”.

‘All responsible Finns, however, want to stop living on debt’: Generating emotions among citizens in the Finnish politics of austerity

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Finland has been considered as one of the Nordic welfare states with extensive social rights of the citizens. However, after the parliamentary election in 2015, the new Prime Minister Juha Sipilä declared a radical shift in national policy. His government introduced austerity measures to improve national competitiveness by reducing the public debt with savings of four billions euros in public economy. The austerity measures were estimated to fall especially on socially vulnerable groups of citizens. The policy shift aroused negative feelings, critique, protests and strikes among the citizens. The government, for its part, tried to justify the measures by appealing to people’s feelings, for example, by describing austerity as a joint belt-tightening effort as well as by stating that we cannot have public debt at future generations’ expense. The Prime Minister even held an unexceptional television speech in which he appealed to sense of responsibility of the citizens. In the presentation we analyse how the government tried to get acceptance for austerity measures by appealing to citizens’ emotions. In the analysis, we, first, pay attention to how the measures are emotionally motivated and how citizens should and should not feel about them. Secondly, we examine whether the three government parties with different ideological backgrounds (the Centre Party, the National Coalition and the Finns Party) attribute similar or different emotions to citizens. The presentation is based on the analysis of policy documents and political speeches. In the analysis we take influences from the theories on emotion, narrative and modalities.

Shades of Anger in Political Scandals

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Scandal is very often defined through the public moral outrage; however, the nature of this emotion in the scandal theories is barely ever really investigated. Even if some consensus already exists that not the severeness of the scandalized norm violation, but its medial representation and the strength of the scandalizing discourse determines the success of the scandal (Ehmig 2015; Kepplinger & Hartung 1993; Kepplinger 2012; cf. Thompson 2000: 16), emotional reactions of the scandal are still perceived as automatic and spontaneous. If we, though, precisely look at the discursive articulation of emotions, their

much more complex nature is revealed.

First, moral outrage is not the primary emotional reaction of the public, it is a result of emotio-discursive work. Second, emotio-discursive work towards moral outrage could be and often is contested by other possible emotional interpretations of events. Third, emotio-discursive work is a dynamic process with emotions articulated in it changing when the scandal progresses.

My analyzes of two German political scandals reconstruct the “career” of excitement and surprise to anger or disappointment depending on the acceptance of the responsibility attribution to the scandalized politician. Moralizing scandalization and embedding of this blame attribution into the normative discourses construct moral outrage, whereas questioning of moral reasons and good motives behind the scandalization contests its moral status and “degrades” to envy and resentment. In the longer run, when the more stable basis of emotions is needed, norm violation stops to be a one-time failure and is anchored in the personality of politician, scandalization turns into denunciation and starts to spread contempt and hate instead of anger.

RN11 | Session 08a Emotions, Politics and the State III: Post-conflict and Moral Emotions

The Politicization of Shame: Implications for Critical Education in Post-Traumatic Societies

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Against a perspective of shame that would see it as something paralyzing, negative, and destructive, I draw out a different account of the politics of shame in post-traumatic societies. I explore the openings that are created for a productive politics of shame in the context of discussions surrounding critical education via tracing how different kinds of shame are evoked or rejected in collective imagination—both in politics and in education. My goal is to show that a rehabilitation of the political and ethical value of shame challenges the opposition between self and other, and that this act can be beneficial, particularly in educational settings. An effort to transcend the usual dichotomies around the pride/shame debate both in political and in educational discourses will tackle the cultural, political and educational uses of shame and help critical educators gain a deeper understanding of the meaning and implications of shame in critical education. The presentation begins with a genealogy of the politicization of shame in contemporary academic debates; then I give an example of a novel through which I attempt to articulate this constructive non-essentialist politics of shame: the example draws on J. M. Coetzee’s book *Disgrace*, and discusses how this novel constitutes a crucial site for bearing witness to the suffering and shame engendered by apartheid through inventing new forms of mourning and community. The presentation ends with a discussion of the implications of ‘pedagogies of shame’ in

education.

Dangerous emotions - the limits of responsibility - in the shadow of collective violence

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The 20th century was marked by numerous acts of killing, such as crimes on a massive scale. It is safe to assume that the present century won't be different. We'll witness actions which one of the objectives is to deprive the life another human being. In collective violence the fear of loss of security and of well-being coexist. Most of the mass violence acts are based on security dilemma, fueled by antagonistic emotions. It's important to believe that a group can't survive unless the "enemy group" is eliminated. Emotions are like fuel. They can energize and motivate people, set up social bonds, but also induce the commitment of acts of collective violence against "others". Emotions appear to be absolutely natural. People usually don't notice their social constructs and significance. People are prone to violence when they feel that in regulating certain social relations imposing suffering or death is necessary, legitimate, and ethically gratifying (it is justified). This is why it's much easier to manipulate individuals on an emotional level. The pervasiveness of violence alters the surrounding universe, breaks cultural framework and exceeds the social taboo. The questions of collective violence, changes in international/domestic law and in public awareness are analysed in relation to the role of emotions, concept of "moral panic" and so-called politics of fear. From perceiving the religious/ethnic groups as a threat, through the identification of an "enemy" as a radical and incrementally important security issue, to the social stigmatization of "others" as culturally foreign, defined as folk devils. These concepts will be discussed as a marker of the society moral boundaries, but also in relation to the law (Petrazycki Theory).

Revenge - an interactional analysis of emotional dynamics of violent justice seeking

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Violent revenge can be driven by moral emotions and seeking (re)establishment of justice. This paper explores the dimension of revenge which has generally been neglected in sociological analysis. Revenge has primarily been studied on the basis of interview with gang members having retaliated, or experimental data on attitudes as to when revenge can be considered legitimate or not. This study is based on a qualitative analysis of 20 cases drawn from a recent study of violence in public places. 16 % of 933 cases of violence (police files covering inner Copenhagen 2010-2012) were characterized by being fully or partly motivated by revenge understood as a proactive aggression applying violence in a payback

action considered proportional to the alleged misdeed. The analysis draws on court files documenting case of violence aiming at getting even and teaching the victim a 'moral' lesson, and on theories concerning interactional dynamics and how moral emotions such as anger, contempt or disgust can motivate revenge. The analysis shows how violent revenge is considered legitimate vis-à-vis moral offenses. While revenge is a calculated option it is, however, rarely carried out calmly as perpetrators seem carried away by the situational dynamics ending up acting more violently than they had pre-considered. The analysis also shows how revenge is pursued on behalf of either a) the perpetrator him/herself, b) another person, or c) on behalf of abstract moral values. In conclusion, future research needs to consider how moral concerns matter as violence is not merely driven by frustration, instrumental incentives or power seeking, but also how situational dynamics can undermine the motivating notion of a proportionate revenge.

RN11 | Session 08b New Methodologies for Researching Emotions

Reading Emotion from Textual Data: A Sociological Approach

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Textual data in the sociology of emotions sits at an under-examined intersection between documentary and emotions research methodologies. Few sociologists of emotion use documentary data, with most such research coming from historians. There are distinctive methodological questions confronting sociologists of emotion which need clear, practically applicable answers informed by sociological understandings of what emotions are. Drawing on ongoing research on the emotion culture of radical feminism through the independent radical feminist magazine *Trouble and Strife*, in this paper I will explore the methodological implications of a sociological analysis of the practice of feminist book reviewing. Through the emergence of a controversy in *Trouble and Strife* in 1986-87 around the way that feminists review books (closely followed by a separate but related one covered in a symposium on 'feminist book reviewing' in *Feminist Studies* in 1988), the hidden emotional dimensions of this practice are rendered visible. Proceeding from Ian Burkitt's (2014) conception of emotions as relational, Arlie Hochschild's (1979) account of their disciplining function through rules, and Harold Garfinkel's (1967) approach to examining social norms through their breach, the controversy illuminates one way that sociologists can find emotions in text where they are neither named explicitly nor implied through allusions to their somatic manifestations (Scheer, 2012). The development of this methodological approach can help researchers get to grips with what it is to read emotions from text, and increase uptake of the extensive and rich body of archival and secondary

data on emotions.

„Making Emotions Count“: (Self-)Measuring emotions

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For one thing, emotions seem to count these days. Contemporary modern western societies can be characterized by cultural transformation processes of emotionalization: Throughout many spheres of society emotions – so it seems – are held in high esteem.

For another thing, emotions are also made count(able) recently. There is a wide number of technological programs and apps that focus on (self-)measuring and (self-)tracking emotions. While some rely on specific kinds of standardized self-observation and self-logging of experienced emotions via various software interfaces, others claim to ‚objectively‘ record emotions from an external perspective through a range of sensors and analysis software.

My contribution will provide a critical assessment of contemporary attempts to “make emotions count”. My analysis will be guided by the following questions: What are the problems (of action) which are thought to be solved by emotional (self-)quantification? What kinds of promises are attached to it? And how does this refer to the broader sociohistorical context of contemporary western societies? What do the various efforts of (self-)measuring emotions exactly look like? What are the implicit concepts of emotion underpinning those techniques and what kind of understanding of emotions do they themselves produce in turn?

I will argue that by combining materialistic-rationalistic concepts of emotions with notions of the utter importance of emotional expressivity, the (self-)measuring of emotions – similar to other contemporary programs of emotion management (e.g. emotional intelligence) – contributes to generating a whole new understanding of emotions as phenomena that can be mentally chosen, formed, optimized and used for self-knowledge, self-fulfillment and personal success.

Expressive Creative Encounters: a strategy for sociological research of emotions

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Expressive Creative Encounters (ECE) are designed as spaces for the subjects to express and interpret their emotions in the context of social research. The expressiveness of the social subjects has always been a controversial issue for social sciences, because nobody can “live-within-the-other”. But the “development” and “improvement” of qualitative social research strategies incorporating the “expressiveness’ capture technologies” in a progressive yet steady way have been able to bridge the gap between what the researcher sees and what the subject expresses.

Creativity is taken as a starting point to produce expressive experiences where individuals “share” and interpret, both with the researcher and with others, in particular social conditions of existence, their sensations and emotions. At the ECE, three organizational units can be distinguished: moments of expression, expressive components and record strategies, which should be thought in a continuous interaction, communication and tension, establishing a flow of action.

Consequently, the argumentative strategy is as follows: a) First, a concise statement of what is meant by the relationship between expressiveness and creativity is presented, then b) the strategies used to address the aforementioned network of creativity and expression of emotions and sensations in qualitative research today is outlined and, finally c) a definition on what constitutes what we call the Creative Expressive Encounters (ECE) with examples of a specific application thereof is discussed.

Misrecognitive discrimination in public places

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Misrecognitive discrimination (MD) is differential treatment on the grounds of membership in a socially salient social group (say, and ethnic group) that brings about inadequate recognition of the discriminatee.

The research program on MD covered in this talk relies on two types of field experiment in public places. The first type of experiment aims to identify subtle forms of discrimination; the second type seeks to assess whether the identified forms of discrimination are misrecognitive, i.e. deviate from socially shared norms of adequate recognition.

After clarifying the concept of MD, the presentation aims to illustrate the program’s rationale through two complete field experiments carried out in the Paris metro. The first study dealt with the discrimination of the Roma. Following a standardized scenario, a confederate actress asked for help to passengers on a metro platform in two conditions (dressed in a Romani skirt or in an unobtrusive style). The experiment revealed among others that passengers subjected the actress in the Romani skirt to a nonverbal pattern known as “visual dominance.”

The second study assessed whether this discriminatory behavior is also misrecognitive. The author pretended to be an interviewer and invited passengers on a metro platform to participate in an survey. Following a scenario, he enacted visual dominance in one condition but gazed “normally” in the other. The results indicate that visual dominance does have a misrecognitive effect on passengers.

Emotions are a key methodological resource in this program because felt misrecognition manifests in the experiences of shame and “humiliated fury.” The program combines the political theory of recognition, the sociology of discrimination, nonverbal behavior studies, and the affective sciences.

RN11 | Session 09a Emotions and Capitalism I**The Commodification of Intimate Fathering: Accounts of Love, Change and Emotional consumerism from Scottish and Romanian Fathers**

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Both research and media discourses present the modern 'good' father's role as one of enhanced intimacy (Dermott, 2008), in which fathers' experiences of paternal love become foregrounded. Inspired by Arlie Hochschild's concept of 'commodity masculinity' (1983) and based on data from 47 qualitative interviews with Scottish and Romanian involved fathers of different classes, this article provides a tentative answer to the question 'How do involved fathers resist or embrace the capitalist culture of intimate life?' Previous research has argued that love is culturally-embedded (Padilla et al., 2007) and that in emotional capitalism, romantic love is a resource promoting consumerism and deeply affecting the creation of the modern self (Illouz, 2011). I argue that emotional capitalism influences the dissemination of expectations for intimate fathering, while paradoxically encouraging men's bread-winning practices in a globalized capitalist society. The quality of the father-child relationship is then influenced by practices of love which are performed through tangible commodities, but also resisted through intangible resources. Class seems to have a higher visibility in involved fathers' practices of love than culture, because fathers love by doing. Therefore the construction of the good/intimate father's role through consumption is essential in understanding how masculine emotionality is appropriated in capitalism.

As Long as the Music Plays...: discipline, emotions and financial markets

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It is a misconception that speculative interaction on financial markets is driven by emotions and psychology. Emotions, however, are central for how finance relates to politics and to society. The purpose of this article is to disentangle the emotional dynamic between finance, politics and everyday life, between disciplined finance and the performative realization of a capitalist future. This is the dynamic that gets politicians like Trump and Le Pen elected. This (primarily) theoretical text starts by noting that financial values rest on a continuous materialization of expectations priced into financial instruments, but the fulfillment of these expectations takes place in everyday life. The triumph of neoliberalism became possible thanks to a convergence of the discourse of financial discipline and everyday life. Emotionally and socially one could formulate mundane experience and visions of the future in the same logic as financial

valuation. After the financial crisis, and the ensuing popular sense of loss, poverty, insecurity and abandonment, we see an end to this convergence of futures. The "deep story" (Hochschild 2016) of everyday life has become emotionally irreconcilable with the Wall Street future. Interview and media material indicate that this cognitive dissonance opens up for a wide variety of social and political responses, aspiring for emotional attachment to their respective futures. The conclusion is that capitalism is shaken by the divergence of a financial market disciplined future, and everyday life drifting further away from this future and its promises.

YOLO. Emojis and the economisation of emotions

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"How are you feeling today?"

This contribution focuses on the contextualization of different forms of emotional expressions in online contexts with a cultural analytical approach. Exemplified by "YOLO" and the practices surrounding emojis we seek to deconstruct the role of emotional expressions in the making of a subject. Emotional expression in online contexts can be read as both, the satisfaction of personal needs as well as the fulfillment of neoliberal imaginations of productivity.

Emojis allow for a „quick and dirty“, but also efficient, visual articulation of emotional states. As immediate expressions, emoji-practices also refer to the dynamics and immediacy of online digitally mediated communication. As visual representations of emotional expressions, which usually become visible through bodily expressions in situative contexts, emojis add an emotional layer to the digital communications repertoire: Engaging with online-content, they allow to show anger, love, sadness and happiness etc.

Looking at the users' perspectives, an actor-centered approach allows to emphasize the role of these micro-practices in the broader context of emotional politics. Forms of immediate expression of emotion do not only point to the needs and constraints of neoliberal subject-making, but can further be seen as crucial in online-negotiations of politics, worldviews, beliefs and therefore offer a critical moment of solidarisation and desolidarisation.

Valuing Emotions – Creating Registers of Worth

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It is widely known that capitalism fundamentally relies on its capacity to evoke desire for the world of commodities. But in an even more intricate way capitalism relies on the subjects' capabilities to collectively create and utilize their emotional luggage. But even if emotional competencies, motivation, mood and personal commitment are accepted as being

increasingly important for value creation and competition, there are no institutionalized systems for measuring them. The talk starts with the observation that this is not only a problem for capitalist organizations, but equally for the subjects themselves. In particular the growing class of auto-entrepreneurs and self-employed are forced to evaluate their emotional capital as one of their most important resources.

Furthermore, the talk argues that new forms of representing and calculating emotions are invented not primarily by the state, but by the subjects themselves. In order to make their immaterial capital visible, they are experimenting with new measures and scales. Through the example of quantified self-observation, known as the Quantified Self, the talk will show how formal representations of emotions are brought into being, thereby inventing new registers of worth. It will be argued that on the individual level numbers and calculations promise to give back control to individuals who are trying to overcome insecurities within crisis-ridden societies. On the social level, measuring emotions as part of the individuals' immaterial capital is turning the self into a measured self continuously striving for optimization and marketability. Therefore, self-calculation is part of a major shift in the way value is being made accessible and calculable in contemporary capitalism.

RN11 | Session 09b Emotions, Morality and Normativity

The emotionally reflexive construction of the new norms and etiquette of Internet dating

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Internet dating is often characterised as a novel realm involving new rules and practices, but academic attention to the emotionally reflexive construction of its norms and etiquette has been limited. Using online accounts of experiences of internet dating we explore the development of new online dating norms as less individualised instances of innovations in social relations. The ways in which people in interaction navigate the technical and actual possibilities of internet dating are characterised as socio-historically situated, embodied and emotional. We propose that users engage in participatory negotiation and navigation of new norms. They do this via ethical considerations and discussions around how to do internet dating which are often done in interaction and infused with emotion. Thus, we can illustrate the continued importance of emotions in how social norms and practices alter in relation to large socio-historical processes and shifts in power relations.

“My Friend Who Never Let Me Down”: Ambiguous Emotions at Pet Cemeteries

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Pets are liminal creatures: they are regarded as friends and family while they are, at the same time, considered to be belongings. Violence against pets is highly socially stigmatizing in most contexts, but at the same time, owners of companion animals may choose to end their pets' lives without facing legal charges. There is a general idea, present both in research and popular culture, of a widespread norm against strong emotional responses to the passing of a pet. The reason would be that pets are not considered fully human, and grieving pets in a way similar to human mourning would challenge the boundary between humans and other animals. Yet, there are numerous products and services specifically designed for bereaved pet owners: condolence cards, bereavement counseling, popular psychology books—and pet cemeteries. Through an ethnographic study of pet cemeteries in Sweden, Finland and Norway, we show how pets' ambiguous status is conveyed through tombstones, decorations and the practices of cemetery visits. Relying on photographs, field notes, interviews with key informants, and the studied pet cemetery organizations' documentation, we explore the material and meaning-making practices that make these places possible. We suggest that these spaces enable a double sense of pets' life: pets are simultaneously grieved as human-like friends and family members through anthropocentric gestures, and as nonhuman others through innovative and norm-challenging ways of grieving. Drawing on Judith Butler's writing on grief, and Giorgio Agambens' conceptualization of “the animal,” we discuss how practices at pet cemeteries convey abstract and sometimes ambiguous understandings of what life is.

Emotions, normative judgments, and argumentation: contrasting the cognitive logic of envy with that of indignation

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What are the motivational bases that help explain the various normative judgments that social agents make, and the normative reasoning they employ? Answering this question leads us to consider the relationships between thoughts and emotions. Emotions will be described as thought-dependent and thought-directing, and as being intimately related to normativity. They are conceived as the psychological grounds that motivate social agents to articulate their reasoning with respect to the values and norms they face and/or share in their social collective. By empirically contrasting the cognitive logic of envy with that of indignation, I will defend that, by virtue of being modes of thinking, emotions generate cognitive

activities related to the making of evaluative and deontic judgements, the utterance of speech acts, the mastering of normative concepts, and the building of arguments. I will then show that each type of emotion generates its own constitutive judgements and structures normative thinking according to its own logic. My main thesis is that emotions provide sociological explanations for social agents' thinking, for emotions are precisely what motivate and, especially, structure normative thinking. In short, emotions allow us to explain how social subjects reason and argue through norms and values.

Heads Will Roll – Violence as an Emotional Practice of Morality

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The Enlightenment critique for humane punishment inspired ideas for sanctioning away from the public “theatres of punishment” and public spectacle, towards invisible sanctioning behind the new architectures of the state from the mid-19th century (Foucault, 1975). The ‘invisible’ guillotine symbolically heralded the start of the modern age, an era that is profoundly shaped by new sensibilities and emotions towards the taming of violence (Elias, 1978). In modernity violence is confronted with enormous pressure to demonstrate legitimacy since violent actions are commonly seen as morally wrong, as actions that are only connected to the darkest of human nature and wayward emotions.

In sociology there remain significant ambivalences in the analysis of the role of emotions in relation to violence and social ordering (although Elias, Mestrovic, and Katz provide exceptions to this). Looking at the emotional practice of guillotining (Scheer, 2012) promises new insights in the distinct normative constitution of modern societies towards violence. This paper looks into the emotional practices and punishment as integral, inseparable and as a sense-making part of reality that shows the interdependencies of emotional practices and social ordering and its consequences for societies' norms and morals. Far from heralding a shift to a ‘civilized’ (as a less emotional, less violent and more rational) era, this paper focuses on the imagination of modernity a “violent-averse era” that never-the-less augments emotional processes that continue to play a role in orchestrating, legitimating and targeting violence as a means to social ordering. In investigating these paradoxes of modernity I will develop the work of Scheer, Sofsky, Mestrovic and Elias to illuminate the role of violence, morality and its emotional support structures within rational, modern punishment structures.

RN11 | Session 10a Emotions and Capitalism II

Mapping the happiness industry: how emotion is manufactured, sold and bought

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This paper will present the initial results of the three-year research project “The happiness industry: innovation and demand of an emerging sector” (2017-19) funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness and developed by researchers of the Sociology Department of the University of Barcelona. The paper will address the methodological issues and provisional results of a web survey on the creation, production and marketing of all sorts of products explicitly involving happiness or paths towards its achievement. The main goal of this stage of the project is to attain a clear delimitation of what can be called the happiness industry: an emerging productive sector in postindustrial societies as well as a particular expression of the current tendencies of production and consumption in contemporary capitalist economies. Theoretically, this research is based on the understanding of happiness as a social product that can also be manufactured, marketed, sold and bought. This goes beyond a common definition of happiness often focused on the operationalization of ideas of life satisfaction and subjective wellbeing. This approach also challenges a vision of emotions as a sole psychological matter, already largely questioned by the sociology of emotions since Hochschild's approach to the commercialization of human feelings. Through a worldwide exploration of websites and social media our research will stress the growing importance of happiness itself as a commercialized product as well as an added value of many other consumption products in our societies.

Production of “Caring Women”: An Affective Investigation

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The social value of the practice of caring goes beyond what is done and depends on how it is done. In this sense, a “better” caring concerns emotional and affective involvement more than the content of the work. The production becomes the product of the practice of caring which corresponds to production of subjectivities: caring practices produce the “caring women” as an embodied subjectivity for the women involved.

Given the demographic changes and the increase in women's labor force participation, care deficit has been an emergent issue on the governmental agenda in Turkey. Methodologically informed by affect theory, this presentation investigates production of “caring women” in terms of mobilization of their bodies and conservation of their bodily capacities into caring. This discussion concerns the mobilization of laborer bodies of women into caring bodies with respect to both the recent governmental regulations enacted in Turkey

regarding redistribution of women's productive capacities between family and the market, and the circulation of emotional referents as a vital ensuring mechanism.

Since "caring women" bodies will be considered in terms of their interaction with their surrounding bodies, constructed through each encounter, the question of the "environment" becomes crucial as the plane of encounters in this discussion. This is the sense that the "environment" will be examined in relation to the governmental regulations (i.e. laws) and affective discourses (i.e. valorization of sacrifice and love) both of which function to structure and ensure the "biopolitical availability" of women to become "caring women".

Worried Winners: Political Emotions among the Wealthy Elite

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The managerial upper class that occupies commanding positions in the sphere of economics is a crucial group in any society because it has a strong influence on how society works. Studies of these elites often see them as a powerful group of prestige in command. Recently, however, there has been a surge of more refined research on elites as globalization has set the wealthiest upper classes into turbulence. Many at the top have seen their incomes escalating, while at the same time their work practices and elite cultures are in flux (e.g. Ward 2011; Hay 2013; Salverda & Grassiani 2014; Birtchnell & Caletrío 2015). This paper builds on this research and explores the political emotions of the managerial upper class: successful Finnish managers who belong to the richest 0.1% of society. By drawing from semi-structured interviews with wealthy managers, this paper taps into their lived experiences and explores their political feelings towards society and other classes. This paper shows the subtle ways in which the feelings of the wealthy managerial class help to build and sustain a stable self-identity amid on-going social and political turbulence. As globalisation and financial turbulence create a permanent sense of emergency, the political emotions of the wealthy elite—especially belonging, solidarity and resentment—are rewritten. The wealthy elite expresses managerial optimism and can-do feelings concerning their own work and actions, yet they simultaneously see society and its classes in more dismal terms and express their resentment and frustration towards the "lagging" classes.

RN11 | Session 10b Collective Emotions and Identity IV

United in outrage: from a 'moral shock' to affective solidarity during Polish Women's 'Black Protest' of October 2016

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Emotional underpinnings of collective action are widely acknowledged in the field of sociology of emotions. One of the most persuasive models of the role exercised by emotions in the collective mobilisation was presented by James Jasper in his theory of 'moral shocks,' that is highly affectively loaded situations or events which become an emotional stimulus, inclining individuals towards political action.

In my presentation I employ the Jasper's model to analyse the course of events during Polish Women's 'Black Protest' (3 October 2016): a massive nationwide wave of demonstrations against a new draft of abortion bill, more restrictive than the regulations already in force. Based on empirical analysis of narratives of the participants I reconstruct the trajectory of the 'Black Protest,' identifying the 'moral shock,' which inducted the events, emotions it activated, the rise of a collective identity which emerged during the 'Protest,' and its decline afterwards.

I claim that although Jasper's model properly indicates the key importance of strong emotional impulses as triggers of individuals' engagement in collective action, it does not expose the interactional mechanisms through which given collective identities emerge, and are maintained. In the analysis that follows I highlight the role of emotional display, and emotional communication among the participants as a factor which enables a mutual identification as members of a 'we-group,' and emergence of a collective solidarity based on a shared affect. I demonstrate that such affective solidarity persists only as long as members of the group succeed in communicating and sharing emotions.

Beyond Cognitive Praxis: Decoding the affective aspect of protest participation

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During the last few years, waves of protest and/or social movements emerged all around the globe, such as the Spanish 'Indignados', the Occupy movements, and the Greek 'Aganaktismenoi'. These mobilisations have been accused of having a strong emotional character, being apolitical and dispersed while lacking a specific political agenda. A number of scholars, despite the impact of the 'affective turn' on social movement theory, mostly following rationalist approaches, argue that these protest events/movements are unable to influence parliamentary politics and achieve solid social change. Following their analysis, emotions are perceived as 'means' to mobilise people, in any other case emotions are considered as dangerous for deliberative democracy. However, these mobilisations were very passionate, emotional and popular, lasted for an extended period of time and attracted numerous participants on everyday basis. Hence, on the one hand, the above mobilisations challenge the

perception of emotions as merely instrumental, and on the other hand, challenge the distinction between emotions/affect and reason.

This paper attempts to briefly present a critical reflection on the theoretical implications of the above two issues with concern contemporary social movement theory. The paper will argue that research of social action needs to go beyond the Cartesian division between emotion and reason, and also reconsider the perception of emotions as negative. Finally, the paper will provide evidence on the transformative and mobilising power of affect and emotions which derived from an ongoing empirical qualitative research on the case of the Greek Aganaktismenoi.

Guilt and Redemption During War and Divisions- The Case of the Vegan Movement

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With over 13% of the population of Israel becoming vegan in the past five years, the campaign for veganism can be seen as one of the more successful campaigns in recent history. This transformation is especially puzzling due to the stagnation of political activism in Israel. This paper asks what enabled this massive transformation and identifies a few sociological and rhetorical elements: The immense protests against the establishment and corporate power of 2011 and the despair that followed their failure; The growing unrest in neighboring ME countries; The influence of popular new age practices such as yoga that promote a healthy life style and nonviolence; And, the successful exploitation of emotions, mainly guilt coupled with a heavy focus on the remedy offered for alleviating said guilt in the form of veganism.

Speakers and activists successfully framed animal suffering as “holocaust,” and “slavery” – terms reserved until recently for humans only. By doing so, they were able to transform conventional hierarchy in which man is superior to animal. Moreover, they were able to tag the same massive corporate power known as responsible for the erosion of the global middle class as responsible also for said “holocaust.” Consequently, the campaign evoked familiar feelings of anger and guilt but channeled them into action. People who were eager to act but frustrated with the local and global politics were able to single out clear evils and a just answer in the form of veganism.

Behind the visible: ‘normalization’ in the Republic of Cyprus

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This paper will focus on the interaction between visuals and language in public space. It will apply the concept of normalization in conjunction with the role recurrent images and written texts hold in collective

memory and identity. It will use as case study the Republic of Cyprus and will focus on the visibility of collective memory – such as newspaper clips, memorials, signs, photographs, mottoes – in everyday life.

Visibility is a social construct inextricably linked to a certain cultural context. Foster described the term as the process of “how we see; how we are able, allowed, or made to see; and how we see this seeing or the unseen therein” (in Mirzoeff 2006, 55). Foucault, in *The Order of Things* points that we are “governed and paralysed by language” (1994, 297). Neuroscientists and psychologists underline the interrelations among memory, identity and images. They argue that our memory is “essentially reconstructive” (Damasio, 1994, 100) and susceptible to emotion (Dillon et al. 2007); that visual stimuli are more efficient than linguistic in creating reactions (Zajonc 1980); and are pivotal in memory-making process because they render experience tangible.

In the Republic of Cyprus ‘normalization’ is the result of the disciplinary power visibility holds. The paper will maintain that the manifestations of that visibility exploit collective memory and emotions; build identity awareness; support political rhetoric; cement official stances about us and justify the cultural barriers with the other; align perceptions and reassure participatory behaviors among the Greek Cypriots.

RN11 & RN13 | Session 10a JOINT SESSION: Emotions in Families and Intimate Life I: Intimacy and Care

Three emotional stories of daily family life: children, mothers and fathers

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Contemporary everyday family life is a joint venture with contradictions, complexities and ambiguities linked to parents’ and children’s everyday lives. Each family member daily experiences various emotions that are both cultural artefacts and highly subjective.

Emotions in family and daily life are important because they tend to spread to other members of the family and influence the collective family atmosphere. Because everyday life is filled with emotions in constant flux from positive to negative and vice versa, the emotional work family members perform in recognizing others’ needs and taking responsibility for them is crucial for a smooth-running family life. How do different members of a family experience and narrate their daily life – and especially the emotions in it? This study focuses on the perceptions of children, mothers and fathers, while also revealing insights into cultural beliefs and prejudices.

Interviews were conducted with six nuclear and three divorced families, and each participant (n=18) was interviewed twice. The second interview was a photo-narrative interview, for which each participant took photographs pertaining to their daily life (n=352).

Content and narrative analysis were used as methodological approaches. We constructed three types of emotional narratives of the informants' daily lives. Each type consisted of a gamut of emotions from joy and happiness to sadness and anger. Polarized descriptions of daily family life, in which you could be alone or with other people, or exhaust or empower yourself, were commonly given.

„I never pictured that in this way!“ Birth experiences in the family – by fathers and siblings

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The experience of giving birth to a child is one of the most emotional events in life for most families. But there are only few studies about the special feelings of fathers during birth and not any knowledge about siblings' attendance during or near the delivery.

The aim of the qualitative case study was to create a hypothesis about the participants' expectations and the forming of this mutual event. The question was to generate data about fulfilling this and which barriers and obstacles were perceived. The probands were interviewed within a narrative approach. They associate freely after a comprehensive narrative impulse about their ideas and emotions about the background and the processing. Based on Grounded Theory there could be found some contrasting types and items. Normal births as well as caesarean sections were included. The variability could be broadened because of looking at families with more than one child as well as couples with first-births.

Especially the circumstances of a need-orientated birth should be applied for fathers and the involved siblings too. In summary the bonding and further attachment to the newborn depends on it and will be encouraged when there is an open-minded family climate and when the esteem for one another is high. A remarkable result is that the experience of birth is not only an emotionally strong event but also a well-remembered experience. That leads to an intensive self-reflection about the family relations and gives the opportunity of integrating infants into their family very fast.

Home Full Of Feelings: The Emotional Map Of Home

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The aim of my presentation is to show how social individuals organise their experience of home referred to as an 'emotional warehouse' (C.Gurney), a place where feelings or sentiments are retained and managed in relation to social rules. The presentation is based on the results of qualitative research project.

The emotional map of home might be characterised by several features. It is temporary and constantly re-created. It does not utterly coincide with the 'real' map understood as an accommodation plan. It determines

day-to-day routine and 'practices of inhabitation' (M.Jewdokimow). Although this map is under persistent changes, the borders and places overlap with each other, it does not mean that the existence of it is equivocal.

There are several areas consist of the idea of home as an emotional place. There are places of socialisation and de-socialisation. Here the concepts of 'being together' and 'being apart' are realised, here social bonds are created and devastated as well. There are also places of divestment where the 'divestment rituals' (G.McCraken) are conducted and cursed places equated to prison or hell. Third kinds are empty, meaningless places where nothing emotionally relevant happens, but where day-to-day routine maintaining is maintained.

All of these places create an emotional map of home. Home which is not only a space where people sleep, eat, and lead their lives. Emotional map of home consists of many parts, many 'real' places, rooms and even many other houses known from the past. Feelings could be seen not only as an empirical indicators of biological arousal but as factors that influence the manners of usage home space which is related to broaden cultural changes of social order.

RN11 & RN13 | Session 11a JOINT SESSION: Emotions in Families and Intimate Life II: Separation and Crisis

High conflict divorces: typology and determinants

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In the 1980's, divorce mediation was introduced as an alternative for courts in order to come to an agreement after divorce. Many years of practice clearly showed that mediation could benefit from ex-partners' capacity to contain emotional distress and focus on children's needs, from some history of parental cooperation and from acknowledgement for the value of the other parent to the child. On the other hand, the usefulness of mediation has been doubted in case of high conflict. More recently, impasse-directed mediation has been suggested as being more appropriate in disentangling the divorce-transition impasse in order to avoid high conflict divorces characterized by individual or family dysfunction. However, clear indicators that distinguish these high conflict divorces or so called "failed" divorces from others haven't been revealed yet. First, this study aims to shed light on emotional (previous conflict and relationship quality) and structural factors (current level of contact) of divorce and introduces a typology of divorces from the ex-partners' perspective using latent class analysis. Preliminary results using the Divorce in Flanders data (2010) show that six types of divorces can be distinguished from which four are characterized by conflict. Second, determinants of high conflict divorces will be revealed using multinomial logistic regression. Preliminary results suggest that having more or younger children

increases the likelihood to experience a high conflict divorce, that support of family members can worsen the conflict and that the emotional structure of the relationship is crucial to predict conflict levels of divorce.

Regretting motherhood? Motherhood and life satisfaction since the 1980s

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In 2015 Orna Donath published the results of her qualitative study "Regretting motherhood". She claimed that nowadays mothers reported ambivalent feelings – loving their children, but also regretting to be a mother. The study received extensive media coverage, provoking the impression that – first – motherhood considerably lowers life satisfaction, and – second – that this a new phenomenon.

However, the question why mothers' feelings of regret should unfold today more than in earlier decades remains unclear. One might even assume the opposite. On the one hand, non-mothers are increasingly accepted. On the other hand, motherhood comes along with more opportunities and life choices than in the 20th century. For example, nowadays mothers are more likely to proceed their professional careers while fathers and professionals provide care for the children. Against the background of greater life choices, there may be less ambivalences and feelings of regret among mothers. In this line of thought, today mothers should report even higher life satisfaction than mother in the 1980s and 1990s.

In this paper we analyse the relationship between motherhood and life satisfaction since the 1980s in Germany. How does the transition to motherhood affect life satisfaction? Does this relation change over time periods? How can we explain possible changes in the impact of motherhood on life satisfaction? We use data from the German Socioeconomic Panel (1984 to 2014) and fixed-effects longitudinal models to capture the time-contingent effects of motherhood.

Un-Coupling and Emotions. Dynamics of Parting

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Trends in reference to couples and separation are well known. But what do we know beyond the numbers? What exactly happens with one another during and after a separation? It is this gap and the intention not to take separations for granted that has induced several authors to publish studies with focus on the process of separations (e.g. Vaughan 1986; Fine/Harvey 2007). This process-oriented perspective also informs our qualitative interview study "Couples after Separation" (2016-2018) conducted in cooperation with Cornelia Koppetsch. Still quite often the analysis starts with the end of the relationship,

whereas we wonder if there is a connection between the dynamics of the parting and the dynamics of the relationship. Furthermore, the few studies in this context focus only on one ex-partner. Challenging this one-sided view, our research design combines the perspectives of both ex-partners. Based on our material we would like to discuss the following questions: When does separation start and when does it end? Are couples ever un-coupled? And if yes, among which circumstances? Are there different norms of partnership, solidarity, trust, and loyalty negotiated in terms of the separation? How are they linked to emotions? How does one another feel? And what do these emotions tell us about the process and dynamics of parting? Are there social differences?

Additionally there are also some methodological issues to discuss: For instance how to deal with different versions of the same events? What are the respective speaker roles and how do they influence the storytelling?

It is our intention to bring together the two fields of research - emotions and intimate life - which, so far, have been seldomly linked.

RN11 & RN13 | Session 11b JOINT SESSION: Emotions in Families and Intimate Life III: Friendship and Romantic Relations

The female complaint as an expression of affective inequality in couple relationships

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Couple relationships are often regarded as the most important relationships in adults' lives. Romantic relationships are charged with strong hopes and expectations regarding happiness, emotional closeness and equality. Yet, couple relationships can also be a great source of disappointment if these hopes and expectations are left unfulfilled. In romantic heterosexual relationships, the changes in gendered ways of being in relationships have been slow. Domestic work, care and emotional work are often unequally divided, and left as the women's main responsibility. This asymmetry leaves especially women dissatisfied in their relationships.

In our presentation we focus on the discontent emerging in heterosexual relationships, expressed through 'the female complaint'. Researcher Lauren Berlant employs this concept to illustrate how women use mutual complaining to deal with the unfulfilled cultural promises of closeness and reciprocity in heterosexual relationships. When the expectations of an equal heterosexual relationship are not fulfilled, e.g. when men do not do 'their share' of domestic work, the disappointments are channelled into the female complaint. Female complaint is the flip side of the romantic, sentimental culture, and in the end, doesn't question the existing gender hierarchies but rather maintains them.

Our research draws on two sets of data: longitudinal interviews with bisexual women and their (ex-)partners and two focus group interviews with mothers of young children. Our analysis shows that utilizing the concept of female complaint, it is possible to make visible women's discontent and the ambivalent attachment to unequal heterosexual relationships and also search ways out of these structural inequalities in relationships.

Friendship, personal communities and emotional capital

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In what ways are friendships structured by emotions and affects? And how do they contribute to shape the emotional capital of individuals? In this presentation I try to answer these questions, exploring the place of friendships in contemporary configurations of family and intimate life. I draw on qualitative data from 30 in-depth interviews conducted in Portugal, to 30 women and men, aged 21-65, from various socio-economic backgrounds, and living in urban contexts. In these interviews, participants were asked to reconstruct their personal community, understood as the active and meaningful personal ties they consider to be central in their lives, and to explore, in-depth, the histories, meanings and relational practices amongst its members. Crossing contributions from different theoretical traditions (sociology of friendship, relational sociology, theory of practice and affect theory), I argue that friendship practices are crucial to structure affective practices (Wetherell 2012). Not only are they unequally distributed according to different sets of capital and resources, but also substantially contribute in building essential emotional capital for individuals to navigate the emotional complexity of contemporary social environments. Moreover, I argue that friendship relations may intrinsically enhance (or limit) these resources and consequently mitigate (or exacerbate) such inequalities. In this sense, friendship relations may be construed as affective communities (Walkerdine, 2009), contributing to accumulation of a capital of resistance that enables the affirmation and emancipation of subjectivity in contexts of imbalanced power relations.

The Intimate Trial: Couple Interactions during Premarital Abortion in North China

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Previous researches show ambiguous impacts of abortion on an intimate relationship and often overlook the dynamics of the actual interactions between a couple. Based on ethnographic observations and 62 in-depth interviews with women who have experienced premarital abortion in Shandong, China, this study seeks to synthesize the analytical

framework of abortion and intimacy and explicate the complexity of couple interactions during the course of pregnancy termination. The paper demonstrates how women expect, perceive, interpret and respond to their male partners' actions, analyzing how these interactions may, in turn, reshape the relationships. Conceptualizing abortion as the "intimate trial" of a romantic relationship, it depicts five major events that generate multiple meanings and interactions during an abortion: the immediate reaction to pregnancy, decision-making, medical assistance, care-taking and financial contribution. Based upon the interviewed women's narrations and the author's first-hand observation, the findings reflect the autonomy aborting women exercise through making reproductive and relational decisions; they also reify the collaborative role of men play in pregnancy termination as they show men's constant physical, emotional and financial involvements at different stages. The paper not only illustrates the interplay between abortion and intimacy by revealing how prevailing gender ideologies and courtship norms permeate couple interactions during an abortion, but also mirrors the changes in youth's sexual, dating and marital culture, as well as the reconfiguration of gender relationships under vast socio-economic restructuring in contemporary China.

RN12 - Environment and Society

RN12 | Session 01a Social Theory and the Environment

Essentialism, Marx and Metabolic Rift: A Precarious Foundation for Environmental Sociology

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Meeting the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals will require scholars, policy makers, activists and citizens to address multiple social, political, economic and environmental challenges. To succeed, these efforts must be informed by post-exemptionalist theories capable of conceptualizing the interactions between social structures, human agency and biophysical environments. Ironically, it is the idea of development itself--specifically its essentialist underpinnings--that is the primary impediment to constructing such theories. Current attempts to ground environmental sociology in Marx's analysis of capitalist metabolic rifts demonstrate that sociologists have failed to learn this lesson. I explore this claim and propose a more nuanced assessment of Marx's potential contribution to post-exemptionalist theorizing by employing recent revisions to the standard account of the Darwinian revolution as a metatheoretical lens to illuminate the strengths and limitations of Marx's incipient environmental sociology. These comparisons support Catton and Dunlap's contention that Marxian theory is unecological. However, they also establish the metatheoretical basis for and precise limitations of recent claims to the contrary. Marx succeeded in partially integrating the environment into social theory by relying, not on property essentialism, emphasized in the standard account, but on functional-developmental essentialism. Marx used the latter in his definitions of human nature and modes of production to emphasize the centrality of environmental relationships and the universal necessity of adaptation. However, functional-developmental essentialism's commitment to frame-invariant--i.e., context-independent--dynamic laws is incompatible with contemporary ecological thinking. These deficiencies preclude Marxian theory from serving as a foundation for a comprehensive environmental sociology.

Investigating metabolic flows of cities: a sociological perspective

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The relevance of cities in defining the processes that could drive contemporary society towards a sustainable future has been gaining attention for the last decades in the scientific as well as in the political field. While representing a remarkable part of the problem cities may in fact play a crucial role in designing possible solutions, thus configuring themselves as sustainable multipliers.

Urban metabolism is the most effective conceptual framework adopted in ecological studies to define, investigate and measure the environmental impact of the urban systems. The framework has been so far operationalized by the adaptation of diverse methodologies borrowed from different scientific traditions: biological and ecological studies (Emergy, Material Flow Analysis), economics (Input-Output Analysis), engineering (System Dynamics). The strength of the metabolic metaphor stands in the opportunity provided for the definition of the boundaries of urban systems and for the qualification and quantification of the flows of material and energy that they produce. The weakness is the dramatic underestimation of the social component connected to the origin and shaping of these flows, which is precisely the component that distinguishes cities (as social systems) from other systems.

By recalling some of the stimuli offered by the sociology of flows as proposed by John Urry and revised by Mol and Spaargaren, the paper provides a theoretical integration of the current metabolic approach, in order to take into account the social origin and (de)regulation of urban flows. The goal is to offer a contribution to the disclosure of the black-box of the social and economic processes that stand behind the metabolic performance of contemporary (and future) urban systems.

Tensions in hives: bees between diversity and standardization

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Beekeeping has rarely been studied by social scientists despite the strategic issues this activity represents on the environment. French beekeeping refers to any diversified situation in terms of bee breeds, beekeeping practices and knowledge or on the status of beekeepers. Three quarters of the honey is produced by a minority of beekeepers identified as "professionals", while the majority of beekeepers are called "amateurs". We will aim to describe the tensions between the inherent diversity characterizing

beekeeping and the rationalization of this sector through a “National Sustainable Development Plan” implemented in 2013. We’ll address this issue focusing on hives renewal practices. Since the 1990s, rising bee mortality has led beekeepers to renew their hives far more frequently and to diversify their renewal practices: collecting swarms, buying queens, using insemination, etc. This raises questions about bee breeds, genetic diversity and the cognitive and discursive resources. Our research is based on interviews conducted in specific places of France. We question if the diversity of hives renewal practices can refer to the distinction usually made between “professional” and “amateurs”. Our hypothesis is that the reality goes beyond this binary opposition and refers to different relationships with nature and conceptions of beekeeping. Finally, we enquire if such a diversity of practices can take place with the ongoing restructuring of the sector which tends to encourage standardization.

GARCH model to estimate the impact of sociodemographic characteristics and CAP on agricultural greenhouses emissions

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Purpose: This research proposes to analyse the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) focused on agricultural emissions in Spain regarding sociodemographic characteristics (age & sex). Spanish CAP covers emissions regulation based on the application of environmental friendly ethics according to the EU-ETS and multifunctional aspects in agriculture (land use such as soil and energy management).

Methodology: The analysis of the Spanish legal rules and policy identified empirical environmental attitudes which are provided by the EUROSTAT and MINETUR database between 1990 and 2013. The developed empiric-analytical GARCH model measures the impact between the environmental attitudes (e.g. soil and energy management indicators per capita based on CAP) as independent variables and emissions and population (e.g. total population, age interval, sex) as dependent variables.

Results: The research findings demonstrate high significance between emissions per age interval, sex and, total population (dependent variables) and pesticides, fertilizers, non-renewable energy consumption, and the use of new machinery per capita (independent variables). The variable “use of new machinery per capita” does not influence directly

the reduction of emissions.

Conclusions: The model tests environmental behaviour by consideration of agricultural populations and sex. The model provides a good estimation for discussion about future policy trends (i.e. 2020 and 2030 strategies for EU), EU’s long-term objectives for Rural Development Policy related to CAP principles (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides land use and energy consumption in crops), and, active ageing (retired agricultural elder population extending their work life). Finally, we find a gender gap to review in relationship of environmental attitudes in future proposals.

Untangling indignant radical imaginaries: commons, ecologism and autonomy

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This paper analyses the social natures engendered by the Indignados movement. Taking the case study of Barcelona, it follows the movement’s evolution after the square occupation and untangles three interlinked radical imaginaries prefigured and implemented by the movement in three different territorial projects. Countering growing enclosure and commodification of urban space, and displaying an integration of production, reproduction, consumption and governance, these projects are animated by the commons imaginary. By integrating these different functions, these projects also reclaim control over the conditions of reproduction, and attempt to self-determine their needs by disentangling life from commodity flows, hence expressing the autonomy imaginary. Autonomy nevertheless does not mean avoiding engagement with the state, as these projects connect the struggle over the common with the one over the public, redefining the public as “public from the common”, based on the interrelation between public, cooperative and communitarian spheres. Autonomy has also a territorial groundedness and relocalization dimension, which connects to the third radical imaginary, ecologism. Restoring economic self-reliance and re-embedding the economy within local communities and environments, being informed and motivated by ecological disfunction and waste, and promoting a different type of urbanism, they express an ecological conception of territory. Creating meaningful, collective work and self-employment, getting involved in collaborative and convivial consumption, and transforming everyday life through the “principle of responsibility”, these projects link self-determination of needs with sufficiency principles. While the indignados movement is not strictly an environmental movement, this paper hence argues that (and scrutinizes why) the ecologism/sufficiency imaginary, connected to political consumerism, is at the core of the Indignados’ transformational vision and practices.

Unmaking Europe? Euroscepticism and environmental policies

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Euroscepticism is on the rise in most countries in Europe, according to the latest Eurobarometer surveys, and this anti-European sentiment is challenging environmental policies of the EU.

First, Euroscepticism is closely linked to the temptation of withdrawal and nationalism, which are part of a system of traditional values (Schwartz 1994). On the contrary, the pro-European sentiment was linked to openness to other cultures and could broaden personal identity to vast territories and universal values. It was the basis of post-modern civic culture (Almond et Verba 1989), which required a high level of cognitive mobilization (Inglehart 1970).

Second, environmentalism is also linked to a high level of education, and open-mindedness on distant worlds. Indeed, it involves “thinking globally”, and, since pollution knows no borders, it implies also accepting environmental policy decisions taken at the highest territorial levels, specifically European level.

Thus, our first objective will be to test the following hypothesis: Would Europeans opposed to EU integration not also be the ones most reluctant to EU environmental policies, or even to environmental policies in general? In other words, would euroscepticism go hand in hand with the rejection of environmental policies?

Furthermore, it is common knowledge that it is precisely because the European opinion was very favorable, that the DG of Environment (DGXI) has implemented more easily environmental policies, sometimes despite the reluctance of the European Council. Our second objective will examine the consequences of the Euroscepticism expansion: is it really endangering European environmental policies? For this work, we will rely on the recent Eurobarometers, from 2014 to 2016.

Future never happens- are the Luhmanian concepts of futurization and defuturization useful for discursive approach to energy policy analysis?

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The aim of the paper is to propose an operationalization of concepts of futurization and defuturization as the mechanisms of coping with the future proposed by Niklas Luhmann in 1976. We are going to discuss their usefulness to discursive analysis of energy policy.

Investments (or lack of) in the energy sector are usually very expensive, have long-term effects and although often they are not irreversible, process of withdrawing from them is complicated and stretched for years. Planning and modelling of future scenarios seems indispensable element of energy policies and coping with uncertainty and unpredictable it seems

their primary challenge. Discursive constructions of the visions of the future are treated in proposed analyses as a part of modernisation discourse (and particularly transition discourse). It is assumed they contain hidden agenda underlying the actions taken in the energy sector (both oriented on creating the change or secure the current order).

Mechanisms of futurization and defuturization described by Luhmann are recommendations theoretical reflection on how society copes with the future in anticipation. They refer to how the future is “opened” by allowing the possibility of different scenarios (futurization) or “closed”- by reducing them to one of the most likely or desired scenario (defuturization). Defining the future can serve the interests of legitimacy or revolution, protecting the status quo or change the reality. It is associated with diagnosis capabilities (including resources such as knowledge, technological development) and based on the value systems.

The (not) making of secondary resource regions

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For some years resources policies in European countries have seen a renaissance. Such policies aim to supply European economies with raw materials, notably metals and scarce earth metals. In this context the exploitation of secondary deposits such as mining heaps and tailings in European regions is considered. Such an approach might be seen as a chance to create new “resource regions” that could provide a new subjectivity.

This contribution will follow the question of how “resource regions” are made? The question will be answered based on the analysis of two German regions. Both regions have similar characteristics – tradition in mining, structural problems of local economy; also, both have to deal with demographic changes. Nevertheless, regional actors have taken up the idea of being a resource region very differently. In the one case locally based scientists agitate for exploiting raw materials from mining heaps. In the other, regional actors don't see the potential of resource exploitation although research projects have proved the existence of raw materials.

Within this presentation mechanisms will be discussed that bring together and integrate material elements (e.g. heaps and tailings), regional structures, as well as regional and national imaginaries on future development in ways that create regional resource potentials (or not). The analysis mainly draws on concepts of regional imaginaries and frames.

Our analysis shows that central factors in this process are the emergence of regional frames that contradict dominant frames of (national) resource policy and the way how scientific research is linked to the region.

RN12 | Session 01c Renewable Energy Systems**Information Flows in the Field(s) of Japanese Energy and Environmental Politics**

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Compared to the more conventional model of Japanese politics, focusing mainly on the interplay between the dominant political parties, the bureaucracy, and the big business, academic attention directed at Japan in recent years has drastically reshaped itself. The Triple Disaster of 2011, so called 3/11 (earthquake, tsunami and the resultant radiation leak from Fukushima nuclear plant), and especially the anti-nuclear protests following it, have helped shift the focus towards more varied perspectives of Japanese society and politics, involving multiple-level actors.

This is analogous to changes more generally occurring in the field of political communication studies: representations of one-way communication have given way to multi-actor models. Global information flows, international epistemic communities as well as the participation of transnational actors have radically changed how citizens interact with—and past—their own governments. Political messages are increasingly being produced by citizens and citizen organizations.

As a host of the 1997 Kyoto COP3 conference, Japan is under treaty obligations to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions level and to take other steps related to curbing climate change. Before 3/11, Japan was envisioning the possibility of global leadership on this issue of worldwide importance and high political profile. At the same time, Japan is constantly under international pressure to engage new types of civil society organizations in political decision-making, and Japan's NGOs also have a central role in creating and publicizing *gaiatsu* (pressure from the outside). As Japan now, 6 years after the Triple Disaster, is on the verge of returning back to significant use of nuclear power, energy and environmental politics are likely to remain two central and increasingly intertwined arenas for shifting patterns of political communication.

Energy Access and Decentralised Renewable Energy Technologies in the Global South: a Matter of Energy Justice?

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Energy access was considered not so long ago by international aid agencies and governments only as a matter of extension of the model of centralised generation of electricity to developing countries. The grid was supposed to reach even the poorest in the most remote rural areas. The goal of electricity for all via the grid has proven to be, not only unrealistic, but actually a hindrance to energy access for the poor, the model of centralised electricity generation benefitting

in priority the urban middle-class. Actually, the electrification of industrial countries started with decentralised generation implemented by small local electric companies. And there is a great diversity of “clean” energy technologies to provide adapted energy services - notably thermal ones. The focus on electrification via the grid reflects a now-dated ideology.

Energy justice is a new concept which can relate to the opposition to existing relations of power which could be (or not) modified by the current “energy revolution”. But renewable energy technologies do not necessarily remove relations of dependence of marginalised communities, actually they can just displace them or substitute them with other relations of dependence; and indeed, remote communities even if given access to renewable energy technologies can be further marginalised, unless specific actions are taken to empower them. Nevertheless, recent advancements in renewable energy technologies combined with new ways of thinking energy access are currently completely changing the energy landscape in developing countries; under a number of conditions which this paper examines, the current “energy transition” could provide opportunities for local communities to have a greater role in defining a more equitable access path to energy and contribute to transform their future.

Energy cooperatives as intermediaries in the energy transition: the case of Italy in a comparative perspective

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My contribution intends to focus on the role of socio-technical intermediation in the energy transition. The emerging literature on this issue stresses how intermediaries perform operations of 'translation' among actors and technology in order to coordinate and articulate better interaction (Bird and Barnes, 2014; Moss et al. 2010). They redefine the social organization of technological systems and help stabilize the innovation processes (Beveridge and Guy, 2009). Among energy system intermediaries civil society organizations play a crucial role. Civil society intermediaries typically take the form of cooperatives.

Hence in the presentation, first of all I will highlight the different forms of energy cooperatives working in the Italian context as mediators between energy consumers, producers and technology and favoring in many ways their re-assembly into one single collective entity. Sometimes, the need for re-intermediation comes from the attempt of civil society to limit the action of commercial third party actors considered outsiders to the values of sustainability, mutuality and self-management carried out by the third sector. Secondly, drawing on both empirical research on Italy energy cooperatives and literature review of European cases I will explore the institutional factors (formal and informal) explaining the main differences in the level and forms of this

intermediation in Southern European countries vs. North of Europe.

What's wrong with energy efficiency?

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One proven and effective method of curbing carbon emissions is to reduce energy consumption by increasing the efficiency of things like cars, domestic appliances, heating and cooling technologies, and equipment used in industry and in construction. Flying in the face of what looks like obvious common sense, this article reviews arguments against the pursuit of energy efficiency. These draw attention to a variety of generic limitations and problems, all of which deserve more explicit recognition and discussion. Linking these critiques together I suggest that the very idea of efficiency rests on a deeply problematic, ultimately a-social interpretation of energy and that rather than being part of the solution the risk is that this conceptualisation thwarts more concerted attempts to understand the dynamics of demand or to imagine and move towards a lower carbon society. In making this case, I suggest that making space for a more fundamental engagement with demand depends on setting the efficiency agenda aside, and that this is an essential move if sociology is to have more than a marginal role in informing and invigorating energy policy.

RN12 | Session 02a Resilience and Vulnerability

Examining Greece's capacity for Environmental Sustainability (ES) under Syriza

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Syriza came to power after the snapped elections of January 2015 by forming a government in coalition with the right-wing populist, Independent Greeks (ANEL). Any fears expressed in relation to a possible downgrading of some liberal (e.g. same-sex unions, citizenship to second generation immigrants) and environmental sustainability (ES) proclamations that Syriza had made in its electoral manifesto (Thessaloniki programme) that ANEL and the old-left current may thwart them were put aside and the ES front appeared secured, after all the environmental portfolio was given to a prominent environmentalist. Since then, Syriza led the country to a referendum and a national election that was essentially asking for approval of a new austerity programme. After setting that background, this paper proceeds by subscribing to the rationale that in times of financial instability and uncertainty, the environmental concern is likely to be downgraded among the issue priorities of both the government and general citizenry. By extension, that concern appears to enter into an interdependent relationship to many environmental policy and governance parameters. As such, this paper uses

environmental concern as a centrifugal separator and embarks upon an investigation of capacity for ES in Greece. The indicators will be compared to findings from the austerity period before the advents of Syriza. That comparison is complemented with findings by interviews with environmental activists. The concluding remarks reinforce the perception that any negativities identified in the Greek capacity for ES can be mostly attributed to perennial internal limitations rather than systemic, external imbued commands.

Modes of adaptation to flood and pollution, and resilience abilities in Southwestern European societies

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Few studies compare flooding and pollution risks. At the most, we find mention of differences in the literature (Slovic 1987, W. Freudenberg 1997). Freudenberg pointed out that the chronology and spatiality of the phenomena at stake vary greatly. While manifestations of floods are clearly identifiable, the damage caused by toxic substances is more difficult to grasp. This is why the former tend to reinforce social ties (solidarity), whereas the latter have corrosive effects on the social fabric (conflicts can break out and social relations be undermined). This paper aims at comparing data from ethnographic surveys carried out in rural areas of Southwestern France subject to either flooding (Lattes and Béziers or the Aude region) or pollution (Salindres and Viviez). We will examine individual and collective strategies used to deal with risks. How do local residents prioritize the problems they face? How do they adapt and with what costs? Particular attention will be given to personal practices developed to cope with risks (e.g. changes in practices). We will compare them with official strategies, often based on technical solutions. We will also examine how choices are made, according to different socioeconomic criteria. We will illustrate how the adaptations chosen fuel the corrosive or bonding nature of risks. We will then elaborate on resilience in Southwestern European societies which are exposed to risks –or even overexposed to many of them because of the excesses of capitalism-. Doing so we hope, to learn about new possibilities for “living on a damaged planet” (Tsing 2014).

Renewable Energy & Global Political Dynamics: The Hurdles and Limitations towards Reaching A Low Carbon Intensified Turkish Economy

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Like many countries in the world, Turkey is mostly

dependent on fossil fuels. Turkey imports most of the sources it uses to produce electricity. This situation of Turkey creates a burden for both the economy and the environment. Turkey is very rich in potential renewable energy sources. However, only a little amount of the renewable energy potential is in use. In order to have energy security and diversity, Turkey has to use the available alternatives to fossil fuels. The best alternative seems to be the renewable energy sources. Turkey is potentially one of the richest countries in renewable energy. Government sets some goals to increase the use of the renewable energy sources but is it enough? Although Turkey has so much more potential than most of the European Union countries, why is it so behind those countries in terms of renewable energy? I will talk about the incentives and subsidies used in countries which are far ahead in the use of renewable energy sources. I will compare them with the ones in Turkey. I will investigate the global political dynamics, hurdles and limitations towards a greener Turkish economy. I will talk about the recent developments of government about nuclear energy and compare the nuclear energy with renewable energy sources. My argument in this paper is that in order to have a low carbon economy, Turkey has to develop policies encouraging the use of renewable energy sources.

RN12 | Session 02b Natural Disasters and the Role of Technologies

The meaning and shaping of unanticipated consequences in environmental disasters. Conceptual usage and political implications

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Unanticipated consequences has been touched upon by many sociological contributors, not least by Robert Merton. This paper discusses unanticipated consequences within the context of risk society, a society with high degree of risk consciousness among its members and institutions. Starting by a general discussion of the character of unanticipated consequences – its relation to unintended consequences, indirect consequences, side effects and secondary effects – this paper stresses the importance to investigate why certain consequences of social action are defined as unanticipated. The reason for this is that even if our actions frequently spin away from their intended and projected paths of development, yet the new paths are often possible to anticipate as low probability risks. Based on this understanding of unanticipated consequences, this paper analyses a particular case; the largest forest fire in modern Swedish history. Based on two interview studies and a postal survey, it explores how the affected evaluate the causes and consequences of the wildfire. A complex picture is found where the wildfire is seen as a human-caused disasters with far-reaching unintended consequences, but followed by very little blame-making or strong criticism towards the

organisations that are seen as having caused this wildfire. By using framing theory and sociology of risk, this paper explains this seemingly contradictory result. Particularly it shows how the framing of context, causes and consequences of disaster heavily affected how it became to be seen as not totally unanticipated, but nevertheless with little distribution of blame and accountability.

Detention basins versus floodable lands: models of water security face social contingencies

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Water security is a big problem in Europe. Floods are the most damaging events. European Union and National Governments pay great attention to prevention and reaction to floods. There is a EU Directive on the assessment and management of flood risks. Most countries have adopted the principles proclaimed in the directive: people participation, integrated management, risk planning. Special catchment authorities have been created or reinforced for embodying those principles.

Despite a so rational and systemic frame the praxis is rhapsodic. According to the punctuated equilibrium theory radical changes occur suddenly and for a short period. It depends on the convergence of a variety of causes, that open windows of opportunity. Such an event causes changes on power and interests equilibrium, too.

The evolution of some Italian water detention basin projects will be studied according to punctuated equilibrium theory. The specific hypothesis is however less optimistic on change extension. The implementation of these great public works is due to a variety of contingent factors, but balances of powers, not last expertise (civil engineering), is not so deformable. In any case, detention basin is described as an ideal solution, a constructed image useful for covering its huge cost. The attempts to realise this infrastructure create two opposition trends: one from landowners, who claims for compensations, the other from those proposing micro-solutions: a thick network of small channels and ponds to be realised mainly in the countryside. Legal arrangements, like flowage easements, are useful for translating models into practices.

Pro-environmental behaviours and activism in a comparative European perspective

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Environmental activism and other ways of pro-environmental behaviours have become a valuable part of our contemporary societies. Although there is a growing literature on this issue (Freymeyer, Johnson, 2010; Balzekiene, Telesiene, 2011; Hadler, Haller, 2011; 2013; Franzen, Vogl, 2013; Reyes, 2013; 2014),

a number of questions about the environmental behaviour and activism in a comparative perspective are still understudied. This article investigates environmental activism focusing on a socio-demographical profile of environmental group members across the European countries and patterns of environmentally oriented public behaviours (e.g. civic activities such as signing a petition about an environmental issue, giving money to an environmental group, or taking part in a protest or demonstration about an environmental issue, being a member of environmental NGO) as well as environmentally oriented private behaviours (e.g. sorting glass or tins or plastic or newspapers and so on for recycling, cutting back on driving a car, reducing the energy or fuel you use at home, choosing to save or re-use water and avoiding of buying certain products for environmental reasons). The study also employs comparison of data on the attitudes towards the best ways of getting business and industry and people and their families to protect the environment: should we punish, reward or educate ?

RN12 | Session 02c Sustainability, Mobility and Environmental Conflicts

Urban Inno Pilot Karlsruhe: Participatory electricBike Infrastructure Planning

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The URBAN INNO project (Interreg 2016-2019, coordinated by the City of Rijeka and Cyberforum Karlsruhe) addresses the challenge of a better linkage of actors within urban innovation ecosystems. A major goal is to develop and implement new participatory methods and tools in order to actively involve end-users in innovation processes. The focal point is on central European cities and urban regions. The project aims at enabling the transfer and exchange of urban innovation models and practices throughout Europe. In so-called local pilots, different participatory instruments are tested and evaluated on-site.

The paper will present the pilot Karlsruhe. It is focused on integrative and integrated electric bike infrastructure building, embedded into local energy, mobility and climate strategies. Initial point of the inter- and transdisciplinary approach of the project is the improvement of the collaboration between science, municipal actors and other local stakeholders.

In the framework of this pilot, different participatory approaches are developed and tested addressing local citizens as well as other stakeholders like the local energy provider, trade and craft and NGOs. Measures include ebike-renewable energy-tours combined with workshops and the use of public participatory GIS applications in order to test the applicability for participative urban infrastructure

planning processes.

The paper will present the approach and results of the project.

Dismantling local protests. Business strategies of environmental conflicts resolution

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Starting from the theory of urban regimes, business has been indicated as important stakeholder involved in development plans. In context of urban environmental conflicts, there are several varieties of business interest groups: developers, investors, contractors, service providers. Each of the above categories form a separate subgroup of interest in environmental conflict in the city. The four groups represent different strategies of dismantling local protests against locally unwanted development. The aim of the paper is to present the results of research based on in-depth interviews (IDI) with Polish entrepreneurs. The respondents were involved in public investments and private developments facing nimbysm in Poland. The collected material has given a unique insight into hidden motivations, interests and practices addressed to local communities, municipal authorities and non-governmental organisations. On the basis of case studies, author has distinguished a few approaches, methods and techniques to gain trust of protesting local community or lower their opposition.

Global civil society and climate advocacy in the Amazon Basin: Limits and lessons learned

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Aware of the impacts that both climate change and related policy reforms would bring worldwide, civil society organizations that support forests communities have been keen participants in international climate change talks. Many of them have capitalized on recent advancements in international human-rights law for their activism. This work presents some early lessons on the integration of human rights into climate advocacy and governance reforms for forest-related climate actions. Lessons are taken, mainly, from two areas: (1) the multilateral negotiations on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) at the Conferences of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and (2) the implementation of UNFCCC agreements in countries of the occidental Amazon Basin (Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru).

RN12 | Session 03a Sociology and Climate Change

Climate Change as a security issue in the case of Greece. An application of Q Methodology

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Resource scarcity, environmental migration, land use and natural disasters, are only some of the examples which indicate the multi-dimensional effects of climate change and its impact on socio-political structures as well as on the everyday life and practices.

This study focuses on the on-going discussion on climate change as a security issue, which indicates that climate change should be understood as unsolved and threaten matter that seeks immediate and specific solutions in the security discipline. The examination of the issue developed focusing on the case of Greece, which is not only an indicative example of the south vulnerable EU countries. The paper develops an insight on the issue of climate change in Greece, pointing out the linkage to security/insecurity issues in regional level and its contemporary connections between environmental security, energy security, national and human security, in global level. Main consideration is given to the absence of approaching climate change as a security issue in Greece, not only in an institutional (state) level, but in a scientific level too.

The study examined four different stakeholders' groups (Greek policy-makers, national NGOs, energy industry leaders, public/citizens) and their perceptions/opinions on the issue of climate change as a security issue by applying Q-methodology. The study critically examined the differences between the stakeholders' perspectives and the existed academic ones on climate change as a security issue. This study points out a new and innovative research methodology in security studies, which, especially focusing in the climate change as a security issue in the case of Greece and the global recession context.

Environmental Citizenship and Climate Change Adaptation in Portugal: The case of ClimAdaPT.Local

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Climate change deniers aside, it is widely acknowledged that alongside mitigation efforts, adaptation to climate change is of paramount importance.

However, adaptation efforts, through the design of specific policy instruments bring to the fore the complex, multi-level inter-relationships and coordination pitfalls between decision-makers, policy developers, scientific and local communities.

This paper reports on the ClimAdaPT.Local research project (2015-2017) designed to strengthen municipal capacity for adaptation to climate change in Portugal. Building on the existing and tested UKCIP

methodology for adaptation-strategy-development, this projects spread out to 26 pilot-municipalities in both mainland Portugal and the islands of Azores and Madeira.

Adaptation policies are strongly context dependent. Thus, central to the chosen methodological framework a set of participatory workshops was put in place in order to fully engage local communities not only in the validation but also in the development of their municipal adaptation strategy.

Through the review of the project's development process and community engagement efforts this presentation discusses the challenges underpinning local adaptation governance solutions and the mainstreaming of adaptation into local planning tools.

In particular, we expand on the role of knowledge co-production as an institutional mechanism to strengthen community capacitation and mobilization concerning climate change.

We illustrate how local actors are learning to learn through uncertainty and environmental change. In other words, how they are collectively learning to be adaptive. In sum, we illustrate how through the inclusive development of climate adaptation policies environmental democracy and citizenship can be promoted.

Climate Change, a new metanarrative for Humanity?

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Climate change might be the occasion, not the cause, of the biggest challenge in the history of Humanity. But despite the scientific consensus not only on the human origin of climate change but also on its impacts (global, regional, national and local), the necessary measures to deter this phenomenon are still far from the speed and range necessary for the challenge.

The planet has finite resources, it is confined in its space and the infinite expansion of economic growth crashes against this reality. The approach of trying to address the problem through minor adjustments to the current productive system is a recipe for disaster. The emergence of a metanarrative of climate change will be imposed by reality, but there will be a major dispute. Narratives prepare and arm groups and populations for an uncertain future, and they will either be survival of the fittest or civilizatory tools in the exact moment when human civilization will be in its most dangerous moment.

Mainstreaming adaptation and mitigation policies on climate change is an important tool to recognize how this is evolving. We've analysed public climate policy in three Mediterranean – Portugal, Spain and Morocco – and conducted interviews to different stakeholders from municipalities to central governments, from scientists to social movements to ascertain the relevance of climate policy and the importance of climate change to stakeholders involved, that is, if can see, or not, signs of this a new metanarrative on the

horizon, and which one.

The process of climate change in mass media discourse using the example of Polish and English-language editions of Newsweek magazine

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Public discourse generally presents climate change as a serious social problem. This issue is addressed, for example, in Polish and English-language editions of the sociopolitical magazine Newsweek.

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) includes a variety of approaches, and therefore the study of media texts considered numerous variants and components of CDA. The analysis was focused on two issues. The first refers to the characteristics of the discourse, namely:

- the way in which mass media discourse constructs the perception of social reality from the perspective of climate changes taking place (Fairclough, Wodak 1997),
- the creation of a deictic centre – a community of entities united in the face of climatic hazards and detailed hazards being outside this centre (Cap 2006),
- contradictions, unclear statements and methods of persuasion used in the discourses in both editions of the magazine (Wodak 1996).

The second important issue was to analyse transformations in approaches to climatic hazards:

- discursive approach to the shift from the theoretical to practical aspects of climatic hazards (Beaugrande 1999),
- the power of time presented in the discourse from the perspective of necessary actions and future negative effects of climate change (Negt 1984),
- the way discourse produces shared views, beliefs and values being shaped in confrontation with climatic hazards (Bernecker, Dretske 2000),
- the way discursive practices used in texts on climate issues stimulate emotional responses (Hearn 1993).

RN12 | Session 03b Chemicals in the Environment

Unusual suspects – precautions engineers and the public treatment of micropollutants in waste water

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In recent years, traces of pharmaceuticals and pesticides in water have received increasing attention from scientists and policy makers. The environmental effects of such micropollutants are still being explored and scientific evidence of their harmful effects is still patchy. Nevertheless, the first measures and technologies for preventing their release into

European water bodies have already been implemented. At first sight, these measures appear to be just another example of a precautionary approach in the context of environmental and water protection. However, looking closer we find that the spokespersons of environmental measures are techno-scientific innovators rather than environmental regulation agencies. We further find that the public representation of the problem is dominated by an innovation discourse of technological advancement rather than a debate on the causes of micropollutants in water.

This paper focuses on the public debate on micropollutants in Germany. Based on a media analysis and field research it shows that projects and measures against micropollutants in water follow an institutional logic of responsible research and innovation rather than precautionary regulations and environmental justifications as they can be found in the context of the European Water Framework Directive.

From public bads to burden legacy: Between nuclear power plants and radioactive waste disposal

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The aim of this presentation is to examine the decision making process of locating a disposal facility for high-level radioactive wastes (HLW) in Japan, from the perspective of burden legacy.

Even in the only country that was the victim of a nuclear bombing, the Japanese government has constructed over 50 nuclear power plants successfully. This is a result of the incentive system that the Japanese government has implemented since the 1970's. The government, however, has been looking for a site for the HLW disposal but to no avail.

Are there any differences between nuclear power plants and the HLW disposal facilities? In this presentation, HLW facilities are considered as a burden legacy and nuclear power plants are as public bads.

Some differences can be found between them. A burden legacy doesn't have any positive aspects. Public bads contains something goods but also have fatal risk. With the burden legacy, beneficiaries and defrayers are completely separated, especially in terms of generation. On public bads, beneficiaries and defrayers are also separated but closer than burden legacies.

Because of the differences between a burden legacy and a public bads, the incentive system for nuclear power plants can't be applied to the HLW disposal. The Japanese government needs a new way for burden legacy but is not as familiar with it.

One of the keys is sentiment of the most inferior positions of those who live in candidate sites may have. They may feel their area is put onto the most inferior position if they accept that kind of facility. In the Japanese case, we will detail this sentiment peculiar

to burden legacy.

Who uses chemicals in his private garden and why? A quantitative analysis of gardening practices in Germany

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It has been known for quite some time that the extensive usage of pesticides, herbicides and chemical fertilizers has significant implications on biodiversity (see, for example, McLaughlin/Mineau 1995). Nevertheless chemical means are still in use, not only in agriculture, but also in private gardening and in the maintenance of private ground and public areas. Farmers and their lobbyists usually roll out arguments which refer to the market structure and its constraint, competition conditions and on the concept of food security to justify why they continually use these chemicals. House owners, hobby gardeners and the responsible representatives in public administration are rarely interviewed concerning their practices of chemical use.

In this presentation I focus on the question why house owners and hobby gardeners use chemicals. Based on data collected by standardised interviews in 1359 households of 67 settlements in the Wetterau region north of Frankfurt/Main, Hesse, Germany, 9 clusters of gardening styles are distinguished which characterise gardening practise (and the maintenance of private ground) in German rural areas. Furthermore, I use regression analysis to analyse the influence of various independent variables on indicators for the usage of chemicals. In addition to the household level some variables are also tested on the level of settlements. The results show a detailed picture of the motives and structural conditions of chemical usage house owners and hobby gardeners in Germany.

Alison McLaughlin/Pierre Mineau, 1995. The impact of agricultural practices on biodiversity. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* 55 (3), 201–212.

REACH Impacts and Chemicals Regulation Change in Taiwan

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The EU's REACH Regulations have a strong impact in many countries. REACH has been used as a model for several Asia countries, including Taiwan, to review or rewrite their chemical policies and regulations. This research examines how the environmental advocacy network and the electronic industry featured with chemical intensive use participate in the amendment of Toxic Chemical Substances Control Act in Taiwan. It finds that the extent that the law amendment reflects the value of environmental justice is relying on the conflict and compromise among market and social forces, rather than the good-will of market force. An accommodating strategy, instead of a resistant one, has been adopted by Taiwan's electronic enterprises.

The strategy cannot be solely explained by the emergence of political and social pressure. It is also a result of the consideration of business interests. In order to meet the demand of chemical regulation from their international customers, the enterprises are glad to see the legislation which will allow them to ask for comprehensive information from chemicals providers, hence might reduce the risk of the electronic enterprises in the factories. However, the enterprises might show a reluctant attitude to a strict regulation, such as on information disclosure and the use of new chemical, which might harm the competitiveness of individual enterprises. In addition, the big USA chemicals supplier to Taiwan's electronic manufacturers has influenced the formation of sub-law. This research aims to analyze the dynamic relations between environmental groups, enterprises and the state behind the law-making process.

RN12 | Session 04a Renewable and Non-renewable Energies

Alternative energy for an alternative society? New and old patterns of the Brazilian case

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After conducting an extensive comparative research on the development of alternative energies in Brazil and Canada in the first decade of the 2000s, this study sought to produce and analyze new data on the current model of energy development in Brazil. Considered one of the countries with the greatest energy potential, with large renewable resources, the country maintains a medium trajectory in the development of alternative energies. Among the factors that explain this trajectory, the study highlights the presence of a peculiar socio-technical network (Latour, Knorr-Cetina), in which the political-business arena gains predominance, being determinant for the reduction of the transformative potential arising from the emergence of a new model of energy development and its societal consequences. In this context, paradoxically, new technologies and values (sustainability) coexist with technologies and practices of the nineteenth century, with the conservation of an extreme unequal society, with great risks (Giddens) to the preservation of natural resources and the ecosystem.

Between local and global – framing of energy facility siting

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The current energy transition, evident in many countries around the world, entails changes not only on a policy level but also in the physical landscape. The extraction and transportation of "alternative" and/or "sustainable" energy requires new infrastructure, sited in an existing physical, social and

cultural setting (Boholm & Löfstedt 2004; Owens 2004; Nadaï 2007; Bridge et al 2013; Shove & Walker 2014; Mels 2014).

This article discusses how local actors legitimize their position towards new energy projects by analysing how they frame the localization of a natural gas pipeline and a proposed, but later rejected, wind power park in a specific geographical area. By using a theoretical framework based on frame analysis and theories of social practices (Snow et al 1986; Schön & Rein 1994; Schatzki 1996; Macnaghten & Urry 1998; Reckwitz 2002; Benford & Snow 2000, Perri 6 2005; Shove & Walker 2014), the article shows that the interviewed local actors combine understandings of the physical and social landscape with environmental issues and global politics as well as moral concerns when constructing their frames.

Thus, localization of energy infrastructure accentuates a combination of the local – as infrastructure is geographically located somewhere – and the global, as energy belongs to a sector conceptually and commercially global in character. As elaborated in the article, the frames are hierarchically connected to each other. Further, by claiming that actors use and combine different levels of sustainability to frame and legitimize their position, the article presents an extended interpretation of sustainable energy production.

Making energy grids smart. Investigating apparatuses regulating energy flows

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In this paper, we describe the assemblages and functioning of conventional energy grids at the beginning of the smartness process. This exercise is useful because it makes possible to pinpoint obstacles, barriers, resistances, conflicts, differences, and necessities in the process of energy grids improving efficiency, security and usability. Usually, the description of an energy smart grid consists of a list of properties that the grid needs to get to be called “smart”. A smart grid give smart information, allows for savings, allows for good and real-time information, connect providers and users. Yet, what is still lacking in the claim for smart grid is an ontological dimension of both energy flows and grid. In our idea, it is not enough to enunciate an amount of technical characteristics that should mark the grid and its smartness. What we are trying to do is to suggest a sociological frame to understand the work of energy smart grids aimed to regulate the flows circulating in the grid and the access to these flows by different agents. To accomplish this task, we use a sociology of flows informed by two main perspectives. The first one is to conceive energy grids as technological zones, in which standard metering, communication infrastructures, and social evaluation assemble. The second one is to conceive energy grids as an apparatus in which asymmetries of power, information, decision-making, intensity floating into the

grid constitute the ontology of the grid itself. A smart grid that wants to align or flattening the original disparities must forge a new apparatus able to make the disparate orders constituting an energy grid converging toward a new order of difference and similarity.

New materialist perspective in empirical research of coal mining industry

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In past years, climate change became the global issue number one, undergoing a transformation from an abstract imaginary hypothesis into a very real threat of an unprecedented magnitude. It has gained status of the most profound market failure in history and the most acute symptom of the Anthropocene.

Regardless the threat, in the past decade the Czech Republic has invested over 3 billion Euro in coal-fired power plants and has enlarged the area available for coal extraction. Czech energy industry continues to rely on coal in order to take the opportunity to saturate the energetic needs of surrounding countries which are closing their electric facilities. Consequently, the Czech Republic is constantly among European leaders in shares of electricity exported, while destructive effects of climate change have not found their way into an adequate economic calculation or political articulation. It seems as if the only limitation to fossil industry was the finite amount of fossil reserves.

In order to understand such development, present paper offers a new materialist ontology as a research equipment navigating empirical investigation. New materialism enables to grasp the heterogeneity of interconnected environmental, social, political, economical, psychological and technological relationships between a major Czech coal-mining company and climate change politics. The main focus is to present a stabilized conceptual corpus of a Deleuze-Guattarian philosophy, elaborated by number of philosophers ranging from Manuel De Landa, Levi Bryant, John Protevi, Mark Bonta to Graham Harman, utilized in an empirical research of a Czech coal mining company.

RN12 | Session 04b New Trends in Environmental Sociology I

Post-nature and the emergency brake

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Faced with pending threats, how are we to assess the case for accelerating towards a fully technologized, 'post-natural' condition against the plea for pulling the emergency brake and reconsidering the separation of nature and the human?

The question moves from the acknowledgment that social and environmental struggles are increasingly taking the shape of struggles over time – over the

pace of time.

The case for acceleration is made simultaneously from the right (Ecomodernist Manifesto) and from the left (Manifesto for an Accelerationist Politics). Despite contrasting aims (preserving vs. overturning the social order), the shared idea is of decoupling social systems from natural biophysical systems, pointing towards a 'post-natural' sustainability. The Anthropocene narrative supports a revamp of human exceptionalism, stemming no longer from the separation of nature and technology, but from the former being assumed as indistinct from (or an internal differentiation of) the latter.

Not new, but gaining new salience, is the opposite case, for pulling the emergency brake in the runaway train in which we are entrapped (Benjamin); for slowing down; for an 'idle time' (Lazzarato) or a politics of 'inoperosity' (Agamben); for suspending the thrust to infinite value extraction.

Has the latter outlook any chance to prevail over capitalist and anticapitalist fantasies of 'overcoming' nature? Can it be helpful in devising different takes on labour and technology, supporting alternative forms of community organization and material flows? And, to this purpose: isn't it that we should separate again nature and the human? Yet how, without falling back to dominative objectivism?

Towards Linking the Concepts of Ecosystem Services and Environmental Justice: A Hungarian Case Study

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Linking the concepts of ecosystem services and environmental justice is a very recent academic phenomenon. Both concepts represent well-established research fields, but there is much less research on their linkages. The present ongoing research attempts to develop a framework to link the two concepts grounded in a Hungarian case study. The case study in Hungary is constructed around a waterfront development which may significantly alter the potential access to benefiting from different types of ecosystem services. The case site is located in the Southern city of Hungary, Szeged and the second biggest river of Hungary, Tisza. The river provides a lot of ecosystem services which a diverse groups of local inhabitants benefit from. However, a river wall construction was held as a waterfront development project, moreover there are other connected development plans. The present research aims to explore and understand how the proposed project will alter access to freshwater ecosystem services the different local groups and individuals from an environmental justice perspective. Thus environmental justice interprets in this research as the access to ecosystem services. A qualitative research design was developed based on an ethnographic approach (namely ethnographic participatory observations). It has become clear from these observations, that currently a very diverse pool of local stakeholders

benefit from the ecosystem services of the river. However, the present plans developed by the dominant local actors of urban development planning will most probably change the current situation of access and use. Thus the examination of the plans from an environmental justice perspective highlights the potential implications of changing access and use patterns for the diverse local groups currently benefiting from multiple ecosystem services the River Tisza provides.

The Production of Environmentalism Space: Ecotourism Sites, Protected Areas and Conservation Project Fields

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This presentation aims to reveal the spatial production of liberal environmentalism and calls it with a new term, Environmentalism Space.

According to social ecology of Murray Bookchin, liberal environmentalism making protests, lobbying, projects cannot solve ecological crisis but develops an environmentalist business sector integrated growing capitalist system as well as hiding the domination of nature. Environmentalism sector not only produces consumable green goods but also spatial commodities like ecotourism sites, conservation areas, project fields, green offices/buildings/cities, city parks and many others. In order to reveal how this Environmentalism Space is produced, the integration of the critique of liberal environmentalism with the production of space in late capitalism by Henri Lefebvre is necessary.

In this presentation, Environmentalism Space is analysed with three different examples as ecotourism site, protected area and conservation project field. These examples show that the abstraction of liberal environmentalism produces spaces that homogenize and dominate nature and society. State, capital, media and environmental NGOs act together to impose these spaces. Nature is presented as wild, beautiful, threatened and zoned to satisfy liberal environmentalist concerns and needs of a consumer society. Nature becomes homogenized touristic, protected or conserved spaces where local people are changed into sellers, consumers, visitors and stakeholders.

The Tangled Relationship between Turkish Environmental Groups and Corporations: Framing and Meaning Structures

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During the last decade, we have witnessed a tremendous increase in theoretical and empirical body of research which indicates a close intersection between studies on social movements and organizations. An important part of this research entails the investigation of the nature of the

relationship between movement groups and corporations (Soule, 2012). Although considerable attention have been paid, critical questions about the conditions facilitating such interactions, the dynamic nature of them, their contextual contingencies and the complexity regarding contestation vs. collaboration remains largely unanswered.

In light of the above, this study seeks to provide new insights on how opposition of social movements towards corporations is shaped and how their strategic interaction is institutionally and culturally embedded. I intend to achieve this by focusing on environmental organizations' in Turkey, a socio-political and institutional setting rather different from a Western context. I want to tackle this issue by taking not only the demands of environmental groups into account, but also how corporates react and respond to such threats, and sometimes, how they attempt to defuse potential challenges through establishing tactical collaborations, framing meanings, and managing impressions. In addition to the content analysis of reports and other documents from major environmental groups' and big corporations in Turkey, I will also analyze how their interactions are covered in the media, namely, in the news articles. By doing so, I intend to provide a comprehensive illustration of the socio-cultural meanings and discursive processes related to this tangled interplay in a non-Western setting.

RN12 | Session 05a Social and Environmental Sustainability

Disentangling Transdisciplinarity from a Sociological Point of View: A Constructive Critique of Solution-Oriented Research Practices in Sustainability Science

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Transdisciplinary research is considered as a key concept of sustainability science, since it is often claimed that problems of identifying a sustainable pathway for societal development can only be solved by a new mode of knowledge production, which supports us to cope with urgent life-world problems. In recent strands of the discourse on sustainable development the idea of transdisciplinarity is concretized by considering how scientists from different disciplines can co-design, co-produce and co-disseminate research with stakeholders that are believed to represent the societal sphere. While the debate has oscillated between the poles of euphoric expectations (cf. Hirsch Hadorn et al. 2006) and critical remarks on its significance as epistemic practice (cf. Zierhofer/Burger 2007), the experience of action research as an example of solution-oriented scientific practice are rarely taken into account. Against this background we critically reflect the

practice of transdisciplinary research by focussing on its social structures and the kinds of activities they enable. Thus, after reviewing literature in the field, we thoroughly examine case studies based on a small purposive sample of transdisciplinary research projects in sustainability science which helps us to categorize research practices against the backdrop of their institutional characteristics. As we do not want transdisciplinarity to be an empty phrase, we wish to contribute to a differentiated understanding of potentials and challenges of transdisciplinary cooperation.

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Living up to the ideal - Ideal practices as barriers to the reduction of household food waste

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Recent estimates show that 1/3 of the food produced in the world is never eaten. In the Western world, consumers are responsible for half of the food wasted. Much is known about the composition of this waste, and about the ones who waste the most, as well as of causes for this unsustainable practice of consumption. However, the latter is still somewhat underexplored. By increasing the understanding of these causes, we may reveal more promising intervention points than have hitherto been identified.

This study finds that practices rooted in shared ideals of planning, health, diversity and thrift are drivers of household food waste. Moreover, it illustrates how the performance or non-performance of these practices are causing food waste. In this way consumers are entangled in a web of ideal practices where good intentions in one place causes bad outcomes in another.

The study of ideal practices related to household food waste is based on 26 interviews with the consumer group identified as wasting the most – young adults and families with children. Other methods included in the study were shop-a-longs, walk-a-longs, inventory and fridge studies.

The acknowledgement of this observation of the influence of ideal practices on food waste, has important implications in how to search for effective interventions to reduce household food waste. These implications point to new areas of intervention that should be further explored by stakeholders within policy and business.

Is This Sustainability? Food and Exclusion in the City

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Sustainability is a widely used concept but sometimes it is used as a politically correct, wishful thought. When this happens, it does not do a service neither to the concept, nor to its cause. This paper aims to deconstruct the use of the term 'sustainability' as it refers to food in urban settings.

The paper argues that the way food is consumed especially in an urban environment cannot be sustainable. This is supported by three arguments: The first is connected with the transformation of the economy: cities, especially in industrial and post-industrial economy, have nothing to do with food production. They create unequal access to food which is augmented by the stronger prevalence of globalization. The second argument is founded in the work of Thorstein Veblen and is connecting conspicuous consumption of food with absence of sustainability. Using the arguments of Veblen, it becomes clear that conspicuousness is virtually the opposite of sustainability. In addition, it accentuates inequalities as an increasing proportion of urban populations do not have the means to participate in these patterns of consumption. The third argument is environmental: cities, by their nature, produce more food waste than rural areas. This is also done in a conspicuous way, so it can not be sustainable. All the above create a situation of urban suffocation, contributing to the increasing problem of sustainability in cities.

The paper continues with suggested solutions, which, when studied from a critical perspective, are proven ineffective.

The making and the unmaking of sustainable housing in Europe: the dynamics of a social act.

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Some months after the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III, 2016) at Quito where a "global commitment" was reaffirmed, a reflective approach is proposed here. For twenty years, "sustainable housing" has been designated as "a global solution" (Habitat II, 1996). Starting from an international comparison of the local development in France, Finland and Spain (Némoz, 2009), the paper examines the dynamics and their ambivalence in the light of spatiality and temporality lived in Europe. Revisits, at ten year intervals, contribute to this reflexive ethnography of sustainable housing (Némoz, 2017). It aims to understand and to explain the variations over time. The concept of "social act" is borrowed from action theory in sociology, more precisely from George Herbert Mead who defined it as a dynamic totality that is happening, constituted by

gestures (1934). Their particular feature is that they are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. These mutual adjustments will be highlighted by analyzing from an empirical viewpoint the dynamics of what is nowadays commonly called "the transition to sustainable housing". In this regard, the non-linear evolution will be retraced and understood as different stages of a social act whose creativity can be grasped and put into perspective with a larger historic whole.

RN12 | Session 05b Participation and Environmental Conflicts

Is spring silent? Local stakeholders perceptions on the consultation process of municipal adaptation strategies to climate change

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The ClimAdaPT.Local project goal is the development of 26 Municipal Adaptation Strategies for Climate Change (MASCC), through the training of local municipality officials, engaging local communities and rehearsing an approach that can be replicated throughout the country. In order to increase the capacity for municipalities to incorporate adaptation to climate change in their planning and territorial management instruments, several methodologies and tools were developed. One of these tools is local stakeholder engagement.

In this presentation, we will show the results of that engagement tool. Workshops were carried out in order to understand perceptions of climate change impact, local risks, and also dispositions and suggestions to be incorporated in the ongoing MASCC, in 26 sessions that brought together the main stakeholders of the local communities concerned.

Each session comprised several discussion tables, in which a moderator and a reporter facilitated the debate, based on a script structured in three fundamental axes: (i) perceptions of the impacts already felt, or not, of climate change in the municipality; (ii) assessment of the viability of the proposals included in the strategy designed by municipal officials, as well as obstacles, responsibilities, suggestions and recommendations; (iii) visions of the future: how climate change and local identity will be articulated in the near future.

In this presentation, we will analyse results regarding climate change perceptions from the different groups of stakeholders engaged in the workshops.

Of Bison and Men - Institutional analysis of controversies concerning European bison conservation in Poland

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Poland hosts World's biggest population of the European bison. The species, extinct in the wild in the early 20th century and successfully restored from a few captive individuals, is now strictly protected by national and EU legislation. In recent years a few large European bison conservation projects have been implemented in Poland which contributed to the doubling of the free-ranging population. This conservation success has been accompanied by a heated discussion concerning European bison management, widely reported by media as a "conservation battle". By means of discursive-institutional approach, the paper investigates the socio-political aspects of the European bison conservation and maps key factors influencing the way the species has been managed in the last 60 years. It also identifies political and institutional background to the current conflict. The data was collected through desk research and 22 semi-structured interviews. It is argued that bison conservation has been developing along a path instigated during re-introduction of the species and led by an epistemic community of specialists in veterinary and animal science. Recently, it has been challenged by a coalition of specialists in animal ecology and animal welfare activists who construe bison differently and oppose its culling. These two coalitions try to reinterpret legislation and informal rules regulating bison management and have an impact on conservation activities. Political transformations provided windows of opportunity for their actions. It is suggested that sustainable bison conservation strategy should allow for both approaches to be applied in different sites.

Risk perception, mining industry and local people

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Local knowledge and perceptions on the environmental risks related to mining provide important information for understanding the impacts of mining. In my presentation I will explore the preliminary results on a survey conducted to local people connected to two Finnish mining project. The survey will provide a detailed information for developing risk perception by the local people. Risk perception, knowledge and trust of local people connected especially to water management is explored.

My main questions are: 1. How local people and communities have experienced the environmental risks, especially related to waters, of mining industry in their own area? 2. How information about mining and its environmental impacts and risks is produced, interpreted and linked to community level, and 3. What kind of possibilities there exists for integrating local knowledge and scientific knowledge on environmental

risks in mining policy?

The first case, Talvivaara, represents a newer mining project, where the environmental risks have been actualized seriously. Another case, Pyhäsalmi, is an old mine which has been operating long time without any serious water problems. Pyhäsalmi mine is an underground copper and zinc mine. It is one of the oldest and deepest underground mines in Europe. Talvivaara mine is a nickel and zinc mine. Construction started, and the first metals were produced in 2008. Mining is based on bioheapleaching. Talvivaara mining project has been in publicity due to environmental problems.

Taking environmental participation seriously: when and why is participation meaningful?

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Participatory approaches in environmental governance are regularly defended as capable of leading to more robust assessments and decisions. However, the extent to which such a positive assessment is possible remains dependent upon how the object of participation is apprehended and enacted by involved participants.

Public participation in environmental regulation has been a central issue for environmental sociology and science and technology studies (STS). A strong focus has been on who has what kind of relevant competence for the issue at stake, or what kinds of meanings and identities are at play in these processes. A more profound analytical focus on the nature of the issue has been lacking. One exception from this is Marres' suggestion that studies on participation should focus more on "the issue".

In this paper we further develop the focus on what participation is about – the issue at stake – by using the distinction between "negotiable" and "non-negotiable" questions of concern. From this distinction we provide means for unpacking and analysing the variable meaningfulness of participation: participation is less meaningful when the issue is understood as being "non-negotiable" and more meaningful when "negotiable".

We illustrate our framework with examples from the environmental field in which public participation has been promoted as being of importance: nuclear waste management (as an example of a non-negotiable issue) and water management (as an example of a negotiable issue). The two examples are not seen as negotiable or non-negotiable in themselves, rather this is an effect of different science-policy contexts.

RN12 | Session 06a Participation, Citizenship and Environmental Democracy

Competing insulation practices in a capitalist economy

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This contribution is intended to explore the potentialities of social practice theories, especially Schatzki's works, for presenting and discussing the results of an exploratory qualitative and small scale research. Following Schatzki's concepts, this contribution describes practices performed or not in a still burgeoning insulation market, either by professionals and contractors, by homeowners, and by administrative agents and policy makers. Results show that these practices are competing in a capitalist economy and that this competition contributes to create energy-performance gaps. To contribute to conceptualising the results, the concept of 'competing practices' is proposed here to refer to diverse business practices that attempt to create, develop or maintain a market share (sometimes at high costs) in a capitalist economy. This competition between specialized professionals and contractors such as carpenters, plumbers and so on leads to a segmented market according to homeowners' resources in terms of competence, money, and time. Different material arrangements also contribute to this segmentation. This qualitative research is mainly focused on the insulation market and its evolution in recent years in Wallonia, the Southern and French-speaking Region of Belgium. The empirical material is varied and consists of in-depth interviews with professionals, contractors, and homeowners; several meetings were also held with officials of the regulatory competent authority.

Participation within local renewable energy projects: The role of social networks

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This paper looks at the role of social networks in facilitating or hindering participation in local renewable energy initiatives (LREI). Typically, in such projects a group of front-runners shoulders the start-up costs. The initiative can however only succeed if more members of the wider community join in at a later stage.

Most existing studies investigating participation in community energy projects focus on individual characteristics of community members, disregarding the network of social relations between individuals. Studies that do include social networks often employ small samples and often rely solely on qualitative data. We use quantitative data from seven villages and neighborhoods in the Netherlands (N=636) to test more precisely hypotheses about the effects of networks on participation. We expect that people are often recruited by acquaintances who already joined the movement. Importantly, individuals with a direct connection to front-runners may trust the initiative

more, may have more accurate information about it, and may feel a strong normative obligation to join.

Moreover, also indirect connections to front-runners through community social networks might matter. Individuals engaged in (local) organizations are generally more involved in the community in the first place, and may therefore be more willing to join a LREI. Additionally, these (local) organizations may indirectly expose them to the ideas of the front-runners through indirect social ties.

We analyze the wider community network and individuals' indirect connections with front-runners through affiliation networks, next to measuring the direct relations with front-runners and others in the community. From these networks we estimate individual level network variables used in a logit regression model of intention to participate. In addition, we compare the community network structure of these communities.

Investigating the social-ecological dynamics in the region of Corinth, Greece

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Local spaces are associated with a flux related to the constant reshaping of their structures through interactions between social, political and economic processes. When considering social spaces as geographic entities embedded in their ecological environment, the nexus of interactions increases with the inclusion of ecological processes. These interactions, driven by internal and external forces, are more evident in rural areas, where the spatial characteristics have been co-developed by human activities and natural processes, and where social and personal well-being is associated with the presence of ecosystem services. The supply of ecosystem services, such as soil fertility and water availability, is affected by climate change which puts pressure on agriculture. Furthermore, reforms on rural and environmental policies coupled with the effects of the economic crisis have introduced Greek rural areas to an era of high instability. This study focused on understanding the factors that affect the ability of the rural areas in Corinth to cope with these forces of change and maintain a satisfactory standard of living. Rural areas in the region have been found to be dealing with the pressures in different capacities based on a variety of factors, ranging from the social and ecological characteristics to the ways the stakeholders from the relevant sectors think and act in relation to their area of interest. However, a common pattern emerges with many of the interviewed stakeholders expecting that new opportunities are being created through the re-construction of nature and its services as commercial products.

Successes and failures of participatory planning - Evaluation of participatory planning processes in nature conservation

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Stakeholder participation in environmental issues has an utmost importance in modern European democracies. One of the most important arguments for participation is that it could merge different subjectivities on the natural environment and engage stakeholders in future processes related to the natural environment. This paper aims to critically analyse 25 participatory processes accompanying the preparation of Natura 2000 management plans in Hungary between 2007-2015. We focus on evaluating the process and the outcome of these participatory management planning processes. For the analysis we build an evaluation framework based on the literature on public participation. The evaluation criteria for process and outcome were chosen and defined. These were tailored to conservation-related management planning processes and stakeholder involvement. The evaluation of the selected planning processes followed a structured qualitative research protocol. All written material (e.g. transcriptions and notes of semi-structured interviews and forums, communication reports and management plans) were analysed, using the qualitative content analysis method. As a result there were serious shortcomings in the analysed processes, independent of the context and the structure of the planning process. Major points for improvement include 1) conflict resolution, 2) early involvement and 3) well-defined goals. Two criteria, 'implementation of the plan' and 'impact on the plan' also raised our attention because of the failure to evaluate planning processes along these aspects properly due to lack of data. Finally it is concluded that a general framework for evaluation is applicable for

participatory processes in nature conservation especially in participatory management planning.

RN12 | Session 06b (Un-)Sustainable Consumption

Self-Provisioning and Re-Commoning Food in Central and Eastern Europe

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The main idea is to illustrate the 'food as commons' concept based on the state-of-the-art review of the extensive practice of food self-provisioning (FSP) in Central and Eastern European countries (and through the specific case study of Hungary). Discourses at the policy as well as the advocacy level about the benefits and potentials of food relocalization have been proliferating, while the significance of FSP has often been downplayed in the academic literature without presenting quantitative or qualitative evidence about the scope of and motivation for FSP activities. The 're-commonification' of food systems in Central and Eastern European countries has a solid foundation and potential. Especially the socially inclusive practice of food self-provisioning as an important non-market source of local food which is unrelated to any market transactions and compliant with principles of sustainability. Food in these practices is not considered as a commodity, and such customary traditions of FSP extend to all strata of society. Actually, FSP is not a survival strategy of the poor as often suggested by the commodity narrative. What dimensions of food are most valued through these practices? How are these practices connected to values of nutrition, culture, community? How can food (security) policies help maintaining FSP? The paper concludes that FSP practices also re-valorize seed, land and gardening knowledge as commons showing that high proportions of these societies are already on a sustainable pathway towards a new food regime.

Sustainable Development in Alternative Food Networks: uncovering the hidden relations between food production and consumption

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This paper engages with the issue of sustainable development in the context of global Alternative Food Networks (AFNs). It specifically addresses the developmental potential of AFNs for the farming communities in the Global South, through the relations that underlie food production and consumption. Alternative Food Networks are a dominant feature of the fight and resistance towards the ills of neoliberal globalization and its social and environmental impact on the global food system. Yet, despite the ample academic attention AFNs have received, much of the scholarship remains focused on the two ends of production and consumption, neglecting in-between

relations that can prove significant for the sustainability of farming communities. The paper begins to explore these relations drawing on a renewed theoretical approach, namely the Communication for Social Change (CSC) theory, and the crucial role of the communication processes that reside between production and consumption. These relations are then examined empirically through a qualitative case study: a community of farmers in South India and their relation with small private enterprises from Europe and North America. The findings reveal significant ways in which these relations can foster sustainable development, as well as the variety of emergent practices that populate AFNs and which merit more scholarly attention and critique.

"Conceptualising sustainability in globalising food provision; networks, flows and actors

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The secure the future of food provision, its sustainability needs to be enhanced. However, under the conditions of increasing globalisation in the supply of food there is a particular lack of adequate practices, governance instruments and concepts. Interactions between civil society organisations, governments, the food industry, consumers and primary producers constitute dynamic fields of environmental change in global food provision. Sustainability in food provision builds on changing the social practices of producing, processing, trading and consuming food and on transforming the relations between these practices involving networks and flows. Conceptualising, processes of transformation, evolving roles of different societal actors and interactions between local and global dynamics constitute an important challenge for environmental sociology. In this paper, I will reflect on this challenge on the basis of empirical research in seafood, palm oil and other food items.

Sustainable Wellbeing in the Nordic Welfare state?

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The Nordic welfare states are more equal societies than many others but they consume resources too much. Understandable economic growth cannot be infinite in the finite globe. Yet, the growth is presented as it would bring wellbeing for all. Less asked question is; what kind of wellbeing the Nordic welfare state supports and could it be more sustainable? The aim of the public services is to increase wellbeing or at least bring some support. We wanted to clarify what the comprehension of the social services about wellbeing is. The research question was: how social work supports the wellbeing of the social assistance recipients? Well-being was understood as a complex and relative research object. The theoretical framework based on Erik Allardt's categorization of

wellbeing. According to him, wellbeing includes three categories: living standards (having), meaningful social relationships (loving) and the possibility to be herself or himself (being). The data was collected as part of the larger research project. As the interviewees were people who were on income support it is not surprise that having category appeared to be dominant. It is an important category as it sets the standards for need covered by the public sector. The clients' experiences were that social work focused mostly on the having category despite the fact that the other categories were essential to wellbeing. Lack of understanding about the complexity of wellbeing in the social services is problematic and it might hinder more sustainable alternatives for social policy.

RN12 | Session 06c Social Movements and the Environment

Doing what no one else wants to do – understanding citizen support for a nuclear waste repository in Östhammar, Sweden

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Most communities would not volunteer to host a repository containing high-level nuclear waste. Still some do, even with citizen support, which is the case in Östhammar, Sweden. This paper examines how this support is maintained and how Östhammar has become and remained the country's designated site for disposal of the waste. It is proposed that existing theory on nuclear communities is indeed helpful, but that such theory either does not address, or fully explains, local citizen support for the nuclear activities. The nuclear oasis theory does not focus specifically on such support but rather on nuclear communities as unequal, geographically remote, environmentally degraded and disadvantaged sites where nuclear enterprise roams freely. In addition to not focusing on the support, this theory also seems somewhat misleading as Östhammar is situated close to a large city, not more degraded, nor more unequal, than the average Swedish municipality. The industry awareness theory on the other hand describes nuclear communities as entrepreneurial innovators seeing potential where others see useless waste, that economic dependency is of secondary importance, and that they have 'integrated the industrial activity and cognitive understanding into their local culture'. These claims are, however, not underpinned by in-depth empirical research and, hence, tell little of what constitutes this 'cognitive understanding' and 'local culture' more precisely. Building on fieldwork not previously carried out in Sweden, this paper makes an empirical contribution to the study of nuclear communities, but also contributes theoretically by addressing the underdeveloped aspect of citizen support in nuclear communities.

Political use of Twitter in post-Gezi environmental protests

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Environmental protests differ from the other protests in the kinds of concern they voice and embrace disconnected forms of collective action focused upon environmental issues (Rootes, 1997). They appear to be bounded by ecological concerns, however their grievances are mainly based on the political atmosphere in which they are nourished. In this regard, recent environmental protests in Turkey can be associated with the protest ecologies that have emerged after the Gezi movement as well as the governmental policies of the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP).

This study reflects on the post-Gezi environmental protests with a particular focus on the political use of Twitter by a wide variety of players such as the environmental movement organizations, media, political figures, and activists. Based on the analysis of three small-scale environmental protests in Yırca, Iztuzu, and Cerattepe, it points out to the role of Twitter as a political platform connecting players across protests. Network analysis will be conducted to identify and position the players as network-analytic approaches in social movement studies invite the observer to look below the official stories of movements and their activists (Krinsky & Crossley, 2014). After having mapped the protest networks, a combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies will be used to reveal the type of connections that the players have built during the protests. The interplay between the players and the clusters based on their connectedness will be analyzed considering the microstructural network factors.

Food sovereignty, peasant agriculture and agrobiodiversity: struggles, practices and institutionalization processes in Italy

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In the Italian context different efforts have been made in order to establish principles, practices and rules to sustain peasant agriculture and to promote reterritorialization of food and agroecology. The aim of this contribution is to analyse the efforts for food sovereignty construction presenting firstly a general framework of social mobilization around alternative models of agriculture, and secondly the construction of peasant seed and alternative food networks. Opportunities and constraints of institutionalization processes and informal practices by different actors will be pointed out.

Divestment Movements in Canadian Universities and Their Effects on Institutional Investment Policies

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Many individuals, organizations, and municipalities around the world have taken the decision to divest from fossil fuels. This study is focused on divestment movements in universities because the historical evolution of previous divestment initiatives (such as against tobacco companies and the apartheid South Africa), has shown that universities represent an essential link for the expansion of a divestment campaign: based on these historical precedents, once a movement is adopted unequivocally by universities, it spreads widely in the society at large.

At the same time, there is little research on how effective divestment is in changing institutional investment policies, and there is no agreement regarding its effectiveness in fostering a change from the current use of fossil fuels to cleaner sources of energy.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the impacts of the divestment movements that have taken place in several Canadian universities. This research is mainly exploratory because the divestment movements that are analyzed are recent and the theories that would support an in-depth conceptual analysis have not been developed yet. However, some concepts borrowed from the institutional and the social movements literature are relevant and will be used.

This study will be completed in a Canadian context and will help better understand the dynamics of divestment movements and their influence on institutional investment policies.

RN12 | Session 07a Growth, Degrowth and Ecological Alternatives**The demand for a sustainable city: looking for best practices in Portland, Oregon**

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For many decades, urban demand was affected by the "suburban dream" of having individual houses outside the downtown. As a result, this dream had a dramatic impact on land use, air pollution and, more in general, on the quality of urban life. There are more and more efforts to stop this trend however. Some international networks (C-40 Cities, Transition Towns, European Green Cities Network, etc.) are clearly indicators of this awareness.

My study focuses on the demand for "another" city in which growth must be combined with social progress, quality of life and environmental respect. I will consider the case of a mature urban area: Portland, Oregon (US).

Portland is internationally recognized for more than four decades of experimentation and success in the implementation of various urban sustainability efforts. It is interesting not only for the measures implemented but also for the way through which local community

and university have been part of the process. In particular, I will focus on the best practice of Urban Sustainability Accelerator at the Nohad Toulan School of Urban Studies & Planning. Several aspects of this project will be considered: the methodology, the experts who are involved, the engagement of local population, and the results obtained in terms of sustainability and quality of urban life.

My work is the result of a period as Visiting Professor at the Department of Sociology of Portland State University. My methodology is based on official document analysis, direct observation, and talks with local stakeholders and key informants.

Everyday life and its energy assemblages: the economic crisis as an opportunity for ecological becoming?

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The 2008 financial crisis has meant for Europe a much wider social, political and economic questioning of its underpinnings. This delicate contingency combines with an increasingly evident ecologic crisis, indissolubly related to the same capitalist, post-industrialist, consumer economy that cracked in 2008. As the latter is proving unsustainable on all these levels, there is space for a re-structuring of its core tenets: development, industrialism and infinite growth (via consumption). But if governments' action is lagging behind of the urgency of the situation, where can we look for change? Starting from my research experience, I reflect on the potentiality of the everyday as a site of resistance, dissidence and creation. My participant observation study focusses on energy consumption and use in everyday life. The locale is a town in the North-East of Italy, Vittorio Veneto, an interesting example of a formerly affluent area strongly hit by the recession. Inspired above all by the philosophy of Gilles Deleuze (with Guattari, but also in his readings of Nietzsche and Spinoza), I look at the ways in which (collective) desire shapes the energy "assemblages" that subjects live through in their ordinary life. If the dominant (libidinal) economy gears towards the destructive paradigm of hyper-consumption and intensive energy practices, are now arising resistant desires that evade such hegemony? To what extent are they capable of a radical creation of more ecologically sensitive, life affirmative, assemblages? Finally, can the social scientist act as a catalyser of this rupture? I bring attention not only to the opportunities, but also to the risks and contradictions of the ecological subjectivities emerging in this time of crisis.

Cities fostering sustainable transitions through the creation of more sustainable infrastructures. The re-circulating room in Sweden

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In today's consume-and-discard society a steady increase in waste generated per person threatens the overall sustainability of our planet. In response to this global environmental challenge, recent European and national directives have shifted the emphasis to re-circulating and re-using practices. This paper examines the role of cities in fostering sustainable transitions based on the case of the 're-circulating room' in Sweden. The paper starts with a historical reconstruction of reuse parks in Sweden which have also derived into re-circulating mini-parks in city districts and re-circulating rooms in housing block apartments where residents can exchange, borrow, repair or create items, as a combination of a reuse room and a makerspace. In the first part of the paper, we trace how the idea of reuse-park has travelled and been locally translated into different re-circulating rooms in cities in Sweden. The second part of the paper zooms in on the case of the city of Gothenburg where the first reuse park in Sweden was created, and where the City of Gothenburg is in the process of creating several re-circulating mini-parks in city districts in collaboration with public housing companies and civil society organizations. Based on interviews, document analysis and meeting observations, the paper examines the process of creation of this new type of infrastructure, under the prism of institutional entrepreneurship theory, by examining how these projects recombine and mobilize resources (human, financial, material-and spatial), rationales (reframing symbols, transforming abjection to waste into positive creativity) and relations (via internal and external collaboration and the creation of new institutional arrangements, roles and expectations). The paper concludes with a discussion around the role of cities in sustainable transitions towards de-materialization policies.

Institutional Decoupling: The Paradox of Green Energy Development in China

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The rapid economic growth of China in recent decades has generated a dramatic increase of electricity demand, in which as high as 70% of China's electricity was generated from coal until recently. Looking for alternative energy resources now has become the mission of the central state, including developing wind, solar, nuclear, and hydropower. Supported by those green energy resourceful local governments, the Chinese central state's policy has gained a high degree of success, especially on Wind and solar energy sectors. But paradoxically, over capacity has become a salient phenomenon in developing these new energies in those provinces such as Gansu and Inner Mongolia: meaning the grid lines are not enough to send the electricity power out

and the locality does not have the capability to absorb the generated electricity. Even more surprisingly, some of those areas still continue to build coal-based power plants. This paper found that institutional decoupling has been the main cause to this phenomenon. It is due to the central state's policy steering by providing financial incentives, plus the cadres' evaluation system, local officials were enthusiastically developing green energies for the sake of developing local economies. This can be called local government's environmentally bundled economic benefit. However, two institutional hurdles create problems for over capacity: one was the rigidity of grid companies in responding to the increasing demand; the other was the state-owned companies' own interests that were beyond the coordination power of local officials. We will show that the localities which we visited have different patterns of institutional decoupling and those problems will be the major tasks that China encounters in the next few years in developing green energy.

RN12 | Session 07b New Trends in Environmental Sociology II

Governance of the senses: Tackling the perception of sustainable transitions

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This paper focuses on the governance of our sensory perception in the context of environmental changes and sustainable transition. The qualitative empirical focus is on energy, water and lighting infrastructures. Although they shape the look and feel of our built and 'natural' environment, these infrastructures are often 'invisible' and taken for granted.

Yet, when things change, as in cases of sustainable transitions, 'invisible infrastructures' become visible and often controversial. In these moments, so the thesis, individual and collective sensory perceptions of environmental changes play an important role. Residents complain about the disfigurement of landscapes, about smells, noise and light pollution. Innovators react by framing local complaints as 'NIMBYism' and take countermeasures to resolve or forestall controversies and resistance to their projects. The analysis and validation of such countermeasure is a central topic in social scientific research on sustainable transition projects. Financial compensation schemes, participation formats and legislation are well-established research topics. In contrast, perception-related measures are only mentioned but not systematically explored. This research makes a start by analysing comparatively and in different fields of socio-technical transitions how innovators tackle perception-related issues with technical, political, regulative and constructional measures. Examples include the definition of minimum distances, the building of walls and sensor-based evidence production. The aim of this

explorative research is to categorise and conceptualise this 'sensory governance', i.e. the governance of our senses in socio-technical contexts. Theoretically, it draws on pragmatic sociological perspectives and studies on science, technology and innovation (STS).

The effect of temperature shocks on health at birth: evidence from Hungary

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In this research we analyze the effect of extreme temperature during the pregnancy on the outcomes of live births in Hungary. Birth registry data of 2 million newborns between 1990 and 2009 are matched with daily temperature data. Matching is based on the place of residence of the mother at the time of the delivery. Birth registry data that covers the entire population come from the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, whereas city-level weather data come from the Hungarian Meteorological Service. We calculate indicators of temperature shocks (e.g. the number of extremely hot days) for each trimesters of the pregnancy. Our dependent variables are indicators of health at birth (e.g. birth weight, pre-term birth, congenital disorder). Although variation in weather over time supposed to be exogenous, we are able to control for important socio-demographic factors that might influence newborns' health, and even for unobserved time-invariant mother characteristics by performing mother-fixed effects estimates. In this way our study identifies causal effects.

Our main research question is whether temperature shocks (defined as occurrence of extremely hot/cold days) in utero influence health at birth. The second research question is the following: in which trimester is this relationship the strongest? Finally, we try to answer the question: how do the estimated effects differ between high- and low-status families?

In one hand, this study adds to the large and growing literature studying the effects of fetal conditions on short- and long-term outcomes (e.g. health at birth, education, labor market success, etc.). On the other hand, our research is also related to the literature analyzing the impacts of global climate change.

Catastrophism as a breach in the sense of social reality: a biographical approach of conversions to "collapsology"

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Catastrophist perspectives are gaining momentum among discourses over environmental issues (Urry, 2011: 36 sq). On the margins of central public debate, more and more discourses are held, that promise the

worse for humanity in the next decades, for reasons deriving from the environmental crisis. Some researchers have studied the role of catastrophism in individual environmental conversions, or in the Transition Towns movement (Semal, 2012). We would like to focus on the catastrophist experience itself. How do social actors turn into self-labeled catastrophists? To whom does it happen? Furthermore, what kind of collective action is possible on the basis of catastrophism?

A few years ago, a small association was founded, dedicated to the promotion of responsible and clear-sighted analyses of the incoming collapse that, according to its founders, would soon result from pollution and depletion. Its founders were neither trained scientists nor integrated in ecologist activism. They were self-taught "collapsologists", coming from rather variegated parts of the middle classes. The association holds meetings, animates a Facebook page and a website. We interviewed several of its members, so as to contextualize their conversion to a catastrophist perspective in their biographical trajectory.

Coming to this object from the sociology of the critique (Boltanski, 2011), we will focus our analysis on the central episode of the interviews: the narratives of the unsettling moments when the interviewees switch to a catastrophist vision of the world, and when their sense of social reality staggers. Finally, we will discuss the paradoxes of catastrophism as a critical scheme.

Towards hydrogen society: pathways to sustainability transition in Japan

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Hydrogen energy has been identified by the Japanese government as a way to address energy security and energy efficiency, to reduce CO₂ emissions, and to promote industry development. Their Hydrogen Strategic Roadmap presents three phases of development plans towards the realisation of 'hydrogen society'. From our interviews with key stakeholders in the government and industry, and the documents we collected, we see two parallel strategic pathways. One is a vision based on centralisation with an emphasis of the development of hydrogen transport and domestic energy systems that use fossil fuels to produce hydrogen energy for the next twenty years, while keeping the future CO₂-free hydrogen generation in the scope. The other pathway is an outlook for decentralised, local systems, taking more holistic approaches to the realisation of hydrogen society with solar- and wind-powered hydrogen production and locally integrated supply chains. Furthermore, these strategies include varied applications of hydrogen energy to end use consumption. The difference between the two

strategies is the scale of end use application they envisage. Both strategies focus on fuel cell vehicles, such as passenger cars, buses and industrial forklifts, and the domestic hot water and power cogeneration system called 'Ene-Farm'. The latter strategy, however, includes a larger scale of mass hydrogen energy application, with the contribution to the overall carbon emissions in mind. In light of this mixed picture, we explore how to keep a balance between the two pathways and how to manage a successful transition to sustainability.

RN12 | Session 07c Social Theory and the Environment I

"Jellyfish" bloom, swimmers and fishermen: an interdisciplinary comparison between two French Mediterranean lagoons

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This communication presents the first results of an interdisciplinary research on the invasive species *Mnemiopsis leidyi*, an exotic predatory ctenophore (some kind of jellyfish). Comparing two French Mediterranean lagoons (the Berre and The Vacarres lagoon in Camargue), this study associates a sociological qualitative survey (semi-structured interviews with local users and managers) and an oceanography monitoring (ctenophore population dynamics and ecophysiology). First, the analyse highlights different types of interactions between gelatinous and users depending on the number and density of organisms, but also on users' activity and ethics. Here, objective factors (e.g. health impact, economic cost...) cross subjective ones (e.g. aesthetic considerations, environmental concern...), favouring or not users' acceptance of gelatinous bloom. Second, the comparison between Berre and Camargue lagoons reveals the need to consider territorial dimensions of human-animal relations. During the early 20th century, the Camargue lagoons were one of the first natural reserves in France, while the Berre lagoon became a hot spot of petrochemical industries. Since, nature protection policies have been strengthened in Camargue, whereas industry has declined around the Berre lagoon and environmental rehabilitation policies have been put in place. But the recent (2005) introduction and proliferation of *Mnemiopsis leidyi* have affected both the Berre and the Camargue lagoons. Local users, especially fishermen, as well as managers, are impacted by *M. leidyi* bloom in both lagoon. Finally, this common issue rises further questions regarding the paradoxical relationship between natural and artificial processes

and its corollary, the permeable frontier between nature and culture.

A Europe of Happiness and Sustainability?

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While being in a severe crisis Europe is still mainly focussing on economic issues as a common ground, trying to keep the current system up and running, with the vision of regaining a pre-crisis level of economic wealth.

This means pursuing a pathway that has never been sustainable, not economically and especially not ecologically. The Planetary boundaries and all research on climate change etc. make it obvious that such a growth focussed development is impossible to maintain, despite all hopes on 'green growth' there is a strong need for a sufficiency approach to complement technological improvements. But concepts of a degrowth approach remain marginal and sufficient lifestyles are broadly still envisioned as asceticism.

The discourse on 'happiness' and 'the good life' could offer a viable third pathway: Results from the studies on subjective well-being suggest a correlation between happiness and sufficiency. Lifestyles that are less materialistic while not reducing it to a modest life as such, but focusing to develop once capabilities into a realm of pleasure and meaningful deeds.

A good life for all needs a redefinition beyond the one house, one car, one full-time job picture being framed in the 20th century. Ancient and modern philosophies of a happy life roam around either intellectual work or a joyful laziness. In no regard they promote a stressful life pivoting around labour and consumerism.

So might going for the happy life be a good target for a sustainable future in Europe?

Exploitation of Nature and Capitalist World-Ecology in Neoliberal Times

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Jason Moore's idea of world ecology suggests that capitalism does not have but is an ecological regime. Value creation occurs not upon nature, but through it, that is, within socio-natural relations emerging from the articulation of capital, power and the environment. Moore's analysis can be further historicized by projecting it against current neoliberalization processes. Issues as diverse as carbon trading, biotech industry and solar radiation management show that the way 'nature' is accounted for and enacted in neoliberalism is profoundly entangled with labor (as information-producing activity). Hence, a critique of Cartesian dualism(s) does not necessarily lead to emancipation: cutting-edge neoliberal managerial thinking actually departs from Western binaries, thriving on the indistinctiveness of the natural and the social. In this context one can talk of 'exploitation of the environment' in a Marxist technical

sense, that is, detecting value-extraction directly from nature.

To address such transformation we mobilize the concept of imprinting as a logic of exploitation which takes place beyond the wage-form and supplements what Marx called subsumption of labor under capital: neoliberal environmental commodities (e.g. carbon offsets) contain labor as information and, consequently, embody value through the exploitation of that specific form of labor.

The implications of our argument will be gauged against so-called accelerationism. The case for acceleration is made from both the right and the left. Despite contrasting aims (preserving vs. overturning the social order), these standpoints hypostatize capitalist social relations and share the idea of decoupling social systems from natural biophysical systems, pointing towards a 'post-natural' sustainability. Problematizing this picture should help envisage non-exploitative forms of productivity as a way out from the crisis of world-ecology.

On the trails of SDGs and Paris Agreement

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The drive to economic growth has persisted in contemporary societies, despite its effects on the very foundations of the global economy, whereas the discourse of sustainability has not surpassed the level of "wishful thinking". The evolution of the global ecological footprint, which underlines climate change impact, points to a narrow path in the reconciliation of social and environmental imperatives for present and future generations and to a redoubled need for social and environmental equity. Within an approach that postulates a stronger connection between discourse and practice, both Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Paris Agreement achieved under COP21 strengthen the strategy of universal involvement and commitment, recognizing the scarce nature of results obtained so far, and demanding alternative action for effective change regarding a new and strategic global agenda. This presentation reflects on this universal desideratum which requires redoubled attention to the decline – and also recovery - of environmental and social conditions, particularly in a time of perplexing political change. Indeed, the COP 22 (Marrakesh, Morocco, November 2016) was overshadowed by the American elections results, and the victory of the 'negationist' Donald Trump. The long-term consequences of this fact are still difficult to foresee, yet the impact of climate change, and the societal apprehension which has gradually produced the consensus surrounding it, constitute factors which are pushing governments to comply with Paris Agreement and to its efforts to ensure adjustment to change and the reduction of emissions.

RN12 | Session 08a Migration and the Environmental Crisis**“From the African drought to the European utopia”: representations of the environment and social experiences of mobility of refugees and migrants from water-stressed countries**

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Environment, migration and asylum are among the most socially constructed issues of the 21st century. Research and political debates around the intersection of these issues developed particularly in the last years, having recently gained institutional recognition in diverse UN frameworks and conventions.

The social construction of this problem also implied a growing symbolic dimension, particularly through its incorporation on visual and verbal discourses not only through science, but also media and social actors that shape the comprehension of social and environmental issues by the lay audience (ex. Pope Francis).

But a gap can be found in the subjective dimension of this social construction: albeit the reiterated importance to research and develop policies on environmental migrations, the identification of “environmental/climate refugees” or “environmental migrants” has been discouraged (IPCC, Foresight), considering the difficulty of isolating the environmental factor within mobility drivers, as well as the non-identification with such labels by some of the people which could be paradigmatically affected by environmental and climate changes (ex. Tuvaluans).

To explore the subjective dimension of those who move from countries with environmental risk, particularly water stress, we propose to discuss the results of a qualitative PhD research work developed with Ethiopians and Eritreans in Italy and Cape Verdeans in Portugal. The aim is to explore the reflexivity of migrants and refugees and their representations on environmental factors in the countries of origin, the interrelations with other drivers of mobility, and the framing within their own experiences of mobility towards Southern Europe.

Do immigrant shepherds contribute to tackling generational renewal in euro-Mediterranean pastoralism ?

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While the societal demand for the products as well as the services of pastoral systems is growing, this does not seem to translate into an improvement in the living and working conditions of those who work in this sector. Current dynamics rather indicate that the sons of breeders often seek alternatives outside pastoralism, thus favoring the depopulation of

mountain areas and exposing pastures to a problem of generational renewal. This is the context witnessing a growing presence of immigrant shepherds, who reach southern Europe from other pastoral areas in the Mediterranean, coming to provide skilled labor at a relatively low cost. The paper analyzes in a comparative key the role of immigrant salaried shepherds in four different Mediterranean countries (Italy, Spain, France and Greece). Their presence enables maintaining alive and productive the pastures, reproducing the patterns of a generational renewal associated to an ethnic substitution that has characterized Euro-Mediterranean pastoralism in the last century. The transition from manual labor to entrepreneurship and livestock ownership in this sector shows very low rates for migrants, and this undermines the ability of the incoming population to contribute to the future of the pastoralism. Immigrants only represent though one of the options to revive this sector. In order to promote the sustainability and the development of the pastoralism, it is necessary to ensure decent living and working conditions for extensive breeders and shepherds (foreign and local) alike, and to provide a perspective of upgrading in social as well as economic terms. Sustainable pastoralism will therefore be the result not only of a system of aid and subsidies, but it rather requires the articulation of an enabling political framework.

Bridging the GM divide: Towards a consensus-based mediated dialogue

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The recent EU Directive 2015/412, which has allowed Member States to restrict or prohibit the cultivation of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) on their territory, has brought to light three major dimensions of the GM controversy. Namely, the lack of scientific agreement on central aspects of the technology, the significant pressure on the political field from both GM advocates and skeptics for more robust regulation, and the public distrust towards this particular type of biotechnology. This paper suggests that while these three issues are institutionally distinct as they are anchored in different fields (scientific, political, public/civil), they can be fruitfully streamlined through a face-to-face participatory deliberation process. By critically synthesizing various models of mediated dialogue from the multi-disciplinary field of Conflict Resolution, a seven-stage consensus-based approach is proposed. The aim of this approach is twofold. Firstly, to foster intra-scientific dialogue through specific techniques that the appointed facilitator can routinely employ during specific stages of the process. Secondly, to substitute the typically crystallized in formal frameworks dichotomy of science-based evidence and value-base opinion with the idea of inclusive governance where scientists, decision-makers, and stakeholders are considered as equally influenced by the external environment of action and their own personal idiosyncrasies. Being flexible in its

scope and complexity, the suggested informal dialogue can complement national and international decision-making processes as part of a holistic risk governance framework.

RN12 | Session 08b Science, Technology, and Innovation I

The importance of boundaries. Boundary work in IPBES

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Expert organizations in nature conservation are often described as boundary organizations that facilitate science-policy interfaces. Besides the boundary between science and policy, boundary organizations need to manage other social boundaries, such as between different knowledge forms and between different categories of actors. In order to shape credible, legitimate, and policy relevant knowledge a boundary organization has to make use of competences from both sides of these boundaries. However, this boundary management is to a large extent concealed for those external to it. Focusing the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), this study explores how boundaries are created and managed, as well as how they become important in order to shape credible, legitimate, and policy relevant knowledge. In particular, three boundaries are analyzed: between science and policy, between scientific knowledge and indigenous and local knowledge, and between senior and young experts. Three questions are central; how are boundaries created and managed in the process of knowledge production?; how does boundary work on different boundaries in the same organization intersect and influence one another?; how is boundary work important, and what role does it play for the production of policy relevant knowledge? The empirical material consists of official documents from IPBES and interviews with IPBES fellows. By showing how different boundaries intersect in the construction of expert knowledge, this study deepens the understanding of the preconditions for expert-based policy recommendations in nature conservation.

Technology dreams and meanings (not) related to ICT's energy consumption

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Information and communication technologies (ICT) have an increasing relevance in the functioning of everything. Strong investments have been made in the development of infrastructures and devices toward an increasing digital integration of services, appliances and smart grids. This has been encouraged by policymakers, technologists and businesses considering its potential for improving

quality of life in cities, empowering citizens, streamlining organizations, facilitating the transition to low-carbon economies, and overall, enabling a sustainable future. Potential benefits of information and communication technologies regarding energy efficiency have been envisioned as significant, and debates about the problems raised have been mainly concerned with privacy issues, control and democracy, whereas negative environmental impacts of this expanding ecosystem of digital technology have received less attention. However, research has shown that energy consumption related to information and communication technologies has grown substantially and its carbon footprint still continues to grow. This paper analyzes media discourses and marketing claims on information and communication technologies. These messages are part of the lifeworld of users and may contribute to their understandings and dispositions for using these technologies. The paper aims at identifying and characterizing the meanings conveyed that may contribute to raise users' awareness of (or obscure) the energy consumption of these technologies. Results shed light on the meanings that underpin current patterns of use of these technologies and their consequences for environmental sustainability.

What Renewable Energy Change? The Role of Technical Systems in Energy Uses and Representations

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The social and cultural factors that influence energy use are increasingly questioned, independently of the related sociotechnical systems. However, if we consider that technology is not neutral but falls within and implies a specific relationship to the world, we can wonder whether energy uses are really the same regardless of the energy, converter or technical system in place. Based on a socio-anthropological study of five renewable energy (RE) communities in Austria, Germany and France, this paper examines different RE systems from disconnected from grid, to connected to microgrid or national power grid. Two levels of analysis are taken up, in relation to RE uses and forms of energy independence: individual or domestic, and collective or community. Changing the level of analysis makes it possible to question the role of technical system in energy uses and representations, and the specificities of RE use compared to conventional energy use. A decrease in consumption is more significant at the domestic level, with more energy independence than at the collective level. Yet, at both levels of analysis, RE use reveals the tensions between energy production and consumption: RE use falls within specific temporalities or RE intermittency, involves different relationships to energy, rendering it perceptible; and leads to different relationships to nature, based on natural phenomena dependence, as opposed to non RE. These results highlight the significance of technologies and the grid

in energy consumption and representation, or the role this specific infrastructure and system plays in the dematerialization and (re)materialization of energy in everyday practices.

Social media and the environmental movement in Greece, the case of #Skouries

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The study of the Greek environmental movement developed focusing on the case of Skouries forest in Halkidiki and the mobilizations against the mining activities of the Canadian Eldorado Gold. This case is considered to be as one of the most contemporary and indicative examples of the Greek environmental movement, which highlighted the contribution of the emerge of collective actions and activism in the Greek crisis context, and at the same time, it pointed out the limitations and the vulnerabilities of the traditional/offline mass media too.

Focusing on these two points, the study developed through the analysis of online data (Twitter), which collected during the period March 2015 to March 2016 (#skouries). The analysis of the data concentrated on the investigation of online networks, pointing out online coalitions, communities and dominant actors (SNA), as well as on the examination of the hashtag #skouries, developing an insight on the evolution of hashtag and discourse (Semantic analysis). The collection and visualization of the data completed using NodeXL and Gephi, whereas the analysis of the data developed having based on the theoretical framework of Cyberconflict, indicating the contribution of digital media in the emerge of collective action, social movements and the socio-political conflict.

At the same time, a major consideration of the study is to understand the linkages between the Greek environmental movement and the contemporary wave of protests and movements, as raised both during the Greek crisis era (e.g. anti-austerity protests, etc.) and the global recession (e.g. OWS, Standing Rock Protest, etc.).

RN12 | Session 08c Food and Society

Transforming practices - Exploring the discourse on meat

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It is broadly accepted that current meat production and consumption is in need of changing towards a more sustainable system, in the West, but also potentially more globally. Many consider radical changes necessary, even the 'unmaking' of the industrial meat system as we know it. This paper examines change, discusses meat eating as a changing social practice, and considers some current alternative solutions, such as cultured meat, insects or

flexitarianism, an absolute reduction in conventional meat consumption. One way for transforming a social practice can be through changes in meanings and understandings which can render the practice unstable and therefore more open to change. Such a transformation may also result in increasing agencies in a social setting.

The qualitative data analysis will investigate online discourses in the United Kingdom regarding these alternatives, in order to obtain more insights into the feasibility of different, potentially more sustainable, meat eating practices. How do 'eaters' (online commentators) construct the alternatives and the transition process towards sustainable meat? What is meat? What is natural? How do eaters see their own role in the process of change? What is the role of emotions, such as disgust or guilt? Can a process of normalization of the new meats be seen in the discourse? Preliminary results of the data analysis will be presented. This project aims to contribute to the understanding of the process of transforming social practices in general, and the meat system in particular.

Local Elites and nature conservation policies The cases of two french national parks

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The mobilization of an urban and recreational elite, made up of white and male stakeholders, created the first movement of protection of the "wild" nature in the West and in the colonies (Taylor, 2000, Selmi, 2005). Their influence is still reflected in French national parks. Their reform (2006) gave them more weight in the definition and the functioning of parks. We first observed it at the creation of the National Park of the Calanques (2012), the local users involved were first of all the users most endowed with economic, social and cultural resources. Secondly, we focused on the cases of the National Park and the Natural Marine Reserve of Reunion Island (a former french colony). The most powerful families of the island, landowners, are economic and political actors that the national park or marine reserve have to deal with, while other forms of elites, played and still play a leading role in the priority given to the conservation of endemism or marine life. Some elites assert their capital of indigenusness when the others express their scientific and/or administrative legitimacy. Recreational associations are more discreet although our analysis reveals the complex interplay between places and powers. This paper aims to analyze the interactions between elites and conservation policies in continental France and Reunion Island. We will ask, with a postcolonial and intersectional analysis framework associated with a sociology of the elites, how environmental inequalities are produced and how they accumulate with other forms of inequalities.

Mobilising sustainability: legitimating the existence of the Finnish dairy industry

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This paper explores the changes in the Finnish dairy industry's legitimating rhetoric from the perspective of the modern day interpretation of sustainability. During the past few decades, the dairy industry has witnessed the rapid modernisation of agriculture, but also threats to its legitimacy in the form of, for instance, the early rise of environmental concerns, increased competition conveyed by the Finnish membership in the EU, the concern about climate change, and the emergence of farm animal protection issues. In empirical terms, we focus on Valio company, founded in 1905, due to its crucial role in the development of Finnish agriculture and dairy industry. Even today Valio's share of the Finnish milk market is 85 percent. The empirical material consists primarily of annual reports and corporate social responsibility (CSR) reports published by the company in 1960-2015. We find that Valio has attempted to legitimize the dairy industry's existence by mobilizing the rhetoric of sustainability and its different dimensions, exemplified by the appearance of 'environmental responsibility', 'social responsibility', and 'animal welfare'. It is concluded that the changes in the company's reporting are associated with the concurrent societal development as well as the position the company has had in the Finnish society.

Sustainability Transition in Practice: UK Consumer Experience of Meat Reduction

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A reduction in meat production and consumption is increasingly presented as a key element of a more sustainable food system. Responsibility for this transition is frequently attributed to Western consumers who are urged to reduce, replace and eat "less but better" meat. However, unlike vegetarianism, we know little about why people attempt to reduce the amount of meat in their diet, or the challenges encountered in doing so. Drawing on twenty in-depth interviews with UK meat eaters, half of whom aim to reduce the amount of meat they eat, this paper explores consumers' motivations for, and experiences of, reducing meat consumption. Respondents' accounts are situated in relation to boarder practices of eating and food provision in daily life. Findings suggest that motivations for meat reduction extend beyond individuals' ethical stance toward environmental issues or animal welfare. Rather, efforts to reduce meat eating are explained in relation to nutrition and vitality of the body; concerns about the

conditions of meat provision; past experiences in shaping tastes for food; and the personal relationships and routine activities through which meals prepared and eaten. The analysis contributes to ongoing debates about the mechanisms for promoting consumer behavioral change and the role of consumers in achieving sustainability transitions.

Connecting food systems with climate change. The experience of Portland - Oregon

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The low carbon' prospective calls for a replacing of energy and matter flows, especially between urban and rural domain. In this framework, research on food systems has become increasingly considerable in the urban governance literature. It is becoming clear that planners should begin to take into account questions about food self-reliance, farmland preservation and food distribution.

The main aim of this paper is to analyse how food systems can be integrated in urban governance in a more efficient way. In order to reach this aim, the case study of Portland in Oregon is proposed.

Portland is located in the Willamette Valley region of the Pacific Northwest, at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers. The city covers 145 square miles (376km²) and had an estimated population of 619,360 in 2014 (approximately 2,348,247 people live in the Portland metropolitan statistical area -MSA).

Portland is often cited as an example of a city with strong land use planning controls. Over the last few years Portland has been also quoted for its attention to food systems and climate change. This study discusses where issues related to food enter into the climate change prospective in the Portland City Policies.

In order to develop such a study a number of official documents were read, statistical data were collected (by census) and 36 semi-structured interviews with professionals and stakeholders were carried out during fieldwork in August – September 2014.

RN12 | Session 09a Science, Technology, and Innovation II

Actors, Power, and Competing Interests: A Field Perspective on Urban Low Carbon Transitions

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In the face of rising efforts to mitigate climate change, cities engage in low carbon transition processes. Actors related to different social spheres (politics, academia, economy, media, civil society etc.) intermingle in these processes. So far, however, a theoretical framework to describe the interplay of different types of actors in urban low carbon transitions is missing. The presentation proposes the

field perspective as an approach to study this interplay. Social fields are conceptualized meso-level social orders in which different types of actors interact based on shared structures in the form of joint understandings, rules, and power-constellations. The approach is applied to the empirical case of the energy transition in a German city. In the course of the interplay of local politicians, businesses, municipal employees, scientists, citizen initiatives, a local energy transition field emerges which is marked by hierarchies, collaboration, shared understandings, and differing positions regarding the purpose of the energy transition.

Unmaking still in the making? Technological trajectories of the German energy transition

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The German energy transition is often framed as a success story: new actors emerged in the field of policy making and technology development and helped establishing renewable energy production and consumption and by so doing paved the way towards more sustainable futures. However, the German energy transition lacks commitment towards decarbonizing its electricity sector, coal fired energy is still produced in old intensely emitting facilities. This underscores the need to also envision 'dead ends' of energy transitions, which means to divest from coal- or lignite-firing technologies which renewable energy innovations actually try to overcome. The presentation explores the German divestment from coal-fired electricity producing technologies in the face of the German energy transition. One of the findings is that discourses around the German energy transition are biased towards ideas of modernization and innovation, but little attention is given the pathways of ending technological trajectories. At the same time, it seems the ending of technological trajectories is directly linked to the idea of innovation. This raises questions about both the character of energy transitions and its governance. On a general base this also calls in mind the question about where Europe's technological remaking is headed.

Uncovering multi-level governance and policy idea transfer in energy policy using topic modelling on large policy corpuses

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This paper uses a natural language processing method called dynamic topic modelling to map the transfer of ideas between policy levels. The paper presents a case study on energy policy in the European Union, Finland and the Helsinki metropolitan area, using policy documents spanning the past 25 years. The documents include laws and regulations, but also scenarios, roadmaps and

administrative documents, and constitute a massive corpus of circa 2500 documents and tens of thousands of pages. The corpus has been collected with web scraping methods.

The paper uses dynamic topic modelling to map the structure of this corpus and analyze trends over time at the three governance levels. Topic models are a family of machine learning methods that map word co-occurrence in documents to find word probability distributions that are, ideally, interpretable as topics to a human reader. Each document is a selection of words drawn from a mixture of topics. For example, the words "carbon" and "capture" might occur with a high probability in a topic, and that topic might then be interpreted as discussing carbon capture and storage technologies. Dynamic topic models also allow for the evolution of the word distribution, so that the prevalence of "greenhouse effect" might be overtaken with "climate change" as the vocabulary evolves. This paper looks at the evolution of the topic structure and the words within topics in the three policy contexts, and evaluates whether the emergence of new issues and ideas happens first at the international, national or the local level, and whether the three levels are similar in the topics that are discussed and what vocabulary is used to discuss them.

Linking Portuguese and Iberian anti-nuclear struggles with the global environmental justice movement

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The anti-nuclear mobilization that took place in the last decades throughout the Iberian Peninsula, has been characterized by civil society's participation of both countries. In Portugal there are some cases that have evolved different approaches: 1976: planned nuclear power plant in Ferrel; 1987, 1998: siting of a nuclear waste storage in the Spanish border; 2003-present: uranium mining environmental impacts and ex-workers health and rights; 2007-present: high risks to environment and health due to operation of Spanish nuclear power plant; 2014: mining project near the border.

Meanwhile the Iberian countries are dealing with the controversial decision process of shutting down the nuclear power plant of Almaraz (Spain). We look at this particular case, where the proximity to the frontier and the potential impacts in the biggest Iberian river – Tejo, have brought together citizens, NGOs and activists to protest and pledge to exit nuclear energy for good, as an example of an improved understanding resulting from the global environmental justice movement.

Our activist-research about socio-environmental struggles was developed in the aim of the EJAtlas and the exploratory project "Environment on the move".

We produced a conflicts inventory and worked on cases document analysis and participated/organized events that promoted interaction between researchers, associations, movements and activists linked with different environmental struggles, including nuclear field. This paper presents the different anti-nuclear grassroots mobilization, exploring the different cases complexities regarding the conceptions of conflict, health, environment, citizenship and issues regarding economic, political, social, technical-scientific and also the broader scenario of mobilization.

RN12 | Session 09b Environmental Management and Democratic Governance

Water management as discursive battlefield: the importance of narratives in the struggle for re-municipalization of water in Barcelona.

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The re-municipalization of water has become a growing global trend; more than eighty communities around the world have de-privatized water and sanitation services over the last 15 years. It was the economic crisis in the EU countries, however, that turned the re-municipalization of water into the decisive battlefield in the struggle against neoliberal policies. Currently, discourses promoting privatization as a depoliticized, 'no alternative' part of entrepreneurial urban governance (Harvey) are radically contested by narratives on 'right to city' and environmental justice. In Spain, this tendency coincides with the rise to power at urban level of the new 'populist' leftist parties (Podemos, En Comú), also seen as institutionalized grassroots movements. In this context, my paper analyzes the dynamics of Barcelona's water justice movements from a critical discourse analysis perspective. Using a comparative framework with other cities - Paris, Berlin, Madrid - it will trace the discursive strategies/nodal points (Laclau and Mouffe, 2001) at re-politicizing the resources management. It is the purpose of this paper to approach the discursive strategies of mobilization of grassroots movement in the field of water and assess their translation into mainstream urban policy. It will seek to understand how the re-municipalization discourse became hegemonic in the urban policy in Barcelona, in comparison with other cities. It will discern the role of water justice movements in the process as well as the role of the interaction with the institutionalized movements - i.e. political parties such as Podemos, En Comú. The research is based on evidence from (i) critical discourse analysis of the water justice movement's frames; (ii) analysis of decision-making processes in-depth interviews with party and movement leaders; (iii) systematic data gathering.

Citizen education and learning as key components of democratic governance for sustainable

development

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This paper argues that education and learning are key parameters in democratic environmental governance. It starts with exploring the links between democracy and transparency, explicating the social mechanisms that govern the access of citizens to disclosed information, and articulating the concept of democratic informational governance. Then it takes up key elements in debates on education and learning (including recent views on social learning for sustainability) and brings them to bear on the position of education and learning in informational governance. Drawing on the concept of rationalization of the lifeworld (Habermas), social practice theories (Nicolini), and contextualized learning (Vygotsky), the paper argues that political learning of citizens in everyday life is of central importance to democratic environmental governance, rather than natural science education or advancing critical reflection. The argument is illustrated with cases from climate policy and biodiversity management.

RN12 | Session 10a Environmental Justice

Undermining community heritage and identity? The troubled reopening of the Parina Valley zinc mines

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When in 1982 the last zinc mine of the Parina Valley (in Northern Italy) closed after over a century of activity, a way of life and the community identity of the Valley's mining villages were brought to an end. Hundreds lost their jobs and the younger population migrated to larger cities. The Valley attempted to boost its touristic potential, but its local economy subsequently dwindled. The mining heritage was kept alive with the opening of two small museums, and the annual celebration of the 'miners fete'. Thirty years later a new mining future was proposed for the Valley. In 2014, following the sharp rise in zinc prices and amid a revival of the European mining industry, an Australian company showed interest in the mines and started ongoing works to recommission them and commence new extraction activities.

Drawing on observations, informal conversations with local people and media analysis, this paper presents a preliminary exploration of the impact the mines' reopening has on the Valley's local community, its economy and environment. We engage with and build on scholarship that explores the interconnections between a renewed trend in extractivism largely headed by overseas corporations, local heritage spawned by traditional mining practices, and broader community interests. In particular, we draw on the green criminological literature discussing potential

negative externalities relating to resource extraction in both social and environmental forms and initiatives that promote social responsibility and sustainable practices. Our aim is to make sense of evident tensions amid corporate-community relations regarding the distribution of benefits the project may bring and fear of the erosion of heritage, the colonization of public space and of the environmental legacy of the project.

Alliance Building and Intersectionality within the Brazilian Anti-mining Movement

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In 2013, the National Committee of Defense of Territories over Mining was created in Brazil as a response to the national Mining Code draft that has been on hold in the National Parliament. Seven issues around environmental and social safeguards were objected to in the Mining Code, with nearly 200 organisations, institutions, and politicians signing the document. The National Committee works as a consensus-building movement incorporating a variety of different perspectives. It unites different agendas for the transformation of the national mining framework and legislation.

In this article, I examine the composition and ideologies of this unique cross-issue alliance building, discuss their milestones (events and factors) through time, and reflect on how the alliance has framed the Brazilian mineral context within this timeline to attract supporters and allies.

The analysis demonstrates how solidarity among members alleviate the tensions between ideological discrepancies and created a political intersection to a some extent given the great diversity of agendas they represent.

Unlike most Latin American studies around natural resources conflicts, our results contribute gathering evidence on how anti-mining movements perform at the national level instead of local protest and grassroots activities. The results also contribute to the overall social scientific mining research community, especially the ones aiming to better understand conflict escalation and stakeholder responses to corporate behaviour.

Teetering on the Climate Edge: The Case of Segregated Roma Communities facing Environmental Injustices in Europe

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This paper articulates a climate justice perspective that challenges current understandings of climate change responses in Europe. Climate justice entails the recognition that the disruptions caused by climate change affect individuals and communities unevenly, with poor ethnic groups often being the most affected. The paper draws on Saskia Sassen's (2015, 2014)

theory of the systemic edge, defined as a point beyond which a condition becomes so extreme that it cannot be comprehended by the common measures of governments and experts and is rendered ungraspable (Sassen, 2015, 173). In analogy, the concept of climate edge is proposed, which is a spatial configuration in which environmentally and socially deleterious conditions become concentrated due to exclusionary social practices, and where societal safeguards against climate change fail systematically, exposing excluded populations to its impacts. The climate edge concept thus raises a critical problem: as the socially induced vulnerability increases, society's scientific and technical apparatus, as it is reflected in current climate change responses, becomes unable to detect and even less to address this vulnerability. The manifold human crises connected to the metabolism of carbon – from the extraction of fossil fuels to mitigation and adaptation policies – can be seen as instances of climate edge emergence. This presentation focuses on one of the emblematic cases of accelerated vulnerability creation that occurs 'beyond the pale' (Filcak, 2012), as has been recently documented for Roma groups physically expelled from Romanian cities or with Romanian Roma immigrants in Italy. The paper provides a preliminary substantiation of the climate edge concept and of its theoretical promise.

The problem of red muds and dust in France through the prism of Environmental Justice?

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Our research explores the suitability of environmental justice (EJ) as a broader and integrative framework (Schlosberg, 2007 ; Taylor, 2000) for sociological analysis in France, where none of the movements claim to belong to EJ. The study focuses on the case of the Alteo factory in Gardanne (France) which produces alumina from bauxite, polluting the local environment with toxic residues which are radioactive, caustic, and loaded with heavy metals. Numerous actors are involved: factory workers, local residents, a national park board, recreational users of the park, fishermen, civil organizations, local and national politicians, the media, environmental NGOs, scientists. The bone of contention is the factory itself but also its two major dumpsites, one containing red dust on land and one pouring red mud in the sea in the middle of the national park. Our proposal aims to display how the stakeholders frame the problem (Snow, 2000) and argue to be recognized as "Problem owners" (Gilbert et Henry, 2014). We will show the interest of the EJ framework to understand their disputes about the legitimacy of this capitalistic industrial production, the damages on the natural environment and human health, and their perceptions of these. It allows us to redefine the environmental and sanitary problems through the prisms of class, gender, racial and ethnic relationships at a local and also a more global scale (from bauxite mining in

Guinea to profit-making in a US hedge fund - the factory's owner). How are the issues of justice and solidarity between these scales articulated?

RN12 | Session 10b Environmental Behaviour, Values, and Attitudes

Environmental Issues on Mayors' Urban Agenda: the Case of Serbia

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The analysis aims to investigate the importance given to environmental issues on urban mayors' agenda in Serbia. The paper is analytically based on two concepts - the sustainable and entrepreneurial city. While the first one postulates the balance between the key dimensions of sustainability (economic, social and environmental), the second one presumes the pivotal importance of city (economic) competitiveness to which all sustainability aspects are subordinated. Furthermore, the analysis of mayors' attitudes is located within the conceptual debates on sustainable urban development (compact city vs. urban sprawl dilemma).

The analysis is informed by the questionnaire research conducted with 50 mayors in Serbia. The sample, which covers 40% of cities with more than 20 000 inhabitants in Serbia is composed to represent a diversity in cities' size, geographical position and economic development. The results show the prevalence of entrepreneurial approach among the Serbian mayors, with almost no significant differences according to the examined independent variables: the city's size and level of development, on the one hand, and materialistic/post-materialistic value profile of the mayor and its leadership style, on the other. Although the explored territorial aspects of life quality protection point to mayors' higher interest for the environment, particularly in the big cities, we argue that it refers more to consistency in mayors' inclination towards city competitiveness based on environmental aspects, than to their genuine support to the idea of sustainable city.

House owners' narratives on climate related risks: an intersectional analysis

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The aim of this paper is to investigate how the construction of risk intersects with social structures in house owners' narratives on climate related risks with regard to their own homes. When focusing on how house owners make sense of climate related risks concerning their own homes, it is important to take into consideration structures that not only affect risk perceptions and risk behaviours but also shape people's everyday life at a general level. An intersectional analysis makes it possible to highlight

the interconnectedness of such structures and how they affect the owners' understanding of risk. Narratives of 44 house owners in four regions exposed to climate related risks in Sweden are analysed. Most interviews were conducted as go along interviews, in which we visited the interview persons in their homes. The narratives were analysed by narrative method, focusing on how the interview person position herself in relation to risk. Intersectional risk theory was used, according to which risk is constructed in relation to different forms of power structures. The result indicate that different intersections of class, gender, age and place shape different ways of positioning in relation to risk by describing oneself as more or less aware of as well as exposed to climate related risks. The analysis further reveals that different intersections of social structures lead to shifting prerequisites for what kind of preparedness house owners can have in order to prevent and manage climate related risks regarding their homes.

Fruition Tourist and Economic Development: Statistical Comparison of Enjoyment in Natural Parks in Italy and France

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This observation and research is bilateral, in fact, takes place in two different states Italy and France in different periods of the year 2016/2017. The purpose is to compare the use and enjoyment of the natural tourist or amateur places defined as parks or nature reserves. Although the increasing human presence in natural sites is not a completely new phenomenon, the study of these territories from a dichotomous economy and consumer oriented approach remains scarce – even more in a cross-cultural comparison. French nature parks have a relatively vast literature, studying preservation questions, the characteristics of outdoor activities or the lived experiences on natural sites, for instance. Also, research on tourism is rather extensive, which is not surprising, since tourism is the country's leading economic sector. On the other hand, hardly any studies can be found on the development methods of Sicilian region (protected) natural territories. Beginning is that of observation on the field of subjects, social actors, students and ordinary people who frequent the natural parks. After that use the search tool, which the structured questionnaire helps us to understand, and NVivo software for qualitative analysis and compare the two dimensions of use. The main purpose of this work consists primarily in the territorial reality monitoring considered, through the implementation of an information system designed to show the demographic, social, cultural and economic conditions of the territory, emerging applications by users and services in present therein or to increase through the comparison at the international level.

Muscovites about Social Consequences of Global Climate Changes (On the Base of Empirical Research)

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This work is considered actual issues of social consequences and adaptation of population to climate changes. Results of empirical sociological research conducted in Moscow in 2016 are presented. It is considered actual issues of social consequences of global recession of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation of socium to climate changes which became highly recognized during last years. In the long view according to climate change issues all basic functions of public opinion may manifest: expressive (control) – the force stays under the power institutes, and which is possible to estimate their activity; consultative – which recommend definite solutions of economic, social and other problems; directive – may contain solutions of irresistible, imperative; informational; nomenclative – which influence to personnel, etc. Herewith interests which lay in foundation of public opinion on climate change formation, are characterized firstly by social prosperity, high (or accessible) life quality; by safety of vital important interests; by satisfaction of development directions and time. Till present public opinion on climate change may be characterized by two significant specific features: incompetence in conditions of some scientific uncertainty. Second one - vivid demonstration of sociological “cloud effect”, i.e. people suppose that somewhere far away some problems are actual and critical, and on “our side” everything is without changes, that are why the significance of them is quite dubious. It is necessary to underline that actuality of sanctions in the broad understanding and their social consequences in the sphere of global climate changes unfortunately can gone unnoticed in contemporary world.

RN12 | Session 11b Environmental Behavior and Attitudes

Multi-Stakeholder Perceptions of Bioenergy in Germany, Greece and the UK: A Comparative Study

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Over the last decade, bio-energy has been included in the broader policy framework for renewables in many EU member countries. The impact and consequences of bio-fuels has predicated complex relationships between different state, capital and society stakeholders, often highly specific to a particular locale. On a global level, bio-fuel debates are framed in terms of biodiversity, conservation and climate justice. This presentation will identify the frequent mismatch between global and local concerns as exemplified by local stakeholders in the context of three European countries namely: Germany, Greece and the UK. At the same time we are concerned with the discursive frames through which bio-fuels are promoted or opposed by different stakeholders from the three countries under study. What are the issues that unite and divide key stakeholders of the three countries around bio-fuels? What are the institutional structures and culture of energy consumption on which a bio-fuels complex depends? What alternative political and ecological visions are emerging to call the bio-fuels complex into question? Are there alternative bio-fuel development trajectories that support local livelihoods, protect the environment and are rooted in principles of social justice?

Based on qualitative research, this presentation addresses and answers the above mentioned questions through the utilization of personal interviews between different stakeholders involved in the bio-fuels regime in the cases of Greece and Germany and a focus group in the case of the UK.

Conceptualising acceptance and analysing acceptance factors of sustainability innovations

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For a successful and deliberative planning and implementation of sustainability innovations, the consideration of their acceptance by affected actors is essential. Analysing the state-of-the art in environmental sociology, the theoretical and methodological foundation of acceptance is still inconsistent and often weak. The paper aims at introducing a new conceptual framework for conceptualise acceptance and at applying it in order to analyse acceptance factors.

The developed framework merges approaches from the sociology and the technology assessment. It considers the social context of decisions and the process-oriented and interactive character of acceptance. With this model, acceptance can be measured on the level of attitudes and values, the level of taking actions (behaviour), and the level of long-term use. In order to apply this framework, we qualitatively analysed factors influencing acceptance

of the innovative strategies for a sustainable use of marginal wetlands in the Spreewald region (Germany). To identify acceptance factors in detail, we conducted 15 semi-structured interviews with land owners, land users, and regional authorities. The interviews were analysed with MAXQDA using qualitative content analysis.

Results show that the acceptance of innovative strategies on the level of attitudes is strongly connected with the individual value perception of these wetlands as element of the regional cultural landscape. Societal important acceptance factors on the level of attitudes and values and on the level of taking actions are previous experiences, level of participation, and trust in actors or institutions. These factors are related to the issue of procedural and distributive justice.

Women activities and attitudes towards environment in Poland – the case study of Upper Silesia region (Poland).

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Coal is a major energy source in Poland, including electricity generation sector. Most coal burning power plants have been operated for over 30 years, thus they soon will have to be modernized or decommissioned. I present the case study research from Upper Silesia, a region of Poland, which is one of the most intensively mined areas in Europe. Moreover one of the basic indicators of socio-cultural identity of the Upper Silesia inhabitants was an extremely intense (as of mid-nineteenth century) industrialization, the development of specific industrial monoculture (mining and metallurgy), and a strong work ethic.

In the paper I will present the results of the qualitative analysis of socio-economic activities and strategies of women, with particular emphasis on strategies in the context of changes in civilization (the idea of sustainable development) and transformation (decarbonisation). The subjects of the research are women, residents of Upper Silesia, who both have family and work responsibilities. Moreover, they are also active participants in the life of their local communities. Women create and reproduce “small community” (around the traditions of the local community) and struggle with economic/ changes.

We are dealing within the framework of sustainable development analysis focused on quality of life (social pillar), professional and civic strategies (economic) and attitudes towards environment (ecological values, energy awareness, etc). Within this frame we present the case study of Silesian women who adapt to the changing situation on the labor market (as a result of restructuring and blanking mines) and implement different strategies to meet the needs of their own, their families and the social environment (in the local community).

RN12 & RN21 | Session 11a JOINT SESSION: Decision Making and the Environment

Testing the Measurement of Environmental Concern: Do Single Items Outperform Multi-Item Scales?

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In this paper we assess the test-retest reliability and construct validity of a composite measure of environmental concern as it is contained in the environmental modules of the International Social Survey Programme. We follow the multitrait-multimethod approach suggested by Campbell and Fiske (1959) and compare two instruments, environmental concern and empathy, as well as two methods, face-to-face personal interviewing and self-administered online surveys. Overall, 310 student volunteers participated in the study each being interviewed twice within four to six weeks. We also compare the performance of the composite index with two single items measuring environmental concern. In addition to its reliability and validity we also test the external and predictive validity as well as the sensitivity towards social desirability of the instruments. The study results suggest that the composite index has high reliability and high validity and outperforms any of the single item alternatives.

Regulating Endocrine Disruptors – Between hazard and risk

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In the last decades, there have been regular alerts on the risks that different chemical substances pose for human health, particularly to vulnerable groups. But regulating chemical substances has been a highly contentious issue. Different stakeholders' perspectives, scientific uncertainty, scientific cultures, political decisions, economic interests, mainstream values on how to deal with hazard vs risk, all have contribute to controversy regarding how best to find a balance between innovation, needs, interests and the protection of human health and the environment.

Endocrine disruptive substances are particularly interesting to analyze. This is an area where the debate over the adequacy of current rules for the testing and determination of chemical safety is put more acutely, as these substances challenge structuring toxicology ideas, namely the rule that “the dose makes the poison”. Although this debate is not new, as in fact it has been going on at least since the 40's, when endocrine-disrupting chemicals were first commercially produced, and shaped by previous debates on how to regulate chemicals since at least the beginning of the 20th century, it has gain

momentum giving the present decision process at the EU level to regulate them, by defining what makes a chemical substance an endocrine disrupter.

How is this discussion being shaped and by whom? Have we evolved on the scientific and political debates since the 40s? What lessons can we learn? These are some of the questions this work tries to address, using document analysis (statements of different stakeholders; press releases; legislative proposals; academic papers).

Environmental friendly behaviour and gender

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According to the European Environment Agency (2016) more than 430.000 people across the EU died prematurely from exposure to particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide and ozone in 2013. This makes air pollution the single most important environmental cause of premature death in the EU. Increasing evidences show that technical measures will not be sufficient in achieving air quality standards and that behavioural-based measures are likely to play an important role to lower the level of emissions. Eurobarometer survey shows that 56% of the European citizens are worried about poor air and roughly two-third of people think their national government and citizens are not doing enough to protect the environment (European Commission 2014). But, do people want to change their behaviour in order to achieve better air? Quantitative studies reveal that positive environmental attitudes do not necessarily lead to pro-environmental behaviour (López-Mosquera et al. 2015). Also, environmental studies report inconsistent findings on gender and pro-environmental attitudes, values and behaviour (Gifford und Nilsson 2014). We want to analyse these issues by focusing on the latest data from the FP7 SEFIRA (Socio Economic Implications for Individual Responses to Air Pollution Policies) survey containing seven European countries with 16,100 interviews. Compared to other perspectives on environmental behaviour, gender is rarely considered as a main entry point into the topic. By taking a cross-cultural, comparative perspective, we want to analyse gender differences and we will try to understand their predictors (e.g. knowledge, social pressure). The results would allow targeted behaviour (policy) recommendations for particular groups.

Risk and politics: Factors explaining Climate Change Concern in Europe using a multilevel analysis

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For the last years the research on climate change has been a priority for the main scientific and political institutions of the planet, and so has been the study of public's perceptions about climate change. Here we combine both traditions of research, natural and social sciences, in order to examine the factors explaining the social perception of the danger of climate change. We also take into account the institutional context by introducing the role played by the policies of prevention of environmental hazards as well as the importance of Green parties as a triggering element for the perception of climate change. We use the Eurobarometer 80.2 (2013) on climate change, which provides information from over 28,000 individuals in 27 countries. For second level variables we use data from Manifesto Project, Eurostat, United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, Germanwatch Institute, The Growing Blue Project and the Notre Dame Adaptation Initiative. Employing multilevel logistic regressions we find a double mechanism to explain climate change perception in Europe. Whereas in Mediterranean countries the effect of natural hazards are more important (specially water stress), in Northern countries the trigger seems to be the pressure of Green parties.

RN12 & RN22 | Session 10a JOINT SESSION: Perceptions of Environmental Risks and Vulnerabilities Across Europe

Patterns of relations in the Polish flood risk management system: a network analysis

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In the paper a hypothesis is verified, by using the social network analysis, that the lack of strategic planning and coordination of activities related to flood risk management in Poland leads to stabilization of relations patterns (exchange of information, goods, prestige, power relations) between the actors involved in the flood risk management in Poland, and consequently this results in low flexibility and the ability to change, low social legitimacy and low efficiency of activities.

50 semi-structured interviews with experts at the local, regional and national levels in Poland (in municipalities of Poznan, Slubice, Wroclaw and Warsaw) operating in the field of water management, disaster management, spatial planning, the insurance market were used for analysis. NVivo software was used for coding and the network analysis was done via NodeXL. The interviews were coded in terms of the actors characteristics: (1) operating range (local,

regional, national), (2) the type of government (local government, governmental, non-governmental, private), (3) area of activity (sector of the economy, water sector, crisis management, sector planning etc.). Furthermore, relations are coded in terms of the flow of three types of resources: (1) symbols (information, ideas, values, norms, messages etc.), (2) things (physical objects and symbols like money) and (3) the relationships (approval, respect, affection, pleasure etc.). A total of 179 institutions appear and 1 528 relations were coded (502 related to discourse, 710 relationships and 316 resources).

Becoming a concerned collective facing global warming

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The proposal is built on a research on climate change grounded on more than thirty interviews on different businesses during the last two, three years. The stake is to study how entrepreneurs move from their subjective concern about environmental issues, especially on global warming, to a collective concern. Some different hypothesis are leading this research. One of this deals with the ability of an individual, inserted into an organization like a small business, to profile itself as an actor while changing a personal concern into a collective one. Another one follows how a relative undetermined risk for enterprises as climate risk is taken in charge for some reorganization inside the enterprise. The stake consists more especially to observe how a collective as an enterprise is able to transform itself and which what kind of supports (arguments, alliers, rules, existing mechanisms, etc.). Finally the research defines different steps, different degrees of transformation, depending of these abilities to move from a subjective and singular situation to a more common routine inside an organization. The ability to share a concern and to make it alive inside an organization is one of the main issue of a politics of environment and especially of a politics of mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Legionella outbreak of Vila Franca de Xira - credibility, trust, and resilience

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Between 12th October and 4th December 2014, there was an outbreak of legionella in Vila Franca de Xira, Portugal, which was declared to be the most deadly infection in the history of this bacterium. The authorities have officially pointed to ADP, a fertilizer factory belonging to the Spanish Fertiberia group, as the main source of the outbreak. This is the case study whose preliminary results will be presented here. Through it, we will try to clarify where the interdependence chain of sustainable development – i.e., environmental and social imperatives to be

carried out within an engaging and participatory manner – is broken or reinforced. Hence, some results of a participatory workshop – held on October 13, 2016 – will be analyzed, taking account of social groups concerns present there: women, men, affected and non-affected, elderly and active-age citizens. The workshop has been attended by almost four tens of people, who have discussed the crisis management and the different ways to overcome its consequences. Indeed, the results of this deliberative session underlined the role of individual (e.g., health, education, housing ...) and collective (e.g., organizational capacity, mobilization, and collective action) means and capacities. After all, environmental and social vulnerabilities emerged together in a physical, social and economic intricate difficult to untangle, within a process where everyone lost something: institutions (especially the most linked to political power) lost credibility and public acquiescence; citizens lost health, quality of life, trust and interest in public affairs; local community lost resilience and territorial status.

Sociotechnical safety assessments - Challenges to risk regulation regimes and risk analysis

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The objective of the paper is to provide understanding of sociotechnical aspects of safety in three risk regulation regimes in high-risk industries – Norwegian oil and gas and regulation of use of hazardous chemicals in Finland and France. Another objective is to illuminate the challenges that the sociotechnical systems approach to safety creates to risk regimes and risk analysis. The paper draws on studies on regulation and safety (Hollnagel 2014). Safety is often approached from the risk perspective, either from a qualitative or probabilistic risk analysis, and seen as an antonym of risk. However, new safety paradigm, that sees safety as an emergent phenomenon and by-product of several technical and social structures, processes and activities in an organisation, and between the organisations, challenges conventional ways to govern safety. By the same token, it creates challenges to risk analysis, if due to the interconnectedness of several subsystems, root causes are difficult to find and harms are not easily foreseen. Complex and emergent nature of sociotechnical systems makes it difficult to deal with events and accidents as well, because of impossibility to understand causes retrospectively. The data consists of interviews with professionals from the regulatory bodies in France, Norway and Finland. Method of analysis is content analysis. The research questions are the following: How is sociotechnical thinking manifested in risk regulation regimes? How risks are approached in sociotechnical safety assessment? How do the regimes contribute to or hamper sociotechnical safety regulation? Findings show that sociotechnical safety assessment is at early stage.

RN13 - Sociology of Families and Intimate Lives

RN13 | Session 01a Couples, Cohabitation and Family Forms I

New family forms in Switzerland: The similarity of marriage and cohabitation in question

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In Switzerland, non-marital unions have been predominantly a prelude to marital union rather than an alternative to marriage. This situation is however changing. More and more couples remain unmarried when they have children. Vital statistics show an increase of out-of-wedlock children from 7% in 1995 to 22% in 2014. In addition cohabitant couples exhibit more equal division of tasks, more individual autonomy and less traditional attitudes toward family compared to married ones.

Based on a the model of vulnerability conceptualized by Schröder-Butterfill, and Marianti (2006), our research aims to better understand whether cohabitant individuals might be more vulnerable compared to the married ones for several reasons: first, they do not share behavior or belief that is considered as normative by the society they live in; second, they might be more exposed to contingencies, stress, and difficulties coping with them in a context where Swiss institutions do not have legal rules to frame cohabitation; third, cohabitation is linked with less happiness.

Using data from the Swiss "Family and Generation survey 2013" results indicate that cohabitant individuals express more progressive opinions and attitudes about the perception of work and family organization. They also tend to be more equalitarian within the couple. But, they express more vulnerability toward work and family life integration, less positive affect and more negative affect. Cohabitant individuals tend to experiment more time pressure, especially while they have children, and seem to be still more exposed due to the lack of legal rules.

The one but not only – primary relationships in polyamory

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Sex is still a taboo topic but nowadays it is less taboo than it was once. We talk about sex with more openness, we read about it more and we have bigger expectations towards our sex life. Our love pattern has changed – Giddens' pure relationships are to a great extent based on sexual compatibility of partners and mutual satisfaction.

However there are people for whom experimenting with their own partner is not enough. For them the best way gain a perfect relationship is consensual non-monogamy. This term refers to all intimate relationships in which partners agree to have other sexual or/and romantic partners.

One of the most popular examples of a relationship based on the consensual non-monogamy is polyamory, which can be define as multiple-partner relationships. Even in quite conservative Poland we can see an increasing popularity of polyamory. People who decide to be in this kind of relationship even organize their own meetings and events in Warsaw. They openly talk about their love philosophy and ideas about sex and intimacy.

The author's research is based on individual in-depth interviews with people who chose to live in polyamory and have one primary relationship. The method of selecting respondents used in the research was purposive sampling. The aim of this research is to investigate polish polyamorous groups and to understand a decision of choosing polyamory and its possible influence on one's relationship.

Single foster parents between social engagement and self-centered motives: experiences with and challenges of a contested form of elective affinities

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[theme RN13_a] In recent decades significant changes in terms of relationships and family took place. Beck and Beck-Gernsheim argue that individuals increasingly shape their own biography and that who belongs to the family and who does not, in an individualized society has become an individual choice of the family members. An example of a late modern family with elective affinities is a single parent foster family, where singles choose to take in a child that they have no biological relation with. In the literature, this specific family form is only discussed to a limited extent. In this exploratory, qualitative study fourteen single foster mothers are asked about their experiences as single foster parents and how they deal with the challenges of foster parenting through in-depth interviews. Three areas of tension were found: the tension between self-centered motives to foster and the perception of foster care as a social engagement, the tension between the temporary nature of foster care and the extent to which the foster

parents attach to their foster child and the tension between the private aspect of foster care and its institutional side. These experiences of tension and the ways in which two different, identified types of respondents deal with them are discussed by means of the theoretical framework of elective affinities of Beck-Gernsheim.

Subjective Wellbeing of Single Mothers in Europe. A Multilevel Analysis of 25 countries

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Single mothers have been identified as an especially vulnerable group in earlier welfare state literature, and studies on single mothers' objective living conditions and economic conditions support this idea. However, much less is known about the subjective wellbeing (SWB) of single mothers. So far only very few studies have focused on SWB of single mothers in Europe, and to our knowledge no prior comparative international studies exist. To fill this research gap we analyse data from the European Social Survey Round 6 (2012) from 25 countries with multilevel regression methods. Our results show that there are notable country level differences in single mothers' SWB. The differences reflect the type of the welfare state and family policies so that single mothers in the Nordic countries score the highest whereas Eastern and Southern European mothers have the lowest levels of SWB. Moreover, on the individual level, the gap in SWB between single mothers and other women is connected to economic resources and living conditions but also to the lack of partnership, less sociability and health. To conclude, we discuss the possible indications of our analysis for family policies.

RN13 | Session 01b Family Planning and Fertility I

“These things don't happen quickly”: A study of women's expectations and experiences of conception in Scotland

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This paper explores women's perceptions of their ability to conceive, in the context of contemporary debates surrounding the notion of delayed childbearing. The research is taken from a study of women's experiences of a first-time pregnancy in Scotland. Drawing on data from qualitative interviews conducted during the first trimester of gestation, I present fifteen women's retrospective accounts of their attempts to conceive. I demonstrate the pervasiveness of discourses of 'advancing maternal age', heard throughout the UK and across Europe more widely, and the impact of these on subjective perceptions of individual fertility.

I show that in the context of contemporary framings of conception as a difficult task for women nearing their mid-thirties, participants in this study anticipated that becoming pregnant would require effort or labour. Successful conception was seen to necessitate physical and emotional work from women, including newfound attention to their corporeality, the use of self-monitoring technologies, and experiential and statistical information-seeking. I draw on the sociology of emotions to explore how contemporary depictions of fertility impacted upon participants' intimate relationships, and, in the face of uncertainties and doubt with regards their ability to conceive, also led interviewees to engage with particular strategies of emotion management.

The paper documents experiences of the medicalisation and technologisation of the 'pre-pregnancy' period, and the impact of this on participants' expectations for a successful conception. This work has implications for sociological discussions of reproductive citizenship, hope and expectation, and adds to literature documenting the management of uncertainty in everyday life.

Unpursued desires to have children and hazarding unwanted pregnancies – How to explain inconsistent generative behaviour?

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Analyses of data from the German pairfam study reveal that a considerable share of respondents reports a generative behaviour that, at least at first sight, seems inconsistent. Within the sixth panel wave, for example, 10.2% of those respondents who declared that they and their partner had tried to become pregnant during the last year, at the same time stated that they had been using contraception during the last three months. Among those who reported that they had not tried to become pregnant 22.8% stated that they nevertheless hadn't been using contraceptives. This paper examines presumed inconsistencies in generative behaviour using pairfam data from seven panel waves. Unpursued desires to have children and risking pregnancy are the two most prevalent forms. We discuss how these particular response patterns may be explained, referring to social-psychological theory, couple dynamics, critical life course events, socio-cultural and structural differentials, personality traits and methodological issues. Assumptions are tested using longitudinal multivariate analyses. The sample is restricted to people in a relationship. Preliminary findings support two obvious expectations that having a same-sex partner as well as perceiving oneself or ones partner as infertile are strong predictors for seemingly inconsistent behaviour. Findings also suggest that disagreement between the partners' family planning plays a role. Respondents of the oldest cohort, lower educated people, parents and people who live as a

couple only for a short time are, in comparison, more likely to behave seemingly inconsistently.

Childfree and childless identities in a post-socialist context in a qualitative research perspective

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Permanent childlessness among women was unusually low in the former Eastern Bloc. In the 1990s the total fertility rates fell in the region, and the age of women at first birth started to increase. Some experts emphasised the influence of cultural and value changes on such demographic developments; others emphasised structural and institutional changes. The emphasis placed on the impact of changing values on the postponement of childbearing implied an increase in the length of the childfree period in young adults' lives while the emphasis placed on the impact of socio-economic problems implied delaying of parenthood and increased childlessness forced by external conditions. The problem is that the concept of the postponement of childbearing, defined at the macro-level of demographic indicators by a decrease in fertility among younger age groups and an increase in the mean age at first birth, lacks a clear definition of processes at the micro-level of individual experience. I addressed this issue by exploring the experiences of 68 Czech men and women of at least 30 years of age who (so far) were neither biological nor foster parents. I explored their experience of childlessness, whether it was perceived temporary or permanent. Based on the qualitative analysis of the 68 problem-centred interviews, I propose a typology of childlessness. It highlights the existence of several distinct processes explaining a variety of experience of childlessness when the postponement of childbearing is identified at the level of demographic indicators. It also shows how structures and values are intertwined in individual experience, and allows for theorising the difference in the postponement of childbearing between those who grew up before and after 1989 in the Czech Republic.

RN13 | Session 01c Parenting and Parent Child Relations I

Understanding of the concepts of "good" parents and "good" children

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The research aims to find why parents and children sometimes obviate each other's emotional support even they need it. What are the causes or consequences related to such processes?

The theoretical approaches state that within parents-children ties the interpersonal support is distinguished type. Normatively, it is natural that parents expect support from children and children – from parents.

Such practices coherent with affectual solidarity covering interpersonal feelings and emotional ties like love, empathy, closeness, attachment, caring, trust. Its strengthen ties among family members and create family. The research hypothesis is that respect and concern about well-being of closest relative prevent from looking for emotional support among, respectively, children and parents. The analysis is based on quantitative representative data collected in Lithuania between November, 2011 and January, 2012, and in-depth qualitative interviews carried out between June-August, 2012.

The research results reveal importance of emotional support of parents to children and of children to parents. They intend to give such support to each other. Such practices can be assigned to practices that are doing family. Meanwhile, qualitative data highlight some aspects that create obstacles for sharing of emotional support. Children, usually, look for it beyond the family in order to protect parents from the information about failures in their personal life. Similarly, parents prefer emotional support from other relatives or non-relatives but not from children in order not to burden children with their worries. Such behaviour is expression of inner understanding of "good" parent and "good" child who care about each other's well-being.

„Empathetic but looking out only for oneself” - on the parents expectations regarding their children and on parenting practices in contemporary Polish families

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The main aim of my presentation is to discuss the first results of the research project: „Family and parenting practices in traditional and postmodern families - reconstruction of daily routines”.

I will focus on the parents expectations regarding their children as well as on the parent-child relation described on two following levels: 1) the reconstruction of the social patterns of a 'good' parent, a 'good' child and a socially accepted model of raising process (based on the discourse analyses and on the outcome from the depth interviews with respondents) and 2) the reconstruction of parenting practice, the routines appearing in parents-child relations (based on the outcome from the depth interviews with respondents and the results of the diaries filled by respondents).

The main aim of my research is to confront the social patterns of a 'good' mother, a 'good' father and a socialization process with the reality of parenting practices. The first analysis entitled to frame the initial findings on the parents' inconsistency visible in the following issues: 1) the inconsistency relating to parental expectations regarding their children (for example: the respondents expect that their children will be at the same time empathetic and looking out only for themselves); 2) the inconsistency between the social ideal patterns and the parenting practices. The

mentioned inconsistency create a feeling of insecurity in the role of 'good' parent. I propose the preliminary thesis that the social pattern of parenting as well as the parental practices in Polish families are influenced at least by two conflicting perspectives: 1) liberal and subjective treatment of children and 2) very traditional treatment based among others on catholic norms.
Theme RN13_h

Social investment versus parental investment: a French public problem?

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Since more than 30 years the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children – HBCS inquiry documents the children well-being at the international level. In the 3 last editions of this inquiry which explores the situation of thousands of 11, 13 and 15 year olds in almost 40 countries, the French situation looks very problematic on the “parent-child relations” issue, as France is at the last position in the ranking of the countries. In our presentation we propose to explore hypothesis to understand this situation. We suggest to explain the problem in terms of balance between social investment (public) and parental investment (private) and to look at the way this balance is build up as a public problem in the French parenting support policy. Since the early 1990s, an explicit parenting support policy effectively made its way onto the French political agenda. This policy responds to a growing political demand to avoid the failure of the parental educational mission and “new social risks” for children. To educate parents to their own role, to improve their “competence”, to control their practices, correspond to the construction of parenting as a public problem and the defense of a “parental determinism”, mobilizing many different knowledge and empirical results. We argue that the slow policy process that led to current French parenting support policy is the outcome of an ideological, professional and scientific battle. In this battle, public actors (politicians, experts, media) could miss a main point concerning the parent-child relations and parental investment and its quality. To present the field of positions and arguments, we look at official and experts' reports in the last decade.

Parenting Practices ,interrelated': Conceptualizing Parental Involvement at the Transition to Parenthood

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Numerous studies have explored parents' unequal involvement in care work, emphasizing the formative power of the first period of parenthood. However, detailed knowledge of the ways in which care work is interlinked between parents in everyday practice

during the transition to parenthood is limited. An Austrian qualitative longitudinal study with first-time 22 parents (66 individual interviews during pregnancy, six and 24 months postpartum) provides in-depth insights into the variety and complexity of everyday parental relations in doing care work at the transition to parenthood. By exploring parents' practices longitudinally, we developed a typology of parental care that is grounded on relationality and a gender-neutral conception of how pre-pregnancy-, pregnancy- or child-related needs are identified and fulfilled by both parents. The typology embraces six types of interrelated parenting practices, namely equal caring, managing–conducting, main caring–co-recognizing, key caring–helping, exclusive caring–absent, and being absent. We show how parental involvement in care is constituted by a complex interplay of parenting practices performed by both parents over time. We demonstrate that parents are situated on a continuum between equality, dichotomy, ambiguity and inequality when practicing care work. Overall, the results systematize the tremendous variety of parents' interrelated involvement in care work.

RN13 | Session 01d Intergenerational Relationships and Kinship Networks I

Analysing family from the perspective of Pierre Bourdieu's social class theory. Closeness and distances within families non-homogenous in terms of social class

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[theme RN13_m][short abstract]

Family is often described as a 'basic cell of society' which unites people. I would like to discuss family as a much more complicated occurrence existence in a broader social context. A family does not have to be a homogeneous in terms of class, and owned capital of individual members may together greatly vary. My research is inspired by Pierre Bourdieu's theory. In my presentation I would like to question the popular thesis that members of one social class do not have contacts with representatives of other social class. On the contrary, family becomes a sphere in which there is a chance to gather members of one family who belong to different classes. Family ties, objective institutionalized relationships of kinship and affinity, create a situation of specific closeness between people whose class positions may be diverse. Moreover, experiences of advance or declassing affect a family as a whole and alienate relatives or complicate their relations. Family obligations may veil the reality of difficulties in being together as a family in such a situation.

I would like to discuss preliminary results of my study which allow me to answer following research questions:

How does family environment respond to advance/declassing? How do family members manage situations which reveal the fact of

inconsistencies in their habituses? Can family solidarity be built despite such differences?

Data for my analysis was gathered using the method of autobiographic narrative interviews and observations. Interviewees were members of the same families; owing to such a way of constructing particular case studies I gained access to various perspectives of individual family members.

Family ambivalence and grandparental care. Longitudinal evidence of mothers' and fathers' accounts

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Care work in families often relies on grandparents providing support for their children by caring for their grandchildren. The study presented here indicates that this inclusion of grandparents into care work may be a source of family ambivalence for the middle generation. Relying theoretically on the family ambivalence concept and including aspects of a configurational approach, this study concentrates on the transition to (grand-)parenthood.

We concentrate on the following research questions: How do first-time parents' accounts about grandparental care develop over time? Which aspects of ambivalence are inherent in these accounts? Which strategies do parents develop in dealing with ambivalence?

The study was conducted in Austria and comprises multiperspective longitudinal accounts from both parents, collected by means of qualitative in-depth individual interviews with first-time mothers and fathers at three points in time: pre-birth (last trimester of the pregnancy), six months and two years after the birth (n=66 interviews). Detailed case reconstructions and comparative analyses were carried out.

Results showed that mothers' and fathers' expectations with regard to grandparental care were unclear, idealized and contradictory. We identified several distinct types of ambivalence with regard to grandparental care and a variety of strategies in dealing with ambivalences. These strategies varied over time and were not necessarily consistent among both parents. Overall, results indicated that ideals of ('appropriate') care and ideals of family relationships played a major role in parents' constructions of their intergenerational relationships with grandparents and their handling of grandparental care.

The effect of economic wellbeing on the exchange of intergenerational support

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RN13_m: Intergenerational relationships and kinship networks

Family solidarity has distinct motivations and manifestations in different social strata and the socioeconomic status influences the intensity of intergenerational solidarity. We can approach downward intergenerational solidarity from the perspective of status reproduction: parents invest in their children through intergenerational transfers to avoid their downward social mobility. Most approaches (altruism, reciprocity, or status reproduction) suggest intense instrumental support in families with lower socioeconomic status.

Our intention was to investigate how social mobility is supported through intergenerational relations. For this we used data from Generations and Gender Programme (GGP) Wave1, for Bulgaria and Romania, focusing on three forms of support provided to family members: financial, emotional and instrumental. We used a synthetic index of material wellbeing, combining income and expenditure approach: total household income, two indicators of the ability of household to make its ends meet, the evaluation of the household ability to overcome financial difficulties and the satisfaction with the housing.

Analysis of data for Romania and Bulgaria shows that intergenerational solidarity seems to function distinctly in different social strata. We showed that in higher status families there is more financial support to an adult child (in both countries), but for the emotional support the effect was found only in Romania. In Bulgaria, higher status families are less likely to offer instrumental support to their descendants. Regarding upward intergenerational transfers, we showed that higher status families provide more financial and emotional support to their parents and less instrumental support.

Family social capital during the labour market transition: Inequalities and Mechanisms

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Abstract (theme RN13_m]”):

In the past decades, several scholars have shown how contacts help job seekers to find a job, particularly focusing on two mechanisms: the transmission of information about job opportunities (information flow) and the contacts intermediation during the process of recruitment (influence flow). Although the “strength of weak ties thesis” associates family ties to worse occupational attainment, these ties are still an important source of resources for labour market transitions of youth, especially in a Southern European context. Consequently, we

analyse the complex and variegated support provided by kinships in this process, in order to understand through which mechanisms the family, as social capital, generates economic inequalities among social groups. Drawing on social capital theory, in this presentation we use quantitative and qualitative data from a study of 250 young adults aged 20–34 in the Barcelona metropolitan area, in order to explore the role played by family resources in the labour market. The results show that these resources are mobilised in all social groups, but relevant differences among them regarding the extent and type of mobilised resources can be identified; differences that contribute to the intergenerational reproduction of occupational inequalities.

This research is part of a project financed by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Innovation through grant CSO2012-36055 conducted by the Centre d'Estudis Sociològics sobre la Vida Quotidiana i el Treball - Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. We also elaborate this research in the context of INCASI Network, a European project (Horizon 2020; Marie Skłodowska-Curie, 691004) coordinated by Dr. Pedro López-Roldán.

family, youth, labour market, social capital, social networks, strong ties

RN13 | Session 02a Couples, Cohabitation and Family Forms II

Parenting Outside Marriage in Spain: The Changing Profile of Cohabiting and Unpartnered Mothers

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Fertility research is increasingly centered on the role that family change, new union formation patterns and partnership instability might play on fertility trends. In the case of Spain, very low fertility levels (less than 1.4 since 1989) have been reached in a context of increasing childbearing within cohabiting unions (31% of total births in 2014) but also outside co-residential partnerships (12% of total births in 2014). In this paper, we examine nonmarital childbearing patterns and trends in Spain, distinguishing between births to cohabiting parents and births to unpartnered mothers. We use all birth records between 2007 and 2015 (about 4 million births), 2001 and 2011 Census, the Population Register and the Continuous Household Survey. We estimate age-specific fertility rates by women's union status (married, cohabiting, unpartnered) and their contribution to total fertility. We also compare the socio-demographic profile of married, cohabiting and unpartnered mothers, in order to assess whether the traditionally negative educational gradient in nonmarital childbearing has waned or reversed. Finally, we examine to what extent mothers' union status is associated with newborns'

health disadvantage –measured through low birth weight–, employing multinomial regression models. We distinguish whether or not unpartnered mothers declare father's information in the birth registration. The declaration of paternal information can be used as a proxy for father's legal recognition of the child and as an indication that the newborn's parents maintain some kind of relationship, even if they do not live together.

Are Children a reason to marry? A comparative study of France, Germany and Hungary

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Our paper aims at describing and explaining differences in marriage patterns among cohabiting couples in three European societies with a conservative welfare regime, yet diverging institutional and structural features: France, Germany and Hungary [themes RN13_a, RN13_b, RN13_c]. In particular, we investigate to what extent fertility increases cohabiting couples' propensity to marry in each country and whether couples get married primarily during pregnancy or after childbirth. Based on a discussion of relevant cross-national differences regarding the legal status of unmarried and married couples, family policy, cultural norms and labor market characteristics, we develop hypotheses linking these societal differences to marital behavior.

To test our hypotheses, we use longitudinal data from the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) for France and Hungary and from the German Family Panel (pairfam) for Germany. To ensure comparability, a number of relevant covariates were harmonized in order to control for potential confounders which may affect the fertility process as well as marriage formation. Using discrete-time event history analysis, we observe robust differences in the effects of fertility on the marriage rate between the three countries. Pregnancy increases the incidence of marriage in Germany and Hungary, whereas no significant effect of fertility is found for France. After childbirth, the transition rate drops to its original level in Germany or in the case of Hungary even below that. These findings point to the critical role of the societal context, which couples take into consideration when making decisions in their private lives. Especially the extensive provision of public childcare in France appears to provide mothers with a high degree of economic autonomy allowing couples to choose their preferred family form with fewer constraints.

Love and Money - The Distribution of Power in Intimate Relationships

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Over the last decades, there has been a change in intimate relationships. There are higher divorce rates and new forms of relationships, such as cohabiting or living apart together-relationships. Nevertheless intimate relationships are one of the most important social relationships in people's life.

The study examines the distribution of power within heterosexual relationships in Germany. Based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), covering the years 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2012, a secondary analysis was conducted. To identify the influence of personal income on power distributions, the data is examined in light of cooperative-bargaining-models as well as gender-role-attitudes.

According to the cooperative-bargaining-model, power is influenced by individual resources, especially the personal income. Gender role theories, most notably assumptions of socialization, assume that individual behavior depends on norms and attitudes which were internalized during childhood.

Two dimensions of power will be measured: implementing power, defined as the control over income and orchestration power, defined as decision-making. It can be assumed that the increase in women's employment status led to a change in inter-household-relationships. It is hypothesized that factors like the employment level, marital status, the duration of the relationship, as well as children have an influence on power distributions as well.

Hybrid logistic regression models (N=11.540) are used to empirically test for evidence of various determinants. The results show differences between the power bases. Especially the personal income does not influence the distribution of power as strong as supposed. Instead, household income, gender stereotypes as well as role attitudes, seem to affect power distributions in intimate relationships.

The impact of personal networks on conjugal and psychological vulnerability of heterosexual couples in a long-term relationship: a longitudinal perspective

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Personal networks and social support are paramount for the well-being of individuals, couples and their families as they provide emotional and material resources to cope with critical events and transitions over the life course. Several features of personal networks have been empirically proved to have an impact on conjugal quality, such as the density of support, the level of ties' overlap between partners, and the level of family interference on conjugal interactions. However, little is known about the longitudinal effects of those indicators on partners'

psychological and conjugal adjustment. Therefore, the main aim of this paper is to investigate the role of personal networks on both psychological and conjugal vulnerability of couples, by taking a longitudinal approach. For this purpose, we draw on data from the Swiss longitudinal survey "Social Stratification, Cohesion and Conflict in Contemporary Families", which has been following an initial sample of 1534 heterosexual couples residing in Switzerland over three waves (1998, 2004 and 2011). In this paper, we focus on couples who remained together between wave 1 and wave 3 (N=721). In order to explore the network effects, we focus on both functional indicators (perception of emotional and financial support available, level of family interference) and structural indicators (level of friendship overlap, frequency of contact, and the level of transitivity between friends, siblings and parents). Psychological vulnerability was measured through a 6-item scale of depressive symptoms. In order to assess conjugal vulnerability, we rely on three indicators: conjugal satisfaction, separation thoughts, and frequency of conjugal conflict. Findings show that networks have a significant impact on both individual and conjugal vulnerability, although with different effects on men and women.

RN13 | Session 02b Family Planning and Fertility II

Work-related spatial mobility over the life course and fertility: a comparison between four European countries

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In contemporary societies travelling intensively to and for work has become an important part in many people's lives. Spatial mobility may, however, conflict with other life domains like fertility, especially for women. Using a life course approach, our study provides novel evidence that the interrelation between fertility and work-related spatial mobility is largely shaped by national contexts. We investigate various forms of mobility, including labour migrants, daily and weekly long-distance commuters, and workers regularly absent from home. We apply innovative techniques of sequence analysis to grasp these mobility experiences holistically as mobility histories. We analyse longitudinal data from the 'Job Mobilities and Family Lives in Europe' survey of 1,064 women and men aged 40 or older which were randomly selected from the residential population in France, Germany, Spain and Switzerland. We examine whether the association between fertility and mobility histories varies cross-nationally. Our results indicate that long-term experiences of daily long-distance commuting and overnight work travel are associated with lower fertility mainly among women in Germany and Switzerland while this association is largely absent among women living in France and Spain.

Interestingly, there are similar tendencies among male overnight travellers in Germany and Switzerland, although the differences are less pronounced than among highly mobile women. Our findings suggest that social norms, family policies and labour market structure play an important role in shaping people's lives by either reinforcing or mitigating the conflict between fertility and work-related spatial mobility.

Childbearing behavior after a job loss

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Economic and sociological scholars have proposed contradicting hypotheses for the association between women's unemployment and subsequent fertility. On the one hand, a notion of substitution predicts higher childbearing for women experiencing a loss of employment; either due to lower opportunity costs of staying out of the labor market or because of a diminution of the prospect of having a successful career. Both mechanisms attribute an increase of fertility to the substitution of labor market participation with engaging in motherhood. Studies conducted in Germany support such link, revealing a positive association between unemployment and childbearing. However, studies from Finland and Austria displayed a negative impact of job losses on the likelihood of a pregnancy when exploiting business closings as exogenous variation and thereby aiming at causal effects. These findings are in line with an economic and sociological notion of a stable career as a prerequisite for family formation.

This analysis aims to evaluate the previous findings for Germany by investigating different reasons of job terminations and their impact for a sample of women in the age of childbearing. Data of the period 1984-2014 from the German Socio-Economic displays a short-term association between unemployment due to dismissal and increased likelihood of births. This observed pattern however could be attributed to reversed causality. At the same time, neither closing of workplaces nor voluntary quitting do women reveal higher fertility. These findings take into question previously results of unemployment increasing birth rates.

Masculinity, Sexuality and Contraceptive Practices: The Case of Young Lithuanian Men

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The aim of this paper is to reveal the underlying mechanisms behind childbearing decisions and the choice of contraceptive methods to meet them by bringing in the men's perspective. Contraceptive behavior is usually the focus of demographic studies and they have almost exclusively concentrated on women. This is mostly because of the assumption that women possess the most accurate information on the subject. At the same time, however, understanding of

the importance of men's roles and their influence on childbearing decisions and, consequently, on contraceptive behavior has been growing in the scientific literature. The prevailing explanations of contraceptive behavior rely on the framework of rational behavior and assume progressive linear transition from the use of the so called "traditional" methods (withdrawal, calendar method) to "modern" ones (hormonal contraception). Lithuania in that respect serves as an interesting case study, since even though family transformation processes associated with the second demographic transition are clearly visible, the "modern mode" of contraceptive behavior has not (yet?) been established. Based on 30 in-depth semi-structured interviews with 18-34 years old childless Lithuanian men the interconnections between gender relations, discourses of masculinity and sexuality and contraceptive practices are analyzed. Results of the study indicate the need to reconsider the dominant explanations of contraceptive behavior and their adaptability to specific social settings.

The shift towards a medical contraceptive model in Europe: Where are we now?

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CONTEXT: The introduction of highly effective contraceptives in the 1960s fundamentally changed couples' reproductive behavior. To a different pace and extent, European countries witness(ed) a shift from a contraceptive model based on natural family planning and condom use ('cooperative methods') towards a model dominated by pills, IUDs and other medical methods. The current study aims to look at how this transition further ran/runs its course by (1) comparing the trends in contraception in the 1990s and the 2000s in different European countries, and (2) determining whether changes between the two time periods can be attributed to changes in the composition of the population or to changes in men's and women's behavior.

METHODS: We combine data from the Fertility and Family Surveys (1988-1998) and the Generations and Gender Surveys (2004-2011) for ten European countries. Country and period specific logistic regression analyses, and decomposition analyses are used to examine our research questions.

RESULTS: The growing dominance of the medical contraceptive model is confirmed; all countries show an increase in the use of medical contraceptives between the 1990s and the 2000s. At the same time, most countries also witness a rise in cooperative methods which suggests that the former does not merely substitute the latter. Both the change in cooperative and medical methods are attributable to a combination of changing population compositions and altering behavior. Large variations between countries are however present.

CONCLUSIONS: The results underline that sociodemographic inequalities in contraception vary

over time and across contexts.

RN13 | Session 02c Parenting and Parent Child Relations II

Regard for institutions and construction of parenting

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This paper will investigate the construction of parenting during the first year of a child's life and its variations according to social groups, from the more deprived families to the well off and educated ones. The conceptions of family, care practices and early education practices can be related to parents' regard for institutions, social justice and gender relations. This period of life is critical for couples, involving a series of implicit norms, particularly for couples with different social backgrounds, according to their school trajectory and the social position they take up in the labor market. An important division appears thus within working classes, between very precarious classes, which are far off the institutions, and the more integrated ones, more considerate of middle class standards. Inside upper classes parents are distinguished by their consideration of awakening, obedience and fulfillment of the child. This paper will be based on the first results of ELFE (Etude Longitudinale Française depuis l'Enfance) as well as on a quantitative inquiry conducted during 5 years with 50 families coming from different social backgrounds. Charlotte Faircloth, Diane M. Hoffman and Linda L. Layne (eds.), *Parenting in global perspective: negotiating ideologies of kinship, self and politics*, London and New York: Routledge, 2013. Bertrand Geay, Pierig Humeau, « Becoming parents. Differentiated Approaches to the Procreation Imperative », *Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales*, 4/2016 (N° 214), p. 4-29. Annette Lareau, *Unequal Childhoods: Class, Race, and Family Life*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 2003.

Experience and displaying of early parenthood in narratives of young mothers and fathers

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The paper deals with interpretation of narratives of young parents related to their experience of early parenthood with a newborn child. It is based on the analyses of narratives from in-depth interviews with twelve mothers and twelve fathers age 30 from Serbia done in 2012. It aims to explore to what extent the experience of early parenthood is related to normatives from dominant discourses of motherhood and fatherhood, as well gender differences in its

displaying. I also explore satisfaction with early parenthood experience related to features such as: objective conditions (of pregnancy and delivery, mother's and child's postnatal health, etc.), expectations and received amount and type of support (from partner, from female relatives), fulfilling of gender parental role expectations etc. The analysis of narratives reveals significant gender differences that could be associated with primary and secondary experience of early parenthood: the mothers displayed experience and satisfaction that are more distinctive, differentiated and personalized as compared to the fathers. Displaying early motherhood as positive experience and displaying satisfaction are more related to mother's expectations of support and their fulfillment regardless of objective conditions (e.g. health issues). Fathers' narratives reveal that their early parenthood experience is partly secondary and not personalized, for instance realized through expected undifferentiated help and support from their parental families for young family as a whole that is perceived as satisfactory. Their narratives display mostly their individualization - acceptance of a new role as increasing responsibility and new personal challenges, and thereby they are reflecting heteronormative discourse of masculinity.

The Impact of Youth Delinquency on Parenting: Towards a Bi-Directional Framework of 'Child' and 'Parent' Effects

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A considerable volume of studies assessing multiple harms which parents inflict on children. Child delinquency is one such area which has commonly been explained through factors including neglectful, hostile or abusive parenting practices. This 'deficit model' of parenting research, whilst compelling, largely neglects investigation of the broader array of structural factors, family processes and bi-directional effects which shape family lives. We operationalise a model which takes account of the effects which parents have on children (parent effects), and children have on parents (child effects). This draws on a large mixed methods study of parents/main caregivers with children involved in serious delinquency comprising survey data (n=184) and in-depth interviews (n=60). Our data highlight considerable harms which delinquency has on family processes and parenting capacities, with some evidence of recourse toward more punitive parenting within these circumstances. The broader impacts of these adversities on parents' social disadvantage are further examined.

The Influence of Children's Number on Mental and Physical Health of Parent in Germany

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While there are many studies concentrating on how exercises the parent's behavior great influence on children's health, few attention has been paid to the significant effect from children to their parent. However, being a parent means both good and bad for adults. According to the Life-Course Perspective, because the relationship between living situations of parent and of children is extraordinary tight, the negative relation with children and the problematic life of children will cause obvious parent's depression and bring about passive influence on their mental health. Besides, having children means financial burden and time consumption in some ways. So children have also negative effects on the physical health of parent. This empirical study seeks to provide a correlation between the number of children in family and the mental as well as physical health of parent in Germany. By analyzing data in The German Socio-Economic Panel with OLS-Regression and Fix-Effect-Regression and taking effects from income, gender and age into account, we arrive at a conclusion that the number of children has significant passive influence on both the mental and physical health of parent in German society.

RN13 | Session 02d Intergenerational Relationships and Kinship Networks II

Linked Lives Across Borders: Forms of Romanian Family Solidarity in the Context of International Migration

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[theme RN13_m]

Opening the national borders across Europe along with facilitating work permits for foreigners in Western Europe has an enormous impact amongst Romanians as well. In a struggling economic context – with increasing unemployment and high risk of poverty – determined by the transition to market liberalism (neoliberalism), a considerable number of Romanians seek financial security in western societies (i.e. Italy and Spain). Besides self-evident structural effects of international migration, considering the mezzo level, families and households, the present paper aims to understand how geographic distance influence adult-child – parent relationships. Comparing functional intergenerational solidarity between the time prior to migration and the current period, while at least one adult child lives in a different country, different patterns of family solidarities are to be expected. Descriptive results for parents with one migrated child showed that upward help transfers for household tasks and upward material support continues to exist across time. Even if national borders separate parents from their offspring, the last ones continue to offer support during visits. Moreover, high numbers of migrated adult-children were not involved in functional solidarity practices neither in the past nor currently. In reversion, it was observed that for a number of

parents, upward money transfers started only after migration, while material support (household items, food etc.) from children stopped after they left the country. Against this background that defines the potential for intergenerational solidarity, cases of support transfers with more than one adult-child living abroad remains a subject for further investigation.

Exchange of practical intergenerational support. The perspective of elderly Romanians with migrant children

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RN13_m: Intergenerational relationships and kinship network

The large extent of work-related migration from Romania challenges the intergenerational relations through the geographical distance between adult children and their parents. We investigate how practical support (or assistance in form of time, a form of functional solidarity) flows between elderly parents living in Romania and their migrant adult children.

We capture the different ways of provision of support (direct provision with physical co-presence, direct provision at a distance, coordination, and delegation of support to a third person), and investigate the factors that lead to a more or less intense exchange of support, adopting a theoretical model that accounts for four conditional factors for solidarity: opportunities, needs, family and contextual-cultural structures. The data we work on come from a national survey of 1,500 elderly persons who have children who live abroad.

We have found that elderly in poor health, residing in rural areas are most likely to benefit from practical support in situations of co-presence, during children's visits at home. Direct provision of practical support to migrant children in the destination countries (mainly grandchild care), in situations of co-presence, depends on the elderly opportunities to travel. Solidarity in the form of coordination and delegation of support exists when the elderly parents left behind are rather in poor health but not critical and when there are other family members around them, with whom the migrant children communicate and organize care from a distance.

Mature adults and the intergenerational solidarity within the family. The Spanish case

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The paper presents the preliminary results of a survey on intergenerational solidarity within the family carried out in Spain at the end of 2016, and based on a national quota-sample of the 65-74 years old residents with children still alive. The questionnaire has been administered with CAPI technique and led to collect 608 valid cases. Random sampling techniques have been adopted for each strata of the sample.

Following previous studies, the survey's final goal is to provide evidence based data for reinterpreting both the sociological relational perspective applied to the study of the intergenerational solidarity within the family, and the classic Bengtson-Roberts theory. The data analysis is based on the calculation of indexes, the use of multi-variate techniques, and the analysis of familial and social networks.

The survey specifically focused the dimensions of – and the relations between –: the structure of the family and the intergenerational relationships; the familiar and friendship solidarity networks; the mutual orientation between generations; the memory and the feelings of gratefulness and equity; the health conditions and the leisure habits; the ICT use; the being in paid job; the participation in volunteering and social-political activities; the social capital; the values and the attitudes; the representations of the elderly condition; the financial condition.

The results of the analysis allow exploring the relevance of the structural solidarity dimensions (number, type, proximity of the family members, and so forth) in shaping the intergenerational solidarity within family, in relation with all the other solidarity dimensions already explored by the literature: associational, affectual, consensual, functional, and normative. Moreover, the results provide further evidence for the analysis of intergenerational solidarity according to the relational sociology paradigm.

Single mothers and intergenerational support patterns in Lithuania

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Around 45 percent of single mothers with dependent children lives at-risk of poverty and according to this indicator country is among the leaders in EU countries. Research show, that for substantial part of single mothers the state support in cash is the main source of living. This proves that welfare state providing formal support is not fully corresponding to the needs of single mother families thus, the informal intergenerational support is especially significant. Thus this paper addresses several question: what models of intergenerational support to single mothers families could be distinguished? How they are perceived by women?

Existing research shows that intergenerational support helps to mitigate consequences of divorce to single mothers. Extend family members mostly provide financial, practical, information, childcare, nature support (Mudry, Kushner, Neufeld, 2010). Intergenerational support on macro level is influenced by the social policy, demographic and cultural determinants. On the meso level intergenerational support determine by the social class, the structure and type of family. On the micro level factors, such as - identity, reflexivity, role of the primary and secondary socialization.

The paper is based on the qualitative methodology.

We conducted 20 biographic interview with divorced or separated single mothers, raising dependent children.

Primary research results revealed that intergenerational support models is oriented to childcare, provision of the material resources, practical support, social capital transfer from the mother's parental generation to the single mother. Our preliminary results show that four intergenerational support "top-down" could be distinguished. In the further analysis we will examine how these models are linked with the meso and micro levels determinants of the intergenerational support.

RN13 | Session 03a Couple Formation and Marriage Markets I

Measuring and explaining the marriage boom in the developed world

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Using aggregated data from 25 developed countries over a lengthy period of time, this article presents a measure of the marriage boom observed in the twentieth century and an explanation for its causes. One of our main conclusions is that even though it basically developed after the Second World War, its origins are to be found before it. We found that, contrary to the views of some scholars, this boom was not a short-lived phenomenon, but actually lasted for 90 years on average. Using panel data analysis techniques, we are able to show that the rise in women's education, state spending on social benefits, and larger percentages of people employed in the primary sector tended to discourage marriage. We also found a quadratic relationship between the nuptiality index and the per capita income and mortality rates.

Men's Singleness and Well-Being

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This study investigates in what extend men strive for a couple relationships and how singleness relates to wellbeing. Three dimensions: happiness, loneliness and psychosomatic symptoms, were used as the indicators of wellbeing. Data is collected in The National Study of Human Relations, Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles in Finland years 1992, 1999, 2007 and 2015 (FINSEX). Quantitative methods were used for the analysis. The research results are based on the data of 2797 men aged 25-64. Out of them one in six lives without an intimate relationship and most strive for a couple relationship. Singleness is more prevalent in big cities, small towns and countryside. In the quantitative analysis, we compared singles striving for a couple relationship, singles without an acute wish for

a relationship and men in relationship. The single men striving for a couple relationship reported higher levels of loneliness than other singles. They also had more nightmares, general tiredness and anxiety than the other two groups. The results show that wellbeing is not only connected with the relationship status but also with the possible contradiction between the actual and the wished relationship status.

Partner Preferences and the Income Cliff in Households: Insights from Agent-Based Modelling

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Women's economic role in Western societies has changed dramatically over the last decades. Since the 1960s, female participation in tertiary education and in the labor force increased, and women increasingly entered previously male dominated occupations. Furthermore, a decline in men's income has increased the importance of women's income for the wellbeing of their families. Against this backdrop, it is surprising that marked inequalities in spouses' relative income persist. The distribution of relative income within households tends to be highly skewed. The husband usually earns more than the wife and there is a striking discontinuity in their relative contributions to household income at the 50/50 demarcation line: many wives earn almost as much as their husbands, but few wives earn more. Earlier research has assumed that this 'cliff' is the result of gender norms that hold that the man should be the main provider for the family. We explore the alternative possibility that this cliff might result from the gender wage gap that still exists in the overall population, and suggest that because of this inequality, the cliff might even occur if people are indifferent about whether it is the husband or the wife who earns more. We assess the logical consistency of our argument with an agent-based computational model that we submit to computational experiments. Preliminary results suggest that the gender wage gap might contribute to the observed income cliff in households, and that this cliff can occur even if spouses do not care about which partner earns more.

RN13 | Session 03b Family Planning and Fertility III

Do family policies have a natalist impact and how this can be measured? An analysis of GGS-data

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Measuring the pronatalist impact of family policies is difficult. Experts argue that family policies might cause an increase of fertility by at most 5-10%. Based on Generations and Gender Survey data (GGS), this thesis will be examined. We apply piecewise constant exponential models which allow to measure the

distinct normative and structural covariates of first motherhood separately for early mothers, norm followers and late mothers. Preliminary survival analyses show that particularly within the lower classes it is self-evident and unquestioned to get a child rather early. Therefore the assumed policy impact is small. By contrast, high skilled couples who outbalance their multiple interests are characterized by frequent ambivalences in their reproductive intentions and they frequently postpone procreation. This makes them more responsive to family policy incentives.

Research design: In a first step, couples with uncertain and ambivalent reproductive intentions will be selected. GGS allows to determine these group rather precisely (e.g. biologically able to procreate, living in a partnership). In a second step, we control for major factors that might hamper the conversion of intentions into behavior (e.g. unstable partnership, health, work and income). In a third step, the policy evaluations among the distinct target groups will be discussed. The data allow analyzing whether policies motivate couples either to reconsider their intentions or to modify the timing of planned behaviors.

The research design distinguishes between age-specific reproductive norms which are closely related to social status and by focusing on couples with ambivalent reproductive intentions. This might contribute to further elaborate the theory of planned behavior. The paper is providing an approach to quantify the impact of family policies.

Where do Large Families Come From? Determinants of Large Families' formation in Russian cities

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Today, large family (family with three or more children) is not only an empirical but also a theoretical exception. It means that it is hard to find an adequate social theory (or a middle-range theory) which could explain - where do large families come from in a contemporary rationalized risk or post-materialist society? This paper is aimed at reflecting on this question and providing answers relying on the results of qualitative research.

The research is based on the analysis of 53 in-depth interviews taken from Russian parents living in urban large families in Moscow, Arkhangelsk, Vladimir (2015-2016). Interviews were analyzed according to the Grounded theory methodology and techniques of coding (open and axial) (Glaser, Strauss 1967; Glazer 1978).

As the result of the research, we identified several types of pathways to large families, which vary by meanings of three categories: value of childbirth; parental responsibility; family loyalty and adherence to chosen life course. These types also differ in parental religiosity and the degree of family embeddedness in

weak and strong social ties. We show, that the transition to life in large family is hard to realize being socially independent from the community. Family embeddedness in social relations with others facilitates transition through such mechanisms as social contagion, social learning and social support in gift-giving circles. In conclusions, we provide a critical discussion on the dominant theories of fertility decline.

Large Families in Europe: What are the mechanisms behind the birth of a 3rd+ child in nine European countries?

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The decline of fertility in the course of the Second Demographic Transition is mainly attributed to the increase in childlessness and the decline of large families (three or more births). Based on the 1st and 2nd wave of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) data, this paper provides longitudinal comparative analysis of higher order fertility transitions and individual attitudes towards children and social norms in nine European countries - France, Western Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania and Russia. The purpose of this study is to identify the driving mechanisms behind the birth of a 3rd+ child and explain how they differ in the above mentioned countries. Our aim is to find out which the universal and country specific determinants of the birth of 3rd or more children are by focusing on sociocultural factors. We consider 10,813 men and women between 18 and 45 years who have at least two children. The dependent variable is the birth of a 3rd+ child between two survey waves. The main explaining variables are the anticipated costs and utilities of children as well as social norms. The multivariate analysis is carried out using logistic regression. In addition to the gender specific models with the country variable as proxy for the societal context, analyses are carried out separately for each country. The study provides new insights into the link between sociocultural factors and formation of large family. It reveals cross-national differences in the relationship between attitudes and norms and higher order fertility transitions.

New Marital Strategies in Metropolitan Cities of Turkey

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Traditionally, male breadwinner ideology has been dominant in Turkey. In 1980s families in metropolitan cities were captured into neoliberal economic change. New marital strategies, such as searching for gainfully employed women by men who want to climb up the social ladder was an instance of this change. This

presentation is based on the narratives of four middle class, university educated, gainfully employed women and draws in part from data of a larger study on marital lives & divorces of women of different ages and social classes who lived in three metropolitan cities of Turkey, namely, Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. The research aimed to understand the reasons for women's divorces. The data was generated through in-depth interviews with 43 divorcées from September 2014 to February 2015. The data partly revealed how some men married middle-class women with stable incomes to fulfill their dreams of upward mobility and how they also gained privileges due to material transfers from women's parents into their own marriages. Men who married women who stood on their two feet represented the neoliberal masculinity of our times, in the sense that, they tried to maximize the material advantages of their marriages to be able to make investments to start up their own businesses or to accumulate capital for themselves. These marriages ended in divorce when women understood their husbands' instrumental rationality and regretted the fact that they were the chosen ones instead of being able to choose whom to marry.

RN13 | Session 03c Motherhood and Mothering Practices

Long-term Breastfeeding in Finland - Practice and Experience

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My ongoing gender studies' PhD research focuses on Finnish women who have been breastfeeding over a one year and on cultural aspects they encounter. This paper introduces some of my research findings so far. The presentation focuses on the question of how long-term breastfeeding is affecting these mothers' lives: How do they use space while breastfeeding? Is it possible to breastfeed openly and if so, what kind of practices do these mothers use to make it possible? What about the practice of breastfeeding itself; what does it mean to be a long-term breastfeeding mother in Finland?

This presentation is based on written data collected from 39 mothers (collected in 2012). The mothers reflect on their experience and tell about their view on extended breastfeeding in context of Finnish culture. My method is content analysis. The results so far show that breastfeeding long-term can be challenging especially in public spaces. Breastfeeding in public is frowned upon in Finland, but according to my findings, some mothers still do choose to breastfeed openly, while others feel that they need do it in secret, or "in the closet".

By approaching the subject of long-term breastfeeding through feminist conceptualizations of normativity and space, sociological relationality as well as queer theoretical understandings of the metaphor of the closet, the presentation examines experiential knowledge on this previously little researched subject.

Opposing dominant discourses on breastfeeding

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The World Health Organization recommends exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, with continued breastfeeding up to two years of age or beyond. This policy has been adopted by the Nordic countries, including Iceland, where there has been an upward trend towards higher breastfeeding rates and duration. As breastfeeding has increasingly become a subject of moral concern, the research that has been done on breastfeeding from a socio-cultural point of view remains rooted in an Anglo-American context and has mostly been conducted in countries where breastfeeding rates remain relatively low and the cultural context of breastfeeding similar. This study addresses that knowledge gap by collecting narratives from 77 Icelandic mothers who have struggled with breastfeeding in a country where the cultural and societal expectations for women to successfully breastfeed are high and breastfeeding represents a strong moral and social norm. This study employs discourse analysis to gain an understanding of the identity work that mothers perform in order to construct themselves as 'good' responsible mothers despite their 'failures' in breastfeeding. The study also extends theorizing about rhetorical agency and resistance by analyzing how Icelandic mothers who have struggled with breastfeeding oppose and challenge the dominant medical hegemony of breastfeeding discourse. The mothers contest certain aspects of professionals' infant feeding advice by constructing counter discourses of their own where they present themselves and their infant feeding experiences as legitimate in a context that proclaims simultaneously that parenting should be shared equally and that mothers should ultimately be held responsible.

From nipples to powder. Examining anthropometric characteristics as determinants of infant feeding patterns

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Rate of growth in infancy is an important indicator of infant mortality and morbidity, since reduced growth is a risk factor for disease susceptibility. Even though a mostly linear growth path is discerned for all infants, growth patterns between breastfed and formula-fed infants are different, with breastfed infants displaying a downward trajectory in growth development beginning at 2 to 3 months until 1 year of life. There is the possibility for reverse causality, where slow-growing infants falling off their growth curve trajectories may be deliberately supplemented or weaned in an effort to reverse those trends. We first intent to examine how feeding patterns evolve over time and the way this varies between maternal educational levels. Then, focus on the way these infant feeding evolutions can

be explained by infant anthropometrics alone. Finally, we investigate the extent to which the impact of infant anthropometrics on feeding choices is influenced by maternal education. We employ Foucault's notions of power and authority and the theory on learned effectiveness and health to frame the way in which mothers are influenced when doctors, literally, indicate their child's development on these growth curves. IKAROS data (2006-2009, population data), collected by Kind en Gezin (Child and Family), a Flemish (the northern part of Belgium) public institution which focuses on the welfare of young children and their families, is used to conduct several multivariate growth curve analyses. Preliminary results show that mothers of babies with a lowered growth, indicated by lower SD scores for their respective age and sex on the growth charts, tend to change infant feeding patterns over time. Possible explanations, policy implications and directions for further research are discussed.

Motherhood in the context of economic crisis: co-responsibility or reinforcement of intensive mothering?

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Specialist literature examining the impact of the current economic crisis on gender inequalities indicates that the crisis initially affects mainly men in Spain. This is due to its influence on masculinized economic sectors, such as construction (Larrañaga and Jubeto 2009; Pérez Orozco 2010; Larrañaga, Jubeto and De la Cal 2011; Agenjo, 2011). It affects women to a greater extent by the cutbacks in public services, as they are the main users and employees (Larrañaga, Jubeto and De la Cal, 2011). However, its effect is thought to be more negative for women than for men and, in general, the crisis is believed to intensify gender inequalities (Galvez and Rodríguez, 2011; Orozco, 2010). Considering this background, the paper presents some of the tensions produced in the new crisis scenario in relation to the meanings of motherhood. Data come from ongoing research conducted in The Basque Country (region in northern Spain) and have been produced through the combination of quantitative (Time Budgets) and qualitative (deep interviews) techniques. The conclusions suggest that the significance and practice of mothering in this context is ambivalent. On the one hand, it gives rise to new situations of shared and co-responsible childcare, mainly related to what time availability theories point out concerning the effects of labor market schedules on the availability of time dedicated to care. On the other hand, following the contributions of doing gender view, a reinforcement of traditional models is noted, influenced by the discourses on domesticity and intensive mothering.

RN13 | Session 03d Intergenerational Relationships and Kinship Networks III**Multigenerational cohousing communities as elective affinity networks?**

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Social and demographic shifts towards an increasingly aging society accompanied by individualization and shifting family structures have been associated with social isolation and a 'caring crisis'. Multigenerational cohousing has lately been discussed as solutions to these forms of social disintegration.

Our paper will present preliminary findings from a participatory action research project: 'Multigenerational cohousing in high-rise buildings'. Conducted in Potsdam and Frankfurt (Oder), Germany, the project began in May 2016 and will conclude in April 2019. We will draw on qualitative research, involving interviews data and focus groups with self-organized cohousing projects, to examine multigenerational communities as elective affinity networks.

From a subject-theoretical perspective, we are looking at processes of community building and new forms of kinship. The questions addressed are: Which forms of intergenerational relationships can be found in cohousing projects? To what extent do residents remain in (traditional?) family structures? And, which new forms of kinship are emerging in cohousing settings?

Our analysis highlights three key findings. First, motivations for cohousing – regardless of social backgrounds – are focused on creating a safe and reliable neighborhood with trustworthy social networks. Second, relations in cohouses are driven by personal needs, ideas and resources, i.e. individual 'me-time' and 'community-time'. Third, in moments of conflict age becomes visible as a strategic argument for the residents in the projects., i.e. 'knowledge-based experience' for seniors. In conclusion, we argue that residents prefer optional, voluntary relationships on the basis of individual choices with other housemates. However, in situations of conflict intergenerational kinships beyond family are potentially challenged.

Multigenerational households in Italy. How ageing and economic crises are affecting individual trajectories and family forms

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This work aim to understand how significant demographic changes and the economic crisis have affected generational interdependence, family structures and solidarity networks in Italy. My work takes in consideration changes in family living

arrangements, focusing on the multi-generational household types, both from a structural and a relational perspective.

Avoiding a straight Bourdesian positioning, I'm using some of this author key concept to frame a methodological approach. What I propose is a sequential mixed-method designs, where quantitative methods are used to understand the objective factors that contextualize the increase of multigenerational households and qualitative methods to understand the subjective processes involved in the management of this kind of living arrangement.

In the practice, my analyses are intended to take a longitudinal perspective, to grasp change over time. I'm using three waves (two gathered before 2008 and one later) of a repeated cross-sectional survey: the Multipurpose survey on households (ISTAT). I'm going to present results elaborated from descriptive analysis and logarithmic regression models. I'm showing also results of a cluster analysis performed to detect the recurrent biographical events (job losses, insufficient income, divorces, illnesses) and individual features (mainly gender and age), which rise the risk to drive individual trajectories toward multigenerational living arrangement. On this taxonomy are defined the criteria to set up a reasoned sampling for the qualitative analysis. Results of the qualitative will not be included in the eventual discussion

Family Relations and the Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty

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After a long period of neglect of social reproduction issues since the middle of the last century, socialization research is currently increasingly readdressing the meaning of socialization and its conditions within the family for social selection and reproduction processes.

We want to contribute to the existing and at present emerging strand of literature by explicitly referring to the quality of family relations (i.e. intergenerational bonds) as socialization conditions that may affect the reproduction of income poverty. To define intergenerational relationships and their impacts, we draw on the broad body of research on intergenerational solidarity. According to the solidarity-conflict-model, intergenerational relations involve positive elements (i.e. solidarity) and negative elements (i.e. conflict).

In order to analyse the effects of intergenerational conflict and solidarity empirically, we use data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (GSOEP; 2000-2015). It is a large-scale annual household panel survey which has been conducted in Germany since 1984. We measure the dependent variable of income poverty (yes/no) by using the modified OECD equivalence scale of whether the respondents' self-reported household equivalent income after public and

private transfers in the current month is below 60% of the median monthly household income. Further, SOEP contains information addressing structural and functional solidarity as well as conflict. While structural solidarity is defined by measures of family size, composition and distal proximity, functional solidarity is measured by how far parents supported the respondents' achievements while attending school. Intergenerational conflict in turn is assessed by how often the respondent had disputes with their respective parents during adolescence. Due to the panel data available, we assess random effects logistic regression models.

Applying complete social network methods on kinship networks of divorced and intact families

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In this paper we make a first attempt to apply complete social network analyses (SNA) methods on kinship networks. This enables us to study relational structures in kinship networks of divorced families and kinship networks of intact families. During the last 40 years, divorce rates in Europe have doubled. Despite the extensive amount of research on how parental divorce affects the relationships and well-being of children and their divorcing parents, little is known on the consequences of parental divorce for extended kin. Argued from family systems theory, extended family members can be affected by the divorce of their children, while, reasoned from a solidarity perspective, they simultaneously can become important sources of support to the nuclear family. In this paper we compare contact and relationship quality in complete directed kinship networks consisting of one resident child, two parents and up to four grandparents of 60 divorced families and 80 intact families. The data come from the Divorce in Flanders study. The kinship networks will be analyzed using Bayesian Exponential Random Graph Models for small networks.

RN13 | Session 04a Labour Markets and Welfare States in Transition: Barriers and Opportunities for Work-Family Reconciliation and Gender Equality

How do Changes in Family Policies Influence the Life Course of Men and Women?

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In 2007, the Parental Allowance and Parental Leave Act was introduced in Germany. The aim of this

reform was (amongst others) to shorten the time span of parental leave taken by mothers and to increase the share of fathers taking parental leave. Apparently, highly educated women benefit to great extends from the new political regulation and the share of highly educated men taking parental leave is higher than before. Does therefore the new political regulation lead to converging life course patterns among highly qualified men and women?

To answer these questions, life course patterns of higher education graduates are analysed using sequence analysis. The empirical analysis is based on the 1997, 2001 and 2005 graduation cohorts of the graduate panel studies conducted by the German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW). The sample consists of approximately 14,000 persons. For each cohort, the period of investigation covers the first ten years after graduation. This period represents the so-called rush hour of life which is characterized by the start and establishment of the working career and family formation. The family formations of the older cohort took place before 2007 and of the youngest after 2007.

The results confirm that men with higher education degrees usually are full-time employed even if they become fathers. However, the proportion of fathers with parental leave experiences increases significantly after the reform. The live courses of mothers are still diverse. Although first tendencies of approximation are evident, the traditional patterns still dominate.

Gender mainstreaming and work-family balance: an overview at Eurobarometer data

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Social policies aiming to promote gender equality have evolved substantially in the last decades. Over the past years, the European Union has developed an actual strategy to promote equal opportunities between men and women. Mainly looking at the European Commission's Eurobarometer Surveys, the study aims to understand the connection between the normative level and this specific realm of the European Commission's activity with a specific focus on the development of the questions asking opinion on work-family balance and evaluating the EU gender equality policies. A huge and valuable set of variables and questions has been developed to improve the knowledge on the gender mainstreaming implementation in the agenda looking at further challenges for work-family balance in the future. Could we identify any changes in the EC public opinion surveys in the gender mainstreaming perspectives about work-family balance? The focus will be on Eurobarometer to detect any change related to the legislative development of the gender mainstreaming perspective, evolution of political agenda, and directives (the last agenda is the Horizon 2020 program and this will be also evaluate) with a specific

focus on work-family balance issue. Contents under investigations are related to the gender inequality, working women, and gender policies. We will start exploring the Eurobarometer. To answer to the project's research questions, content analysis will be employed to deeply study the development of the questionnaires. Descriptive statistics and models based on regressions will be used to describe the trends in attitudes towards gender roles and work-family balance and to test item validity.

Genderising Consequences of Gender-Blind Family Policies in Poland in 2010s

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In 2010s Polish family policy has undergone a series of reforms. These reforms included: an introduction of paternity leave, a 6-month parental leave, a programme extending institutional care for children under 3 years, and finally, a programme 500+ in which every parent who has more than two children acquires a right to child allowance. All of these reforms tried to address the problems of extremely low fertility rates. The aim of the paper is to examine what effects of all these reforms have on gender inequalities.

Even though some of the reforms might be analysed in terms of their degenderizing effects, I claim that in fact none of them tried to address an issue of gender inequalities. These reforms that had a potential to actually help in achieving gender equality were introduced in such a way that this potential was wasted. Polish politicians are not interested in gender equality issues. What is more, some of them openly talk about the restoration of the traditional model of family.

My paper is based on an analysis of legal documents, political programmes and politicians' declarations regarding the aims of particular reforms. It is complemented by experiences of Polish parents gathered in in-depth interviews conducted in 2012 and 2017.

The analysis of interviews shows that the politicians' ideas of how to handle family policy do not always respond to people's needs and expectations. What is more, the introduced instruments do not work in a way politicians planned. Additionally low fertility rates in Polish society can only be partially explained by inadequate instruments of family policy. It is also necessary to notice the general lack of effective gender equality policies.

Men's and women's needs and expectations towards corporate welfare

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The paper presents the preliminary results of a research project aiming at investigate men's and women's needs and expectations towards corporate welfare. Specifically, the research inquired about

gender relations, task distribution concerning children and eldest care, and male and female sense of responsibility towards household and community.

From November 2016 to January 2017 we distributed an online questionnaire through the web application Lime survey to a convenience sample of 14.000 Italians, from 18 to 89 years (3082 permanent employees, 1319 independent workers, 649 occasional workers, 574 unemployed/looking for a job).

We asked about respondents' values, life satisfaction, economic crisis consequences on their families, and fears and dreams about the future. Moreover, they had to indicate the importance of 25 corporate welfare policies that could improve the life quality of workers, of their families, and of their communities. Through 29 items, we also explored the conditions, which, according to respondents, foster the balance between work and family life.

The gendered perspective concerning needs and expectations towards corporate welfare allows researchers to cast a light on the still existing differences between male and female roles both within families and in the community.

RN13 | Session 04b Infertility and Reproductive Technologies

The meaning of childlessness along the infertility treatment pathway

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Exploratory qualitative netnography of Hungarian public social media data serves the empirical background for proposed paper (funded by OTKA-K108981) submitted to theme RN13_e: Infertility and reproductive technologies. The study investigates the myriad of conflicting emotions and social stigmas participants come to face throughout their patient journeys. Analysis aims to deepen understanding of how patients dealing with infertility diagnosis and subsequent treatment perceive their own childlessness.

Present paper explores how longing for conception and childbirth influences their decision to employ medically assisted reproductive technologies which bear the potential of helping them, simultaneously carrying financial, physical, psychological and other costs. These questions are engaged through the analysis of expectations and frustrations expressed on online discussion groups and other open-web sources adopting the methodological approach of qualitative netnography. The research design allows examining the discourse of the participants in a natural, non-controlled environment. The presence of the researcher had no influence on the results, bypassing problems regarding biases experienced during individual or couple interviews. Results show that having children becomes the ultimate and all-encompassing goal for the participants who transform and re-organize their entire lives to achieve this aim.

Social stigmatization is leveraged by the strong support they receive from their partners and family.

Fertile Markets: Governing Cross-Border Reproductive Care

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This paper explores how market governance develops in an institutional vacuum. It does so by focusing on cross-border reproductive care, a recent but growing phenomenon enabled by developments in assisted reproductive technology (ART) services. This care raises questions of who regulatory environments recognise as a potential parent, and what risks patients are willing to endure to their rights, and their bodies, to receive treatment. The paper proposes a political economy approach to understand this emerging market, and the regulatory and governance dimensions of cross-border reproductive care. It first outlines demand and supply side factors, such as national welfare provision (including public funding for ART), and cross-border regulatory variation on reproductive rights and ART methods. It proceeds to explore (i) how for-profit and not-for-profit actors create and govern this market; and (ii) the institutional challenge posed by cross-border services and how professional, market and regulatory governance mechanisms are involved in providing structures and legitimacy to such care provision. These markets have emerged in an institutional vacuum where regulatory authorities have ignored developments because of lack of capacity or due to the services in question tackling local religious and cultural taboos, or are still in the process of seeking information on what is happening. In this vacuum, specialist clinics and patient care organisations emerge as providers and facilitators, while communities, virtual and personal, enable the market, with formal governance mechanisms playing regulatory catch-up.

Nationalizing eggs and ethics in Finland: Enacting kin and biologizing race in the Nordic context of transnational egg donation

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Within the Nordic countries Denmark is arguable the most well know "fertility hub" for the so called cross-border reproductive travellers - when talking about donor sperm. My ethnographic research on fertility treatments in Finland has shown that in the case of travel for donor eggs, Finland is the Nordic destination. In fact, most of the Finnish donor eggs go to cross-border travelers, mostly to other Nordic nationals. Drawing on my ethnographic material from IVF clinics in Finland, I will discuss the pull factors for these particular travellers by analyzing how kinship is enacted in the everyday practices and organization of care.

The analysis shows that there are pull factors quite

common to fertility destinations in general, such as permissive legislation on IVF, availability of treatments, geographical and cultural proximity and relatively reasonable costs. However, more specific to the Nordic context are the imaginaries of both the healthcare staff and the travellers on national (and racial) resemblance and "good Nordic care". Finns are seen as Nordic kin, and the inheritability of this "Nordicness" is reinforced at the clinics. Even the state donor register originally built on the arguments of children's rights is, in practice, taken as a guarantee of ethnic origin of the donors. In the past the cross-border travelers were concerned particularly that the donors might be Russians.

Enacting Nordic kin-ness in these ways can be interpreted as reconstituting the dominant biopolitics of race and nation, and as part of intra-European histories of racism and postcolonialism. In the case of Finland/Nordic region it is more precisely about postsocialist orders and racism.

Transformation of Family and Demographic Policy Caused by Assisted Reproductive Technologies in Russia

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The paper deals with social consequences of assisted reproductive technologies (ART) on the example of Russia. According to official data of Russian Association of Human Reproduction, in 2014 the total amount of ART executed cycles in Russia was 95628; the country was in the top five of European countries. The birth of a child is such a field of overlapping and competing interests of the state, separate families and individuals, and the state is interested in expanded reproduction of population and birth of healthy children. Nowadays social and demographical policy in Russia uses ART as a tool for regulating reproductive behavior of both women and men.

Using such conceptions as bioeconomics, biopolitics, biomedical citizenship and such empirical methods as analysis of statistics, discourse analysis of mass media, expert interviews we studied the process of ART implementation in Russia. We focus on such topics as how traditional understanding of functions of family is transformed today and parents' and gender roles are changed. Two opposite trends can be observed. On the one hand, the accessibility of ART contributes to the realization of individual reproductive rights. In conditions of technical progress, the birth of a baby is not only and not so much a need but individual project which may not be associated with sexual behaviour, family formation and less limited by health and age of parents. On the other hand, the access to ART may be the basis for the production of new social differences and strengthening traditional family values. Access to ART do not simply reflect the structure of the socio-economic differentiation, but produce new forms of social inequality.

RN13 | Session 04c Fatherhood and Fathering Practices I**Post-divorce fathering in Lithuania: between “caring for” and “caring about”**

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In this paper, we analyze the quality of the nonresident father and under-aged child relationships after parental union dissolution in Lithuania. The country represents the context where the gender-neutral custody legislation was introduced more than a decade ago and the normative expectations towards the more involving role of the father after union dissolution are on the rise. Theoretically, our study is grounded on the conceptual framework dividing the care into the “care about” and the “care for” (Smart 1991). “Caring about” marks the more abstract notion of feelings of care and “caring for” grasps the everyday activity of meeting children’s needs.

The analysis is based on the representative survey with the non-resident fathers with under-aged children in Lithuania (N=1500). We measure the quality of the relationships using the adapted Network of Relationships Inventory (Furman, Buhrmester 1985). We also consider the self-reported everyday activities fathers do with their children. Using the multivariate analysis, we identify the factors determining the quality of the relationships. We control for the father’s and the child’s individual socio-demographic factors, characteristics of the divorce process, father’s involvement in child maintenance, parents’ relationships and father’s post-separation partnership trajectory.

Our preliminary descriptive analysis proves that the nonresident father-child relations could be characterized through low conflict, high admiration of the child from the father’s side, but also through the low intimacy, reciprocity and companionship and high relative power of the child in the relationships. There is indeed a substantial variation of the relationship quality across the socio-economic status groups.

Hazy Transition to Fatherhood: Is the Czech Case Exceptional?

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The paper focuses on the transition to fatherhood and the life changes which fatherhood effects in the everyday lives of men. It is based on longitudinal qualitative research conducted with 16 dual-earner parental couples in the Czech Republic from 2011 to 2014. The first wave of interviews took place during pregnancy and the second upon the child reaching 18 months. The expectant fathers evinced vague plans concerning approaching fatherhood; some stressed involvement in childcare while others emphasized the provider role. The concept of a “hazy” transition to

fatherhood evolved based on the narratives of first-time fathers and is used to describe the indistinct character of the transition to fatherhood as opposed to the “distinct” transition to motherhood described by first-time mothers. Identity theory is used as the explanatory framework. I suggest that the hazy transition to fatherhood involves patriarchy, the breadwinner role and the central worker identity, while the distinct transition to fatherhood entails equality, involved fatherhood and the central father identity. Since the Czech sample uncovered only narratives suggesting a hazy transition to fatherhood, the question arises as to whether the Czech case is exceptional.

Interchangeable Parents? Fathers as Primary or Equal Carers for Young Children in the UK

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Against the context of persistent gender divisions with respect to early years parenting, this paper explores the perspectives and experiences of UK fathers who have gone ‘against the grain’ (Ranson 2010) by taking on either primary or equal care-giving responsibility for children aged three or under. Informed by in depth interviews with 24 fathers in heterosexual households, the paper particularly focuses on a discourse of parental interchangeability that pervaded the accounts of many respondents and, in particular, those who were sharing care (more or less) equally with their partner.

The paper sets out how this discourse manifested itself, in relation to ideals about gender equality and/or the pragmatic benefits of a scenario in which parents are deemed equally able to take on childcare tasks, depending on availability. We also explore the extent to which such discourse was borne out in practice, identifying various ways in which, through choice or circumstance, parents were operating in such a manner, while also focusing on the limits of interchangeability. Here, we explore a tendency even in the context of extensive fatherly involvement for some aspects of child-care still to be deferred to mothers – and a propensity for mothers in some cases still to be regarded as default carer.

In spite of such limitations, we argue the substantial aspects of interchangeability these fathers demonstrated represents a significant challenge to gender divisions in early-years care that connects closely to ideal models of shared care outlined by the likes of Fraser (1997) and Crompton (1999).

Can Fathers Mother? Single Fathers and the Transforming Meanings of Fatherhood

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Nowadays, a record number of households are

runned by single fathers in most of the European societies. In France, 23% of minor children are living with their fathers in permanent residence or shared custody according to the French ministry of justice (2015). Our research aims to explore how single fathers experience the domestic sphere, a traditionally feminized field, while accomplishing their role of fathers. We adopt a gender role and a parenting role construction theoretical perspectives. Long interviews have been conducted with twenty French single fathers in order to investigate how the absence of the mother affects the practices of fatherhood. Based on the analysis of 427 pages of data, we identify three main categories of single fathers depending on their strategies to copy and/or delegate the role of the mother. Moreover, interviewees seem to experience the domestic sphere differently. Household duties such as cooking and housekeeping in addition to the nurturing role are experienced by many of the respondents as constructing elements of their fatherhood. The domestic sphere is managed by those fathers with a strong dimension of abnegation. We identify as well the role of the marketplace in building new relationships between single fathers and their children. Thus, our study contributes to illustrating the evolution of fatherhood and the transformation of its meaning in a French and European cultural context.

RN13 | Session 05a Older People and Elder Care

Whither Next? Family Carers' Experiences of Role and Identity Transition on Cessation of the Caring Role

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The purpose of this paper is to explore how family carers experience role and identity transition over the caregiving lifecourse as they progress from 'family member' to 'family carer', to 'post-carer'. Such transitions approximate cumulative rites of passage (Van Gennep 1960, Turner 1969) comprising ongoing identity rebuilding and present practical and emotional challenges for family carers.

Using a participatory action qualitative research approach involving collaborations with three national carer associations, depth interviews were conducted with twenty three family carers, comprising thirteen females and ten males in urban and rural Ireland, who had experienced loss in their family caregiving role. Our findings reveal three phases of role and identity transition precipitated by multiple losses across the care giving life course, which we term reconfiguring, distancing and reconstituting.

Our first contribution is the extension of sociological perspectives of care and family. Specifically, we characterize the consumption and provision of care within the family as a private-public interfacing group

phenomenon comprising family members, health care providers, policy makers, friends and neighbors. Second, we empirically illustrate how family carers' experiences of role and identity transition frame relational identities within family caring ensembles. Lastly, we illuminate family carers' experiences of cumulative, multifaceted and overlapping role and identity transitions which may remain open-ended on cessation of the caring role. We conclude with a discussion of policy and societal implications in order to better support family carers during and upon cessation of the caregiving role.

Determinants of loneliness among older adults with at least one child working abroad

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Studies have shown repeatedly that older adults who are in poor health and who live alone are subject to high levels of loneliness. Moreover, the size of the social network and the support exchanges within it are strongly associated with levels of loneliness among older adults. Therefore, I intend to highlight the determinants of loneliness which are experienced by Romanian elderly with at least one child who is currently working abroad. It is expected to find differences between social and emotional loneliness. Data was used from the ongoing research Intergenerational Solidarity in the Context of Work Migration Abroad. The Situation of Elderly Left at Home. The major component of the project is a national survey which was carried out among elderly parents aged 60 and above with at least one adult child who is currently working abroad. The sample size reached 1500 respondents.

The results of logistic regression show that, comparing to the young old, being oldest old, is more likely to experience emotional loneliness. Responds with poor health are five times more likely to experience emotional and social loneliness, as opposed to those with no health problems. With regards to respondents who have all their children living abroad, they express more social loneliness than parents who have other children living in the country. Those who are visited frequently are less likely to experience social loneliness. No significant differences were found when testing for emotional loneliness

From maharajah to butler: elderly men taking on care functions

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The growing incidence of ageing in Spain, together with the crisis of traditional care work prevalent in our country, means that, in tandem with an increase in demand for care, there is also a significant drop in the

supply of potential care-givers. The context described above, together with the poor public provision of services for people in situations of dependency, is forcibly leading to the diversification of the profile of a care-giver in Spain.

This study focuses on elderly men acting as carers for people in situations of dependency, with the aim of identifying the main characteristics of the care being offered. To this end, twelve semi-structured interviews were conducted with male carers – from 61 to 83 years of age – and six interviews with social service and healthcare professionals working with such carers.

The main conclusions of this study reflect the fact that these carers carry out all types of care duties, particularly those falling under the umbrella of supervision. For many people, this is the first time they are performing this type of activity, and represents a change of role, which they have taken on late in life. Male carers tend to have greater external support than female carers to carry out their duties as they often resort to public services, to female immigrant care-workers or to other carers within the family itself.

Greater recognition of their work, both on a social and institutional scale, or adapting programmes that target family carers to their specific needs, would be some of the priorities envisaged for improving the quality of life for such carers.

Relationship patterns of elderly persons in risk of poverty – the importance of intergenerational and kinship relations

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In this empirical research project, which took place in Vienna (Austria), the relationship structures of elderly people – most of them retired and living in risk of poverty - were examined. In this contribution findings, which are based on the analysis of 25 qualitative (problem-centered) interviews, will be presented. Methods in context of an interpretative methodology have proved suitable for questions about the characteristics of relationship structures. The qualitative way of research opens the perspective to everyday life and biographical experiences. It enables a detailed knowledge about social relationships, their development, structure and change.

As the family is a source of social interaction and integration, it can be assumed, that intergenerational and kinship relations are fundamentally significant. The study shows this strong influence of relatives for the relationship patterns and the intensity of the social network (as well as the opportunity for support), but shows furthermore other factors which determine the relationship structures of the elderly: f.i. the loss of a partner/the family status, the state of health, biographical structuring and (past) employment relationships. In the empirical study the cases are reconstructed, which show different structures of social relationships which depend not only from

children and other relatives, but also from relations to friends, acquaintances and neighbours. In context of the case analyses social policy measures have been derived which can contribute to a (stronger) inclusion of single or childless elderly persons/pensioners.

RN13 | Session 05b Methodologies in Family Research

Multiple-Perspective Qualitative Longitudinal Analysis: Couples' transition to parenthood

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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. The integration of both 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 both perspectives is a challenging endeavor, particularly when multiple time-points are considered. Partners can offer complementary, converging or diverging views and this can change over time and with regard to the topic. Our research question addresses these issues: How and when do perceptions of partners diverge or converge? How can discrepancies be conceptualized? Can they be ascribed to gender differences? We will discuss methodological implications of these findings for the challenges and benefits of researching both partners.

Our study is based on 66 problem-centered interviews from eleven Austrian couples at three time points: during the last trimester of pregnancy; six months after birth; and two years after birth. The interviews were conducted with both partners separately and covered a wide range of topics, e.g. pregnancy and preparations for birth, daily routine and time management, parental leave and childcare arrangements, work-family-balance, expectations and perceptions of parenthood, quality of partnership, relation to the child, characteristics and development of the child.

In our analysis, we focus on three levels of comparisons: (1) cross-sectional within-couple comparison, (2) longitudinal within-couple comparison; (3) between-couple comparison. With these comparisons, we focus on (a) similarities, inconsistencies and dissonances in couples' accounts, (b) the dynamics within and between different accounts, and (c) patterns of and explanations for discrepancy in accounts.

Developing a measure of paternal involvement in childcare

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How to measure 'paternal involvement in childcare' is a contentious issue. Not only is 'involvement' a subjective concept, deriving a conceptually invariant measure is difficult given the childcare activities that constitute it change as a child grows older (e.g. see Norman and Elliot 2015, Dermott 2008; Lamb 1986). Yet deriving a measure is pivotal for understanding what influences paternal involvement in childcare - a key concern for policy, organisational and academic debates on gender equality, fathers and their children (e.g. see Norman et al. 2014; Fagan and Norman 2017; Eurofound 2015).

In this paper, we address this shortfall by deriving five measures of paternal involvement in childcare that span a ten year period post-birth using confirmatory factor analysis on the UK's Millennium Cohort Study (MCS). To further develop and validate these statistical measures, we conducted thirty qualitative 'experiments' with fathers, which involved a practical 'card-sorting' activity and a cognitive interview. This helped us to assess whether the measures we produced from our statistical analysis were clear and conceptually invariant across time.

This triangulation of methods improves the validity and reliability of our 'involvement' measures, helping to confirm that the selected MCS variables could be appropriately organised into particular and discrete dimensions of paternal involvement for use in subsequent analysis.

Breaking up the qualitative/quantitative binary in research on socially vulnerable families: A designedly large-scale qualitative approach

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Drawing on a large-scale qualitative study of 1500 audio-recorded encounters between social insurance representatives and parents inquiring about family-oriented benefits in Sweden, this paper illustrates the gains of using naturally occurring interaction for observation-driven analysis of families in vulnerable situations. As vulnerabilities are expressed in families' interactions with others, their meaning is shaped in and for that particular encounter. By examining how naturally occurring situations unfold in real-time, the situated meaning of different vulnerabilities that families experience can thus be documented. The paper discusses how access and ethics may be dealt with in such studies and how developing large databases of recorded interaction could contribute to breaking up the qualitative/quantitative binary and facilitate increased sharing of data and more effective use of resources. We argue that this approach may be especially fruitful for research on sensitive or

stigmatized issues (e.g. limited ability to provide for children), since first-hand access to situated meaning-making captures variations that may be difficult to describe in e.g. interviews. In addition, families' encounters with authorities that provide service, aid or benefits are particularly important to access directly rather than via accounts produced solely for research. This is because close examination of the interactional details of such encounters, e.g. using conversation analytic methods, can pinpoint how state officials treat expressions of social vulnerability, thus offering a window into the conditions under which families in socially vulnerable situations seek and receive service and help. By such means, it is possible to make tangible recommendations to improve practice in this respect.

Critical Analysis of Telegram Messenger Impact on the Relationships of Iranian Couples

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The growing use of Telegram messenger has affected the traditional relationships of couples in Iran. Due to the lack of filtering, easy access and specific technological attraction, Telegram has turned into the destination of virtual wave of immigration for Iranian social networks users. In this research we have studied the impact of Telegram on traditional relationships of Iranian couples by doing a survey on 150 married users in Tehran including 73 men and 77 women between 25 to 40 years old beside a control group of 101 married men and women who didn't join to Telegram. According to this research, we found the relevance between using Telegram and outbreak of tension in couples interactions ($p < .05$). The rate of reliability of our questionnaire was $\alpha = 0.83$.

Eventually, our descriptive findings indicated that from our respondents 67 percent believed that they had a more satisfaction from their marital relationship before joining to Telegram while 24 percent disagree with our hypothesis and 9 percent chose indifference option in the questionnaire. Moreover, with the analysis of other questions we found how absence of verbal interaction, competition for gaining virtual capital to have more influence on family members and others in Telegram and frequent reconstruction of virtual identities for different situations in groups besides the differences of real world and the fantasy of virtual world in Iran, addiction to permanent presence in network and finally changing the construction of power through reduction of real situations in family's structure into avatars lead to tension in couple relationships.

Fathers on Leave Alone: a comparative perspective

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This paper presents findings from a comparative study exploring the experiences of fathers taking "home alone leave" across 11 countries in Europe, North America and Japan. Each national research team adopted a similar qualitative approach drawing on a symbolic interactionist model that prioritized the agency and subjective perspectives of social actors. In-depth interviews were carried out with fathers who had taken leave alone for at least one month or, in some national contexts, with fathers who had taken leave alone part-time. All fathers belonged to dual earner couples in which fathers had taken recent (within last three years) leave for a newborn child.

Throughout most of the post-war 20th Century, entitlement to leave was only for mothers, seen as the primary and natural caregivers even when they took up full-time jobs. Our evidence suggests that across all national contexts fathers taking parental leave alone are seen as agents of social change. However, their lived experiences are diverse and complex, contingent on policy, family, life course, and individual factors. The comparison across different national contexts illuminates how different policy provisions affect the social meaning of fathers' leave. The findings show that where a father spends weeks or months in solo care of young children, his long-term relationship with the children is closer and the experience tips him from being a helper to taking more responsibility for caregiving, housework and care of the home. This period of solo caring from the father seems to provide a tipping point, offering considerable potential for greater gender equality in the home. However, work-placed factors and maternalist parental leave design remain barriers to fathers taking significant parental leave.

Work organizations as mediators for fathers' take-up of parental leave in Germany

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The paper examines the role of work organizations for German fathers' use of parental leave. It aims at revealing the mechanisms that foster or hinder fathers' take up of paid parental leave and how these mechanisms interact, resulting in distinct patterns of fathers' leave behaviour by work organization.

The following questions are analysed: (1) What are the reasons behind fathers' parental leave use? (2) How do work organizations mediate fathers' decisions to take parental leave? The data basis of this study consists of 47 qualitative interviews with employed fathers in three different organizations (from the CRC 882 - B5 project 'Work organizations and life conduct of fathers').

The analysis consists of two steps: First the fathers' stated reasons for leave taking are described and summarized to different types of single mechanisms that mediate fathers' leave-taking; then, using these types, Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) is conducted. This is a configurational approach that

rests on the assumption that no single factors in isolation but rather the interplay between single conditions explain an outcome. The aim of this research strategy is to reveal different mechanisms of fathers' leave use, differentiated by their workplace.

The results underline the relevance to understand fathers' decisions to use parental leave as an interplay of different factors. Besides the individual or family level, particularly work organizations mediate fathers' leave take-up. Altogether, the comparison of mechanisms of fathers' leave use in three different work organizations points to the importance of the organizational structures and work cultures for fathers' decisions to take parental leave.

When and how do fathers become fathers? A qualitative sociological study on self-acknowledgment in first time fatherhood in Italy

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Fatherhood has drawn the attention of social scientists a few decades ago as a topic of research in itself, and it has now been explored from many different perspectives and with different aims and methods. "Father" as a sociological term refers to the connection between a particular child and a particular man, and the process by which the term becomes attached to an individual. But in exploring the changes occurred overtime in this relevant social phenomenon, an issue has been so far overlooked: how does that process take place in a man's life? The aim of this paper is to explore the processes that lead a man to recognize his own identity as a father, in an original attempt at considering at the same time the relevance of cultural and social meanings attached to fatherhood and the recounted perception of the emergence of a connection with a first child, be it before or after its birth, in reconstructing the mechanisms underlying the biographical and social phenomenon of becoming a father. Drawing upon 30 discursive interviews with first time fathers of children aged 0 to 3 years old living in north-western Italy, and digging in men's narratives travelling retrospectively from pregnancy and childbirth to contemporary practices and reflections upon fathering, the beginning of the experience of fatherhood will be explored, trying to disentangle what processes and changes in self-perception take place during such a relevant life transition, and what cultural and symbolic meanings are attached to the taking of the father's role.

Caring father in relation to public sphere. Reflections on (un)favourable factors that influence this model in contemporary Poland

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There have been significant changes in family roles in Poland over a last decade, with especially strong

focus on alterations in the father's role. In the new model, the father is supposed to willingly engage in childcare which should be expressed in active participation in daily chores and also building emotionally rich father-child relation. The model of engaged father is supposed to be deep-rooted in individual needs and preferences of men who redefine their role and aim at remodelling relations within family.

The author analyses the modern father's journey from the patriarchal to the engaged model in the context of Polish public sphere. The assumption that lays in the heart of this analysis is that remodelling family relations is dependent not only on individually but also publically-shaped conditions. In this context, are the specifics of public sphere supportive or demotivating for modern men? How do the rules of economy, labour market, work environment or public institutions result in development or stagnation of the new fatherhood model? How do men tackle with these outer phenomena? Is the 'backlash' observed or is the re-traditionalisation of gender roles overcome?

The aim of the paper is to analyse the challenges of modern fathers in Poland as regards active following of the engaged fatherhood model. The empirical material will be provided by qualitative interviews inspired by biographical method conducted with young fathers representing the 'new' paradigm and also quantitative data from author's research project on family roles in the context of public sphere specifics.

RN13 | Session 06a Cultural Understandings of Family

Changing Meanings of Family in Personal Relationships: A Cross-National Comparative Perspective

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Research on family meanings and practices in late modernity underlines the continued importance of the bonds of affection and support in families, but it also reveals changing sets of significant family ties and a blurring between kin, ex-kin and non-kin, with commitments going beyond the nuclear family to include a wider array of affinities. Drawing on a configurational approach, the aim of this paper is to examine the plural meanings of family bonds in cross-national comparative perspective, by exploring the changing boundaries between family ties and personal ties in three European countries with specific socio-economic and historical pathways (Portugal, Switzerland, Lithuania). Three national surveys on the Lifecourse and Personal Networks of individuals belonging to two different birth-cohorts (1950-55 and 1970-75) were carried out in 2010-12. After examining the ties which individuals consider as "family" within

their personal configurations, the paper analyses the types of "as family" networks and tests for the main shaping factors. Findings reveal commonalities as well as differences between countries. The salience of nuclear kinship ties emerges in all countries, as well as greater fluidity in the social construction of family bonds, in particular through friendship; but there are country-specific aspects with regard to the salience of kin and non-kin in family bonds, the categories of ties imbued with family meaning and the main types of family network. National context and birth-cohort are of major significance, confirming the influence of contextual factors and the need to consider such variables in future theoretical models of personal configurations.

Evolvement of marital networks

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The paper presents preliminary results of a longitudinal analysis of young couples' social networks in the early years of marriage. The interest is two-fold: first, to investigate the evolvement of a marital network and the intertwining of two partners' circles of family and friends into a shared configuration of relationships, and, second, attention is paid to the persons husbands and wives individually consider as emotionally closest to them at two time points, at the time of wedding and after three to eight years of marriage. The analysis draws from a figurational perspective that combines insider and outsider perspectives to relational dynamics and highlights both the subjective view of research participants expressed in qualitative interviews and the relational setting delineated with network analytic tools as important. Data consists of information on the networks of 13 Finnish opposite sex couples in their first marriage. Longitudinal data is collected at the time of couple's wedding (T1) and after three to eight years of marriage (T2). Different kinds of data are used: personal narratives on significant relationships, structured information on alters and ego-alter - relationships, and structural information on interconnectedness. The paper focuses thematically on changing interdependencies in marital networks. Structural changes in networks are reflected to the ways in which significant relationships are narrated in two time points. The paper aims to further a more in-depth understanding about the intimacy structures evolving during the first years of family life.

A New Form of a Relationship: Distance Marriage Experiences of Academic Couples

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Marriage experiences have both diversified and differentiated but it still requires a public commitment. In Turkey, strict traditional gender roles are common and "alternative" marriage types are rarely

encountered. Academic couples in Turkey, can fall apart because of difficulties in finding positions at universities and due to compulsory service after PhD. This autoethnographic research was conducted in order to study more closely the marriage experience of the academician couples living in different cities which also I am experiencing. In-depth interviews were conducted with wives experiencing this. Although the academic women seem to be a symbol of freedom in the public space, it is worth studying if they feel the same at also private space. I wondered the costs that the ones who broke the norm of living together are bearing. In a controlled and restricted way, marriage gives woman a certain status but this status is threatened by living away from her husband. As the main result I've found that husbands who are seen "in charge of" these women are not with them and this rises marginalization of these women for public. In this research I asked participants how they see this type of marriage, whether they see social pressure because of this different experience, and I asked their coping strategies.

The impact of the partner market on union formation and dissolution

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The composition of the social environment has an important impact on an individual's way of life. An example of this is the partner market which influences relationship transitions – like union formation, mate selection and relationship stability – in many ways. Usually, studies about the partner market use simple sex ratios with spatial units based on large regions or whole countries. This is in contrast to empirical evidence showing that the choice of a partner is predominantly restricted to much smaller contexts, like the daily rounds of an individual. Therefore our project "Macro-structural conditions of the partner market in longitudinal perspective" applies more elaborated partner market measures to detect variations, influencing factors and consequences of partner market conditions in Germany between 1984 and 2013. Our presentation will give a more detailed introduction into a) the project's theoretical approach and b) the applied concept for measuring the partner market. The presentation will also contain main results of the project concerning issues like c) the variation of partner market opportunities over the male and female life course, d) differences in partner market conditions between cohorts, e) influence of demographic changes, like the decline in birth rate, on the partner market, f) the impact of the partner market on relationship transitions, like union formation, mate selection and relationship stability.

RN13 | Session 06b Families in the Context of Economic Crisis and Poverty

(In) Dependence from Family? Experiences of Young Greek Women during the Financial Crisis

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Since the economic crisis in Greece in 2008, a vast array of structural changes have impacted on a host of social institutions and practices. One such feature of Greek society which has been impacted significantly has been young people's transition to adulthood, held back as a result of dwindling welfare support, and high unemployment/low wage work. A crucial manifestation of these challenging times has been the impact on parents and families more generally to support their children, many of which are aged in their 20s and 30s. This poses a number of challenges for young adults to develop a sense of independence both material and emotional. Drawing upon qualitative research conducted with Greek women in Athens and Thessaloniki, this paper will assess the extent to which family life alters their everyday interactions with their families. Four particular areas will be focused upon: strain at home, financial and emotional support/dependence, leaving the parental home, and relational comparisons with different countries and generations.

German family structures and practices revised: trying to get by in times of crisis

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All over Europe, the economic crisis has had a harsh impact on the employment and living conditions of many families. Families are forced to adapt to aggravating living circumstances by using new practices and strategies to deal with their limited resources. This was the starting point for the EU-funded project 'RESCuE': investigating the potential of resilient household practices in nine different European countries. In this qualitative research project, we used a combination of extensive biographical narrative and participatory photo interviews to gain an insight into the everyday life of vulnerable families. In this presentation, we focus on German families by following a broad definition of this sociological concept. Despite the apparently well-functioning German labour market and welfare system, many households are highly exposed to poverty and social exclusion. In order to compare different family strategies, we conducted interviews in rural and urban areas. Therefore, the specific characteristics of the labour market conditions and the welfare state system are analysed. Additionally, the data interpretation focuses on two different

perspectives: (1) A distinction between the actual occupied and the attributed gender roles becomes obvious, especially when the division of work was subject to re-negotiation. (2) A broad variety of poverty reducing strategies becomes visible. Hence, case specific heuristics of different family strategies, such as reliance on welfare state benefits, return to pre-modern family structures or new forms of cohabitation, including its ambivalences will be expressed. The importance of the allocation of various social, cultural and economic resources becomes as obvious as the necessity to re-examine the dominant representation of the family, as new patterns of kinship emerge along with their ambivalences, ruptures and discontinuities.

Family Futures: Italy, Spain and the UK

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How do experiences of recession, more or less 'family friendly' environments and competing discourses about local, national and global futures play out as people imagine their future family and personal life? This paper reports on a study that explores how different circumstances and uncertainties in the present impact on how people see their 'family' futures. In-depth interviews with young men and women aged 30-35 in Italy, Spain and the UK document their views of their possible futures, including quality of life, partnership and childbearing. The research participants are men and women without children or with one child in established couple-relationships, whether married, living-together or living apart. The focus is on established couples aged 30-35 because they are likely to have already given consideration to future parenting and their views and experiences are likely to provide insight into the timing of a child and childlessness. We have focused on heterosexual couples as their route to parenting is less complex than that of same-sex couples. Research participants are in two groups of employment circumstances: those in secure employment, those who either have insecure jobs or are unemployed. In each country, the starting point for recruitment is two localities with contrasting regional trends in rates of fertility and economic performance. The study is part of a bigger programme of work <http://www.cpc.ac.uk/> looking at fertility change in the context of economic recession, especially the timing and circumstances of having and not having children.

Deprivation and Support Between Three Generations

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Economic crises put pressure on families as the "natural" safety net concerning support, especially

when state or market fail and irrespective of the welfare state regime and culture. However, economic crises also negatively affect resources of the family enabling this informal support. Astonishingly there is little research on how economic crises and poverty affect family support relations.

We thus explore the links between transfers between respondents aged 50 and over in Europe and their parents and children, and social and material deprivation across 116 regions in 16 European countries and Israel based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Multilevel models were used to analyze transfers of time and money in a three-generational setting depending on the socio-economic background of households within different regional contexts. We found that middle aged respondents were less likely involved in transfers with their adult children and their older parents when they were socially or materially deprived. The more deprived, the less they gave in both intergenerational directions, and the more they received from their children. Moreover, intergenerational transfers were generally diminished in regions with higher inequality. Middle aged respondents who are at this family stage often the main givers in a three-generational setting turn to receivers of intergenerational transfers when deprived. They may then even become a burden, especially for their offspring. Moreover, intergenerational exchange is lower in regions with higher social inequality. Families in more unequal regions are thus especially vulnerable in terms of social exclusion and support.

RN13 | Session 06c Fatherhood and Fathering Practices III

Studying care, doing care: Does type of education affect men's involvement in unpaid work? A comparison between Norway, Austria and Poland

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Among the vast literature on the gender division of unpaid work and the so-called "new fathers", it is a consolidated evidence that not only her but also his level of education matter. However, although shown relevant for other behaviors such as first union or first child, to the best of our knowledge no study has so far examined the role of type of education for men's share of domestic and care work. By drawing from the Generation and Gender Survey and by comparing three countries (Norway, Austria and Poland) with distinctive cultural and institutional settings, in this paper we focus on couples with young children and we explore whether, controlling for his and her level of education and labor market position, there is a higher time involvement in unpaid work among men trained in fields in which a large majority of students are women and where traditional stereotypical female qualities prevail (eg. teaching and healthcare), compared to those in male-dominated technical fields.

We expect these men to have different involvement in unpaid work, especially in fathering, due to already-existing attitudes and values when choosing type of education; more or less family-oriented socialization during the formative years; and cost-benefit calculations concerning their occupations and career paths. Moreover, we expect these effects to be more pronounced in Norway where less traditional gender norms and more institutional support for a “dual earner-dual carer” model may allow men (and women) to follow their preferences, as captured by type of education.

Fatherhood and childcare in times of crisis: towards a new masculinity model?

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Some studies indicate that the current economic crisis, which is characterized by the loss of centrality of employment in men's identity, may produce advances towards their greater involvement in childcare and, therefore, towards parent co-responsibility (Abril et al., 2015). Others show the reinforcement of traditional gender roles in couples where women have higher incomes than men, in order to compensate the deviation of their behavior from the “male breadwinner” model (Greenstein, 2000). Yet, recently, literature on new fatherhood reveals childcare as being part of the redefinition of hegemonic masculinity (Cohen, 1993; Dermott, 2005). Considering this framework, the paper presents a reflection on fatherhood and masculinity focusing on the meanings that parents give to care in the economic crisis context. Data come from ongoing research conducted in The Basque Country (a region in northern Spain) and has been produced through the combination of quantitative (Time Budgets) and qualitative (deep interviews) techniques. The main conclusions highlight ambivalent situations. On one hand, meanings given to childcare by fathers in precarious situations show a re-signification of their daily life, based on the centrality of care, as the most meaningful aspect of their existence. On the other hand, the “breadwinner” model does not completely disappear, but rather is reinforced through men refusing to consider their exclusive dedication to care as a possibility while unemployed. Nevertheless, in both cases, women's main role in the domestic-familiar domain is not questioned, which raises doubts concerning the progress being made towards co-responsible parenting experiences.

Fathers and care discourse

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Iceland enjoys an international reputation for being a fairly gender equal country and for an innovative

approach to get fathers more involved in care taking of their babies, through a partial individualization of parental leave. This has met with a fair amount of success as the proportion of fathers using parental leave rose from 0.3% in 1999 to 86% in 2003. This may seem like a remarkable change since one of the central areas of Western gendered division of labour is the care-taking of young children. But even though the social situation has changed radically there is the question if discourses have followed suit or if they in any way preceded the change. In this paper I present the results of a study of books and periodicals published in Iceland between 1846 and 2010 that focused on instructing (potential) parents on how best to care for their new-born babies and raise them the first years. Regarding the role of the father, three periods can be detected. Right up to the sixties, the father is almost completely absent, he is hardly mentioned. Starting in the sixties and seventies he enters the scene as a (clumsy) helper to the mother. In the nineties we enter a new period where the father becomes more of an independent actor and the tendency is to portray the parents as equal. Still, even though most of the books try to address “parents” it is fairly obvious that parent really means “mother”.

Fatherhood Models in the Middle Class of Contemporary Russia

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Drawing on in-depth interviews with married Russian fathers, this paper focuses on the gender contracts and fatherhood models of the middle class of contemporary Russia. It shows that while the ideal of fathers heavily involved in day-to-day parenting is widespread, the reality is somewhat different despite the active participation of Russian mothers in the labor market. Still, for most Russian men, fathering as a set of everyday practices of engaging with their children has more value than for the generation of their fathers. The research shows that modern Russian society can be characterized by the co-existence of egalitarian and traditional tendencies in gender relations. On the one hand, the practices of involved fathering are evolving, and on the other hand, the traditional patterns of masculinity are enforced, excluding fathers from the sphere of parenthood. Economic factors and rigid notions about the family gender contract are the main obstacles which prevent Russian men from “doing” involved fatherhood. The liberal phenomenon of “new fatherhood” which appeared in Western countries turned out to be much more conservative in Russia. The modern family is still the “space of struggle”, and this struggle is counter-directed: it can be a fight for survival, or for power, or for an egalitarian gender order, against the discrimination of men as secondary parents, against old-fashioned traditional views on the father's and the mother's roles in the family, or for the preservation of those views.

While many men still consider caring for children “sissy stuff” which should be done by women, we can not speak about egalitarian relations in family life.

RN13 | Session 07a Families from Children's Perspective

Mapping children's and parents' lived experiences of families-in-transition

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This paper reports on the first stage of a cross national, longitudinal study that considers children's and parent's lived experiences of family life moving (materially, conceptually and emotionally) from one iteration of 'family' to another. Focusing initially on stories told by parents of ended/ing intimate relationships and the accounts given to their children of this, the research explores parental perspectives of families who are fundamentally changing their everyday practices and identities. The social and cultural resources available (and constrained) in different contexts will be compared. The second and larger phase of the project will explore children's experiences of their changing families, and how children re-make and re-tell those stories to the people around them. Using innovative and engaging research approaches (including multi-sensory and co-designed), children's voices over time (so often absent but often imagined) will be documented, providing valuable input into policy and practice contexts. Framed in sociological theories of mobilities, intimate relationships and childhood, this research reveals the tensions that emerge between childhood and adultist agendas.

Power and children's agency in children's family conflict accounts

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Family is a crucial context in which interpersonal power is honed and exercised both between and within generations. It is often stated that there are more clear power arrangements in child-parent relations than in sibling relations. In the presentation we view family conflicts from the theoretical perspectives of power and children's agency.

The participants were 53 Finnish children, aged from 4 to 13 years, reached via two collaborative multimethod research projects. All the methods applied with the children shared the general aim of focusing on family relationships and daily family life, and enabling a participatory approach to be used with the children. We coded all conflict situations, defined as any

episodes where the child described an open conflict, argument or resistance, or talked about incompatible goals between themselves and parents or siblings descriptions, from the data sets.

Content analysis of the children's data sets revealed that while conflicts often concern daily actions and routines, they also relate to family rules, decision-making and fairness. Our analysis found also diverse forms of power, for example, domination, legitimate authority, resource power and power negotiations or struggles. We found that children talked most often about power in child-parent relationships, but also power negotiations between themselves and their siblings especially among the older group of children. Children's degree of agency was varying: they could describe themselves as active, resisting agents in the struggles between siblings or against parental requests, but at times also as more adapting or negotiating towards sibling or parental demands or domination.

A family-based intervention targeted childhood obesity. A qualitative study applying P. Bourdieu and M. Foucault to stigma in the family

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Introduction:

To treat childhood obesity and to prevent lifestyle diseases in adulthood several lifestyle interventions targeting the family are offered to families with an obese child. To tailor family-based interventions to the individual families and thereby to increase weight loss there is a need for more knowledge about how family-based interventions are experienced and managed by the families.

Methods:

Data consist of 10 in-depth semi-structured family interviews with 25 family members (10 children, 15 parents), who were enrolled in a family-based lifestyle intervention targeted families with an obese child. The theoretical framework consisted of P. Bourdieu and M. Foucault focusing on habitus, self-discipline and familial power.

Results:

Parents and children felt that their self-determination and autonomy were respected in the intervention. However, some families experienced that the empowerment based approach left them with too many decisions regarding health choices that they did not feel competent to navigate in. These families more or less handed over the responsibility for healthy living to the overweight child. Often they set up special rules, that only the obese child should adhere to, which meant that several of the children experienced being stigmatized in their own families because of the intervention.

Conclusion:

The results emphasize that health professionals working with family-based interventions, should be

aware of the fact that the whole family needs to be equally involved and committed to the lifestyle intervention – in order to minimize the risk of intra-familial conflicts and stigmatization of the obese children.

Between the familiar and the strange: how children understand and negotiate their relationship to their imprisoned fathers

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In Denmark appr. 6-7% of children experience father's imprisonment during childhood and youth. Existing research shows how imprisonment typically leads to divorce and less contact between children and their incarcerated fathers, as well as such children having greater risk of behavioural problems, mental health problems and of committing criminal acts themselves (Murray, Farrington). Thus, imprisonment place large challenges on the relationship between the parents as well as between the imprisoned father and the child. However, while these outcomes of parental imprisonment are well-documented, less is known about children's own perspective on imprisonment. The aim of this paper is to explore how children understand and negotiate their relationship to their father, and how this relationship change over time, following the imprisonment.

In doing so, the paper draws on the themes of fatherhood and imprisoned/stigmatized fatherhood, care/relationality and sociology of childhood. The paper analyses narratives of three children, who had different degrees of intimacy with their fathers before imprisonment. The analysis of narratives explores how the young people understand and negotiate themes such as closeness/distance, autonomy and parental responsibility. The paper draws on a mixed methods study of children with a father in prison, where 36 children and their mothers were interviewed. In addition, a survey were carried out, including over 1000 children with a father in prison and their mothers.

RN13 | Session 07b Family Dissolution and Post-Divorce Families I

Family map and Life line: new perspectives in qualitative children of divorce research

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["theme RN 13_1"]

Many changes are affecting the family today, transforming the foundations of self-identity, which are the core models for everyday personal life. The situation of family disruption raises a number of human and social issues/transitions which deserve to be better understood. This survey being carried out on a sample of young Italian adults, shows in the form of qualitative research the main features of these methods, the Family map and Life line. They define

the structure, the positions of family members, the relationships between them and conceptualize who belongs to a family that has changed, with crucial events related. The interviewee can actively identify and describe graphically (within the four sections and the concentric circles of the map and along the line) which relations and facts are more or less relevant. The interviewer can ask questions in order to get some processes of change and the actors' own perception of such change, e.g. with reference to current state or past events. Along a specific visual development of the graphs -while providing a helpful framework- this throws some light on what family relationships, events and representations are on the perception of the person involved. The challenge posed for this visual methods is to continue to conceive of individuals in terms of relational approach, through the interdependence with self, others, and the world during the course of life. A great contribution of this tool sui generis is that it opens the door to numerous additional questions that need answers and further research.

The marital instability in Italy: analysis of an emerging phenomenon

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Over the last twenty years, the intimate sphere and the conjugal behaviour of italians is radically changed. Together with the increase of the number of mixed marriages and cohabitations we note, in fact, the increase in the divorce rate too (for example, in the early Nineties the total number of divorces was 27.682 and at the beginning of year 2010 this number was 54.160, almost double).

The growing number of legal separations and divorces, therefore, appears as a clear statistical indicator of a new and emerging phenomenon in our national context: precisely, the conflict within the couple and the resulting marital instability.

For this reason, the aim of this research is to study this topic with particular attention to what has happened in Italy from 1990. The number of legal separations (we prefer study this indicator because it's the first step to apply for annulment of marriage in the italian civil legislation) is going to be analyzed through the use of secondary data by ISTAT - National Institute of Statistics with reference to contextual and individual properties. Among the firsts: the type of divorce and regional distribution; among the latter: the age of spouses at marriage, the age of spouses at separation, educational level of spouses and their employment status.

Divorce within Turkish and Moroccan communities in Belgium

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This paper focuses on the divorce of Turkish and

Moroccan migrants in Belgium and relates it to three marriage types: a marriage established through marriage migration, a local intra-ethnic marriage, and a mixed marriage.

This paper uses data from the Belgian National Census and examines the aforementioned marriage types established between 2001 and 2005. These marriages were followed until 2011 the latest. Log-rate event history analyses were performed to discern the divorce risks of each marriage type within the Turkish and Moroccan group, distinguishing between men (N Turkish group = 4.613; N Moroccan group = 9.9171) and women (N Turkish group = 4.755; N Moroccan group = 7.785). The overall divorce risks as well as the divorce risks associated with each marriage type were also compared to those risks 15 years ago.

Our results show that divorce rates have doubled for the Turkish and Moroccan groups within the course of 15 years. This rise in divorce rates applies to every marriage type and is especially notable among mixed marriages probably because of cultural differences and weak social support. Divorces are more prevalent among the Moroccan group, which is probably caused by already higher divorce risks in Morocco coupled to looser social control mechanisms. Furthermore, divorce risks of the different marriage types have converged.

Overall, processes unrelated to the marriage type have changed divorce among Turkish and Moroccan migrants in Belgium remarkably. Modernization, individualization and emancipation are probably among the most important ones.

A Comparative Perspective on Working Couples: The Impact of Non-standard Employment on Partnership Stability in Germany and Australia

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During the past decades, many OECD countries have seen a rising importance of non-standard forms of employment – among them fixed-term contracts, temporary agency work, part-time, marginal and casual work. On this background, the paper investigates how non-standard employment affects partnership stability in Germany and Australia.

Non-standard employment often involves specific strains like job insecurity and low earnings. These strains can reduce partnership quality, which – according to Social Exchange Theory – in turn lowers partnership stability. Otherwise, part-time and marginal work provide more time for housework and joint activities with the partner, which should increase partnership quality. Furthermore, they often designate a partially specialised division of labour, which – following the New Home Economics – increases the mutual dependency of the partners and the gains from the partnership. The research question is explored using discrete-time event history analysis of cohabiting and married couples. The data for the analysis stem from the German Socio-Economic

Panel (SOEP) Study and the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey (2001-2014).

The results stress the diversity of effects of non-standard employment on the risk of partnership dissolution: The effect not only varies by the specific employment form, country and gender but also depends on the question of whether we look at cohabiting unions or marriages. Moreover, it turns out that the effect of the employment form differs with regard to the employment situation of the partner, suggesting a closer look at employment constellations in future dissolution research.

RN13 | Session 07c Gender Differences and Gender Relations I

The Changing Gender Balance in Education, Patterns of Union Formation and Fertility Behaviour: Comparing Mid-Twentieth Century and Contemporary Belgium

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Over the course of the 20th century, the expansion of female participation in education and the gradual re-entrance of women into the labour market changed the dynamics of union formation and fertility. In this paper we investigate the relation between the changing gender balance in education, the resulting patterns of educational assortative mating and fertility behaviour. We study fertility patterns in Belgium during the Baby Boom era, when women were at the start of their catch-up with men in terms of education, even though the traditional gender division of labour still stood strong. Using this period as a sort of baseline situation, we then focus on the situation at the beginning of the 21st century, when women had overtaken men in level of schooling. We investigate how changes in the timing and quantum of fertility are related to the changing combinations of his and her educational attainment. Our hypothesis is that changing conditions and expectations on the marriage market influence the combinations most conducive to childbearing and –rearing. That is, while hypergamy (husband more educated than the wife) was associated with higher fertility during the Baby Boom era, this positive association shifted to homogamy (both partners equally high educated) and hypogamy (husband less educated than the wife) as the importance of female education grew. We adopt a couple-oriented approach and use retrospective Belgian census data with rich information on educational attainment and marriage and childbearing histories, which allows us to use event history analysis to analyse fertility of the relevant birth cohorts. Preliminary results show that hypogamy is clearly associated with lower fertility, both among the older and younger cohorts.

Women's Relative Resources and the Subjective Balance of Decision-Making in European Couples

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Studies of family and fertility are increasingly more interested in gender equality in the domestic sphere, which is often seen as lagging behind the equalization in the public domain. Further equalization in the private domain is to be expected, however, due to the reversal of the gender gap in education that increases the number of unions where the woman is more educated than the man. Relatively higher education, combined with increased female labor market participation, leads to many women nowadays out-earning their partner. This new pattern is likely to change the way how decision-making in couples is distributed, which in turn shapes gender equality in the couple. In this study, we investigate how decision-making about money-related questions in the couple is reported by women and how it associates with their educational pairing and relative earnings. Using European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions 2010 data for 27 European countries ($n=82,254$), we find that women with relatively higher education compared to the partner, or who out-earn their partner, are more likely to report that they alone make major decisions about money in the family. The association between relative earnings and decision-making seems to be strongest in couples where the woman is more educated than the man. We also find that the association with relative earnings is not linear and may be affected by attempts to reduce deviance from traditional gender roles.

Intrinsic Value of Decision Making: Evidence from a Charitable Giving Experiment in Egypt

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Using an experimental approach we provide causal evidence on the willingness to implement own pro-social decisions of joint-income with a partner, shedding light into the gray box of joint decision making over moral outcomes. We conducted a lab in the field experiment with a representative sample of 640 couples and singles residing in Cairo, Egypt. We elicited donation behavior over joint and own income that was generated within the experiment. In a second step we paired subjects in a between subject design either with their (a) spouses (b) a randomly chosen woman (c) a randomly chosen man. Subjects were asked to anonymously vote on how strongly they would like their decision to be implemented on a scale from 1 (not strongly) to 5 (very strongly). A vote that exceeds that of the matched partner was

implemented. Our experiment controls for subjects general unwillingness to take moral decisions in addition to elicited beliefs regarding the donation behavior and the willingness to implement decisions of the matched partner. We find that overall subjects report an average of 4.38 to implement their own decision. However, married women when paired with their spouse only report a willingness of 3.74, while the married men when paired with their spouses report a willingness of 4.58 (Wilcoxon rank sum test, $p\text{-value} < .0001$). We do not find this difference, when subjects decide against a randomly chosen subject (man or woman). This leads us to conclude that women show low willingness to bargain within the household even when provided with own personal income and anonymity. These results suggest that existing bargaining household models and policies are incomplete without taking into account the willingness to bargain within the household and the way in which this willingness interacts with social identity norms.

A qualitative study of trajectories of maternal gatekeeping towards the stepmother

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[Theme RN13_i] This study explores the trajectory of maternal gatekeeping towards the stepmother. This theoretical setting tries to actualize the classic theory of maternal gatekeeping by developing a framework that answers to the current societal context of which the post divorce/ new formed family is an integral part. On the one hand the emphasis is on the perception of mothers about step motherhood. There is an ambiguity when ideas about motherhood and gender roles are not coordinated. On the other hand this study focuses on how the subjective standard about step motherhood is used by mothers to evaluate their presence. It is being investigated which factors give rise to certain strategies of maternal gatekeeping (partnership, manager, unknown, enmity), but also how these strategies can change within the family. These motivations and interventions are mapped on the basis of eighteen in depth interviews with mothers. The families involved have different post divorce accommodation arrangements, but in most cases the children spent as much time with their father as with their mother. These families found themselves in different phases of the divorce procedure. The interviews were conducted in three different data collection rounds wherein the method of the Grounded Theory was followed.

RN13 | Session 08a Family problems and Family Interventions

Leave policies in 29 countries: Confronting policies with public opinion

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There is considerable heterogeneity regarding the length of paid leave entitlements for parents and the extent to which mothers and fathers are encouraged to share them. To this day only little research has studied public opinion toward leave policies. This paper addresses the following research questions: What leave policy do individuals consider legitimate? How does this compare to existing leave schemes? How (dis-)satisfied are individuals? What are the predictors of (dis-)satisfaction? The study draws on welfare attitudinal theories that consider the influence of institutional and cultural factors, as well as self-interest and ideational factors. The data stems from the 2012 International social survey program. 29 industrialized countries that have different leave schemes and represent distinct welfare regimes are selected (N= 39'306). Methods for the analysis include descriptive statistics, logistic regressions and multilevel models.

Preliminary results indicate that distinct social norms exist regarding the length of leave, which reflect roughly the existing leave schemes in place in these countries. The study shows that it is in liberal as well as hybrid and residual welfare states that individuals are most dissatisfied. On the one hand it is where the social legitimacy of leave policies is most contested and on the other hand it is also there that the largest proportion of individuals who would like a longer paid leave than what currently exists are identified. The paper will then move on to analyze the influence of socio-economic factors such as sex, age, education, parenthood, as well as of gender ideology and political values on individuals' (dis-)satisfaction regarding leave policies.

Promoting a positive relationship between families and early childcare services: a survey in Italy

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In a context of low fertility rates and difficulties in reconciling family and work, European policies encourage strategies for increasing female employment and childcare provision. Thus childcare services play a crucial role in order to support families in balancing work and family.

Italy is characterized by childcare provision rate under European average and still below Lisbon target for 0-3 years children (European Commission 2014), with high costs and low quality: thus the family is still the main provider of early childcare.

This contribution will present results from an online survey conducted in 2014 on families using Pan Consortium childcare in Italy, aimed at understanding families characteristics - structure, cultural orientation toward childcare services and social capital - and their relationship with the service.

It will also draw a picture of a national non-profit organization - the PAN Consortium - aimed at promoting high quality early childcare services (0-3 years), all over Italy, with 191 nurseries and 5.400

children cared in 2014. The PAN Consortium is based on a partnership between a bank and different non-profit networks providing early childcare services.

Research questions addressed:

- Which families use PAN childcare services?
- Are families satisfied for the childcare service?
- Which relationship between families and the childcare service? (have families an active and positive relationship with the service?).

Through an online questionnaire, 1676 families has been assessed.

Cluster analysis reported 3 groups of families, different for structure (number of children, employment) and cultural orientations: families with 1 children starting nursery and open to collaborate; families with 2 children with at least 6 months attendance, very satisfied and active; families with 1 child, 6 months to 2 years attendance, with low satisfaction and non-collaborative.

What are the differences and similarities between neonaticidal mothers and infanticidal parents?

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Population

A retrospective study (1996-2000) in three regions in France. Ninety-two cases of suspicious deaths of under-one infants. Thirty-seven cases of infants dying after one or more shaking events. Thirty-two cases of neonaticides. In the end, cases of 23 fathers and 26 mothers as perpetrators were analyzed.

Method

An examination of the judicial files of these cases provided multiple information sources.

These sources yielded several descriptive variables entered into Modalisa©.

Aim of the analysis: To identify profiles of parent perpetrators, analyze characteristics of their offenses, describe how police and the judiciary handled cases and examine differences between mothers and fathers.

Results

Neonaticide is a story of mothers. For the mother perpetrators, there were no specific socio-demographic characteristics in evidence. They did not differ significantly from women in the general population as concerns occupation. However, when psychiatric and psychological assessments were carried out, they showed a relatively homogenous psychological profile.

Aside from one case (a mother who had killed 4 of her newborns), the justice system was often lenient. We will analyze this in detail.

Killing by abusive head trauma is a story of families. We define three family profiles. Young parents were a uniform group of families, with couples formed at < 24 years of age. Overwhelmed parents formed a fairly heterogeneous group of families. These parents were neither young nor violent. Violent parents were an

unremarkable group since they were socially integrated and thus did not attract attention.

We will show that the Justice system proceeds differently according to these profiles of families: it is more severe with fathers than with mothers, but also with the younger and lower social categories.

Predictors of Child-to-Parent Violence Among German Adolescents

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Abuse of parents, or child-to-parent violence (CPV) is a common but highly under-researched form of family violence compared to other types of family aggression, such as intimate partner violence or parental abuse. The primary objective of this study was to assess the predictive role of some individual and family characteristics of adolescents who perpetrate physical aggression against parents. Aggressive acts include pushing, grabbing or shoving parents, hitting them with a fist or kicking them, as well as hitting them with an object. Predictors include exposure to parental physical violence during childhood, parental warmth and monitoring, as well as respondents' behavioral and emotional characteristics. Data were examined from a representative cross-sectional sample of about 6,700 9th graders from Lower Saxony, Germany. Respondents were surveyed on several determinants of problematic and risk-taking behavior, including socioemotional functioning, attitudes towards violence and family characteristics. To answer the research question, binary-logistic regression models were conducted. First results show that childhood exposure to parental violence, depressive symptoms, and problematic alcohol use were significant risk factors for CPV, while parental warmth and monitoring were not significantly associated with CPV. No gender differences concerning the frequency of parent-directed aggression were found. Implications of these findings are discussed.

RN13 | Session 08b Family Dissolution and Post-Divorce Families II

Intimate relationship breakdowns: between personal experiences and social expectations

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Across Europe, in spite of the increase in divorce rate, being in a relationship remains a valued social status, and readiness to date again is often considered as the final step of the break-up or divorce process. Studying how individuals enter and exit relationships, how they make sense of their experiences (subjectivities), and how their family and friends accompany those transitions (solidarities), tells us about the social values and norms framing today personal life.

Drawing on data from a qualitative interview study of

the post-break-up relationships of 30 adults living in England, this paper focuses on how individuals experience this transition. Breaking-up has two main components, one personal related to feelings and emotions, and one social related to the change of status and its consequences in terms of social expectations and sociability practices.

On the one hand, we document what people concretely do in order to overcome a break-up and with what meanings. Results show different practices around taking care of oneself; new social activities; rituals of separation. On the other hand, we document how people deal with social expectations dictating how to have a "successful" break-up and their own struggles. Results show different strategies around communication; sources of support; social withdrawal. This paper shows that breaking-up is a multi-stages process happening at the personal and social levels and that social values and norms often do not correspond with the individuals' realities and temporalities. Un-making relationships simultaneously impact different life domains and shape the contents and meanings of personal life.

Objectifying child support decisions

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Child support research increasingly acknowledges the importance of clear-cut policies concerning the determination and transfer of child support following a union dissolution (Aizer & McLanahan, 2006; McMullen, 2011). Not only does insufficient child support put the caring parent and the child at risk of poverty; an inconsistent mode of determination can fuel hostile relations between ex-partners (Natalier & Hewitt, 2014), induce uncertainty and stress as well as adversely affect the relationship between the paying parent and child (Cancian, Meyer & Han, 2011). Most European countries therefore have legally mandatory standards or recommended methods in place with the aim of ensuring a fair and objective determination of child support.

Belgium lags behind in this respect, having several calculation methods rather than a uniform standard. In this research, we use fiscal data to investigate how this results in a lack of objectivity in the determination of child support. Our results reveal a lot of variation in the results provided by these methods. This raises serious concerns in terms of equity and justness, as it implies that different amounts are paid in similar family situations. Further, we relate these results to the determination methods in Denmark and France and consider the potential benefits and adversities of these systems. This comparison reveals that objectivity is not only gained through uniform calculation: flexibility and accessibility of a method is equally important to ensure an equitable outcome for both partners in a union dissolution.

Gender equality, child well-being and shared residence in Spain

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In the last few years there has been a significant growth of divorce cases involving shared residence in Spain where they have shifted from 9.6 percent of divorces with children in 2007 to 24.6 percent in 2015. Recent developments show that the debate on shared residence is shifting from benefits gained by parents from the perspective of gender equality to the questions related to the quality of care and to the consequent outcomes for children in terms of their well-being. The development of shared residence reveals an increasing centrality of children's well-being, rights and interests. Furthermore, it is in line with the growth of family diversity and closely corresponds with the movement in favor of father involvement with the care of children. One of the unsettled issues of research agenda is to investigate the extent to which and under which conditions the growth of shared residence makes a positive contribution to the well-being of children.

This paper has a two-fold objective: (1) to explore the factors that are contributing to the growth of shared residence in Spain and (2) to examine child well-being levels in different types of postdivorce families with a particular focus on shared residence. Our analyses draw on two different databases, i.e. the Spanish Statistics of Annulments, Separations and Divorces (2007-2015) and Health Behavior in School-aged Children (HBSC) for Spain 2014. Preliminary results suggest that adolescents have better well-being levels in two-homes than in single-parent households but lower outcomes than those living in intact families.

High-conflict divorces from a child's perspective

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Many studies have concentrated on the link between a parental divorce and children's well-being. Whereas the early research on this topic claimed that a parental divorce ipso facto had negative consequences for children's well-being, in recent decades it became clear that especially a high-conflict parental divorce has a negative impact on children's well-being, according to the parental conflict theory (Fisher, 2004). Most studies rely on parental insights concerning their conflict, leaving the perspective of the child out of the picture. Moreover, most studies compare high-conflict divorces with low-conflict divorces and do not distinguish between different types of high-conflict divorces that children can experience. Consequently, this study aims to (1) gain

insight in different types of high-conflict divorces according to children and (2) investigate how these different types of high-conflict divorces affect children's well-being.

Therefore, we use a dyadic subsample ($n = 451$) of the DiF-dataset, which contains information on divorced parents and their children. First, a latent class analysis is performed to identify different types of high conflict divorces according to children. Second, a possible relation between those types of parental divorces and children's well-being is examined using multiple regression models. Preliminary results indicate that children distinguish four types of parental divorces: low conflict divorces (47,3%), resolved verbal conflict divorces (36,6%), resolved physical conflict divorces (7,4%) and ongoing high conflict divorces (8,7%). Especially the ongoing parental conflict can affect children's well-being negatively, with a lower life satisfaction for boys and higher externalizing problem behavior for girls.

RN13 | Session 08c Gender Differences and Gender Relations II

Family Trajectories and Life Satisfaction: The Swiss Case

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Focusing on the last 14 waves of Swiss Household Panel (2001 – 2014), a multithematic annual household panel based on a random sample from the Swiss resident population, we examine the impact of five family events (formation of the union, transition from cohabitation to marriage, birth of child/ren, deconstruction of the union and departure of children from the family nest) on life satisfaction. Analyses are performed separately for women and men, and controlling for demographics (age), economics (household income, education level, satisfaction with financial situation), health (impediment, satisfaction with health) and social interaction parameters (participation in clubs or other groups, satisfaction of free time, leisure activities and personal relationships). We adopt a life course perspective and use a multilevel approach (mixed linear model) to study individual trajectories on the mid-term (5 years), aiming at understanding not only the immediate impact of several events on well-being, but also at capturing its duration through time. Results show that most of the considered steps of the family construction and deconstruction have an impact, which is different across time and between females and men.

Explaining gender differences in willingness to commute long distances: A test of the household responsibility hypothesis

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Session: RN13_g: Gender differences and gender relations

It is now well established in social science literature that women commute shorter distances to and from work than men. According to the household responsibility hypothesis (HRH) this is due to gender differences in the household division of labour, i.e. women's greater share of household and child care tasks. Using data of the EU-funded research project „Job Mobilities und Family Lives in Europe“ (N=4,370) the aim of the paper is to test the HRH. While most previous research has focused on actual mobility behaviour, this paper adds to the literature by analysing the willingness to commute long distances to and from work (i.e. at least 60 minutes one way). Measuring mobility intentions has advantages over measuring mobility behaviour since the latter is highly selective. Controlling for several relevant factors the regression models confirm gender differences in willingness to commute long distances. Moreover, the results show that the presence of children significantly reduces willingness to commute among women, but not among men. The results thus seem to confirm the HRH. Interestingly, however, the (gender-specific) division of household and child care tasks within the partnership is only moderately associated with the willingness to commute long distances among mothers. Thus, it seems to be the role as a mother, per se, that reduces the willingness. Spending a great deal of time travelling to and for work seems to be more socially accepted for fathers than for mothers. The findings are discussed with regard to gender relations in the labour market.

Separation and Singlehood as Moments of Reconfiguration of Gender Norms

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[Theme RN13_G] Couple life and trajectories have become more diverse in Europe over the past decades. Due to growing rates of separation and repartnering, numerous individuals today experience several romantic relationships over their lifetime. Whereas older generations often had only one partner in life, younger generations more often declare to have had different spouses. This is the case in France where more than half of the population, aged 30-50 years in 2013, declared to have had two relationships or more. In this presentation, we look at how past relations as well as the experience of separation and periods of singlehood influence people's attitudes toward couple life and repartnering. In doing so, we focus on gender differences. We know that gender roles are strong in heterosexual relationships: the way women and men engage in romantic relationships and the "work" they do within the couple (domestic, social

and emotional labor) are different. When single, do women and men reassess their expectations with regard to couple life? Do their behaviors change with regard to former (and gendered) experiences? To answer these questions, we use both qualitative and quantitative data from France. The results push for an alternative approach to the transformation of intimate lives. Whereas sociologists often explain new patterns of conjugal behavior by referring to a shift in norms and attitudes, we would like to stress the importance of an inverted reasoning: new norms and attitudes regarding intimate life also spring from changes in life course patterns.

Job loss and its detrimental consequences for spouses' life satisfaction

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Although numerous studies have documented the detrimental effects of unemployment onto the individual's subjective well-being, almost nothing is known about its impact onto the partner's subjective well-being. This is very surprising given that individuals are always integrated into different social contexts and different mutually related and mutually influencing life domains. Hence, the consequences of unemployment may spill over to the partnership and/or cross over between both partners.

This paper asks whether and in which way the loss of one's job entails collateral effects onto the life satisfaction and domain satisfactions (e.g. satisfaction with income, leisure, household labour and family life) of both partners. Regarding the underlying mechanism, the paper focusses on the material costs of unemployment as well as possible consequences of shifting time use patterns. To investigate whether the consequences of unemployment vary with the predominant gender roles, analyses are conducted separately between couples with unemployed men and women in East and West Germany.

Using the longitudinal data of the SOEP (1984-2015) and applying fixed effects panel regression models, results show that unemployment is a harmful experience for both partners. Moreover, results reveal the expected gender-specific differences, showing significant higher consequences (in West Germany) if the male partner becomes unemployed. Regarding the underlying mechanism, findings highlight the importance of the material consequences for both partners' dissatisfaction. Furthermore, the division of labour plays a crucial role when it comes to women's dissatisfaction with family life as well as with life in general in consequence of husbands' job loss.

RN13 | Session 09b Migrant, Multicultural and Transnational Families I

Transnational families through the lens of 'imaginary' and 'relationality'

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Life across borders has become one of the consequences of 'making Europe'; since Lithuania's accession to the EU transnational families (parents/children living separately) have come to constitute a significant category in the newly emerging typology. Building on two out of five concepts developed by Smart to analyse personal life – 'imaginary' and 'relationality' – the authors examine the ways in which the experience of migration re-defines and re-organizes the relationships in transnational families. The authors demonstrate how these analytical tools could be operationalised by employing the ideas of 'rekeying' (Goffman), 'role-person merger' (Turner), dyadic family configurations (Trost) and renegotiation of family commitments (Finch, Mason). The primary source is a mixed method research study carried out between 2012-2015, financed by the Research Council of Lithuania. The authors established the discursive way that transnational family relations exist in one's imagination. 'Local', 'multi-local' and 'relational' family discourses highlight how the relations between different agents - parents, relatives, friends, and institutions – contribute to the definitions of transnational family networks. Moreover, when relations are placed at the centre of the transnational family image, the changing attitudes to gender roles, especially towards mothers as being the primary child caretakers, and conceptualization of expanded networks (kin and non-kin) as families, became quite evident. The authors reveal that transnational life alters the relational dynamics between family members. Newly emerging identities such as a 'guest-like-father', a 'mother-like sister', and a 'family keeping' grandmother, all highlight how role specific commitments are renegotiated when family members live across borders, and how commitments stemming from multiple family roles intertwine.

Native Albanians and Albanian Immigrants Perceptions on Family Values: The role of acculturation

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The aim of this study is to compare the data regarding to family values (traditional role of father, family relations), and commitment among 230 native Albanians and 102 Albanian immigrants living in Greece. All participants completed the Family Value Scale (Georgas, 1999). Immigrants' acculturation was measured using the Vancouver Index of Acculturation (Ryder et al., 2000). Native Albanians indicated more

than Albanian immigrants living in Greece the obligations of children toward parents and family. The interaction of gender and group (native Albanians and Albanian immigrants living in Greece) showed that immigrant females believe more than immigrant males in obligation of children toward parents. Two dimensions of acculturation–heritage culture identification and involvement in the host culture – make different contributions to immigrants' perception of obligations of children toward family. Heritage identification of immigrants is correlated positively with two dimensions of family values: the role of father and mother in the family and the obligations of children toward parents. There was no correlation between involvement of immigrants in the host country and family values.

Boundary-making within an immigrant social space: Albanian-Italian/Romanian intermarriages in Italy

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This paper explores how boundaries are reconstructed within an immigrant social space by focusing on Albanian-Italian and Albanian-Romanian partnerships/marriages in Italy. Research on the nexus between intermarriage and integration generally considers minority-majority marriages within a one-way understanding of integration. This study instead examines both minority-majority and minority-minority marriages within a multi-way understanding of integration. In particular, it analyses the intermarriage-integration nexus from the perspective of mixedness and through the boundary-making framework – along which are systematically organised the categories that social actors use to redraw demarcation lines and/or search for a common ground. Drawing from in-depth interviews to 61 Albanian-Italian/Romanian couples, mainly in the area of Florence, the paper shows how operations of redefinition, repositioning, and resemantisation articulate the ways in which Albanian, Italian, and Romanian partners interact, questioning established boundaries, their location and meaning, on the basis of the experience of migration in itself. Firstly, a background of migration makes it possible to transcend previous divisions and subvert/reverse mutual distances, putting together yesterday's and today's migrants. Secondly, the acknowledgment of integration processes may move foreign partners from the domain of the other to the domain of the self, for minority and majority partners alike. Thirdly, when identificational categories are revalued, intermarriage could also create – from a cluster of return projects, escapist fantasies, and self-realisation dreams – the migrants of tomorrow.

Social remittances into family life

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The research question: What is the impact of migration on the non-material aspects of family life?

Theoretical approach: The conceptual framework of this paper relies on combining several perspectives at the junction of family research and migration studies: social remittances, “doing family”, transnational families, life-course approach.

Data: Three qualitative components comprise this study: (1) secondary data analysis of historical sources found in classic migration studies; (2) secondary data analysis of the findings from the Cultural diffusion through social remittances between Poland and UK conducted in 2011-2014 in Poland and the United Kingdom; (3) primary research entails qualitative research of the selected migrant families via case study approach.

Methodology: In the project the interpretative paradigm is being followed and the Layder’s (1998) approach is being implemented. The theoretical approach (see: theoretical approach) is combined with the qualitative mix method study based on the three research projects (see: data).

Research findings: The paper will be focused on two aspects concerning social remittances into family life: (1) findings on familial solidarity understood as a norm and as a part of social capital; (2) attitude towards familial celebrations and special events on the field of practices and norms.

Interpretation: Social remittances in the transnational family life plays important role. Migrants enter the new environment and are exposed to different practices, norms and attitude towards social capital. They may choose the new attitude towards almost every element of family life as more convenient for them.

RN13 | Session 09c Work-Family Balance and Work-Family Conflicts I

Power structures and traditional division of household tasks within couples: A comparison of European countries

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In the last decades, we observe a rapid modernization in most European countries. In particular, equal rights in the private sphere were implemented and supported by family policies. Gender equality as a political goal is highly valued among couples. Nevertheless, if comparing the division of household tasks in European countries, we observe a striking discrepancy between egalitarian attitudes and traditional domestic behaviors. Considering the behavioral traditionalism, the primary research question is: How do power structures and empowerment determine the division of household tasks within couples in different European countries?

The goals of this PhD project are to create a theoretical meta-analysis of central studies, to develop a typology of power dimensions, to carry out a multilevel analysis that integrates the dimensions

societal empowerment and the power division within couples and to explain the division of household tasks. The theoretical approach is that the division of household tasks could be explained by structural conditions, institutions, participation, cultural values, attitudes and individual differences.

In the analysis of the division of household tasks all European countries will be integrated for which the first and second wave of GGS data are available in order to develop an appropriate multilevel model for longitudinal, nested data. Up to now, only 14 countries from the first wave are analyzed. Comparing these countries, the ‘Task-Participation-Index’ indicate small country-specific differences, however, in all countries women do more housework than men. According to the first results, especially non-traditional division of household tasks is more accepted in countries with higher political empowerment for women. Due to the small sample size at level 2 analysis, we designed an analysis of regional level.

Practices in Egalitarian Partnerships: New Findings from German Families

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In Germany a new norm arises: Mothers and fathers should share responsibilities in the family as well as in paid work to equal parts. Although this norm of a more egalitarian partnership is pushed forward by modernized German family policies, everyday practices still are much less egalitarian than desired.

Therefore our research focuses on identifying and analyzing “really egalitarian partnerships” where occupation and family work are shared equally following the main research questions 1) how egalitarian Germany’s egalitarian partnerships actually are and 2) which influencing factors can promote or inhibit the extent of egalitarianism.

The analyses are based on the dataset “AID:A II” (Growing up in Germany II), a large survey conducted by the German Youth Institute (Munich), which includes around 12,000 families with a child under 18 years of age. The data allows identifying “really egalitarian partnerships” by comparing their actual working hours and division of family work. Our results show that “really egalitarian partnerships” still are a very rare phenomenon in Germany: Only a few couples do work the same hours and even if, they mostly do not share the family work equally.

Findings suggest that corresponding to our assumptions the number and age of children, the education level of mothers and fathers as well as personal attitudes like gender concepts are closely related to the level of egalitarianism in families. Further important influencing factors for the level of egalitarianism are the social prestige of the parents, mainly the fathers' occupation, the mothers' striving of autonomy as part of their concepts of partnership and the mother's satisfaction with their partnership.

Having it all or doing it all? Successful femininity in a neoliberal age

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In an age of neoliberalism and individualization, the apparent decline of traditional categories such as gender, class and the family implies greater potential for choice, exploration, and self-creation (Giddens:1991, Beck and Beck-Gernsheim:2002). For women in particular, these conditions are said to create a shift from being defined by domesticity, to becoming freely choosing subjects who can equally participate in education and paid employment, where they can 'have it all' (Harris:2004). Giddens also (1992) claims that declining tradition allows for the democratization of intimate life; which is presumed to lead to greater gender equality in relationships, and a move from the male bread-winner, to dual-earner family.

In this context, freedom and choice are claimed to define women's lives, yet they are expected to demonstrate productivity in the labour market, whilst also being expected to engage with a form of motherhood focused upon investing in children (Faircloth:2013). Presented as freely chosen, it is contradictory expectations such as these that come to re-traditionalize traditional gender relations as 'having it all' appears more akin to 'doing it all' (McRobbie:2013).

Drawing on qualitative data from my PhD research, this paper will discuss how the contradictory and discursive elements of neoliberalism and individualization come to affect women's experiences of paid and unpaid work. Findings from in-depth interviews with women from a range of social backgrounds in Scotland, aged 21-60, will be used to explore the ways in which the notion of doing it all aids in the construction of a 'successful' female trajectory that women are expected to follow; which is defined by ideals of hyper-productivity and responsibility in relation to paid, unpaid, and emotional labour.

Beyond 'work-family conflict'. New metaphors and vocabularies for women empowerment

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RN13_f (short abstract)

In many scientific and policy contexts, femininity is discussed through a vocabulary of family-work 'conflict'. This practice acts as a self-fulfilling prophecy, with unintended consequences on women's agency. The dominant discourse defines the terms in which the reality of work-family conflict appears to women, thus introducing an understanding of family and professional life as antagonist domains of existence. Through a phenomenological interpretation

of the metaphors and vocabularies used by women nurses to make sense of their life, we illustrate the performativity of language and the role of communicative action in raising a type of self-awareness that might be used to overcome gender inequalities. We claim that a repertoire of autonomy is more suitable than a vocabulary of family-work reconciliation in designing adequate gender sensitive policies and strategies of women empowerment. In this context, we propose and document a playful methodology to explore the interaction between family and work by relying on non-intrusive techniques of data gathering.

RN13 | Session 10b Migrant, Multicultural and Transnational Families II

Gender and intergenerational differences in the "hybridization" process of Muslim migrants. A case study from Milano (Italy)

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The research intends to explore the characteristics and positioning of the migrant Muslim population in Milano (Northern Italy) regarding the intercultural encounter and possible forms of exchange and "hybridization" with the receiving society. The general aim is to explore the basis of and the possibility of a reciprocal "hybridization" with the Italian culture and values.

The key concept orienting the research is "hybridization", a metaphorical notion usable for understanding the cultural exchange between persons and communities with different backgrounds.

The analyses are carried out in the light of gender and intergenerational differences, as these are the two main axes able to identify and define the family.

The research is based on quantitative data, collected by means individual questionnaires. Two hundred eleven participants were recruited amongst the Muslim communities in Milano in 2014 (52% males, 48% females; 60% first-generation immigrants aged 35-72, 40% second-generation immigrants aged 18-34).

Data analysis is based on indexes, cluster analysis, and logistic regression.

The findings show considerable differences between men and women, and between first-generation and second-generation immigrants. The second generation is less identified religiously, less observant of practices, less convinced of the political role of Islam, with more frequent exchanges with non-Muslims, and a higher level of "hybridization". Women (from both first and second generation) are more likely to interact with non-Muslims and more open to "hybridization". Finally, the analysis identified a group of men aged 30-50 of recent immigration that are marginalized, discouraged, with a low attitude to "hybridization".

Patriarchal Racialization: Marriage Immigrants and Multicultural Families in South Korea

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This research project examines the everyday life experiences of two categories of marriage immigrants in South Korea: foreign brides and foreign husbands from South and Southeast Asian countries. Drawing upon ethnographic research on marriage immigrants, their family (so called multicultural family) and Koreans, this paper argues that the racialization of immigrants plays a central role in reproducing patriarchal family structures, which contemporary Korean women are increasingly resisting. This article offers a theorization of the intersectionality of racialization and patriarchy - not typically analyzed in its co-formation - through what the author calls 'patriarchal racialization'. Patriarchal racialization is a gendered racialization process whereby for foreign brides, patriarchal gender roles are emphasized in order to minimize racial differences, while for foreign husbands, racial differences are emphasized to exclude them from the national community. Thus, children of a Korean father and a foreign mother are seen as racially closer to Koreans than the children of a foreign father and a Korean mother. Patriarchal racialization creates a link between the belief in paternal blood lineage and the idea of race. Patriarchal racialization creates an opportunity for working class and rural Korean men and their family members to exercise their power by re-entrenching patriarchy in the micro-sphere of the family. It offers them a way to maintain their dignity despite their socially disadvantaged class position. While patriarchal family relations are gradually eroding in Korea, the Korean state attempts to define Korean culture as conservative and patriarchal by constructing women marriage immigrants as patriarchal frontiers.

Migration and Intergenerational Cash Flows in Europe

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Intergenerational transfers are important manifestations of functional solidarity in contemporary societies. Especially in times of societal crises and the withdrawal of the welfare state, intergenerational support is an important characteristic of (grand)parent-child relationships. Research on intergenerational solidarity patterns has revealed considerable cohesion and support in Europe. However, previous studies have mainly addressed the causes and consequences of intergenerational solidarity patterns of natives, whereas the population of foreign origin has often been neglected.

Therefore, the paper investigates in a joint view and in

a multigenerational perspective an especially relevant form of functional solidarity. The paper addresses (a) differences and similarities in intergenerational cash flows between migrant, interethnic and native families, (b) differences within migrant families, as well as (c) variations across Europe. The empirical analyses are based on the fifth wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), including 14 European countries. The analyses employ a multigenerational and multi-ethnic perspective by investigating the relevance of intergenerational cash flows of at least 5,000 euros from (a) the respondents aged 50 years and older to their own adult children and b) from elderly parents to the SHARE-participants.

Overall, our analyses prove that European family generations are connected by considerable financial transfers. Furthermore, migration matters for receiving cash from parents and for giving high monetary transfers to offspring. Here, clear differences in the extent of intergenerational cash flows become apparent when considering the complexity of migration according to household composition, duration of stay and country of origin.

Germany's Integration Politics in Practice: The Early Experience of Chinese-Speaking Highly Skilled Female Family Migrants

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Germany does not officially recognize itself as an immigration country and imposes integration-oriented regulations before and after entry on family migrants, its dominant and "accepted" mode of immigration. This paper examines how the concept of integration, a state-anticipated and -stipulated goal, is connected to the migration trajectory of skilled female family migrants married to German husbands. Based on participant observation and semi-structured interviews with 21 Chinese-speaking women across Germany, I focus on how these women mobilize resources to overcome "hurdles" of entry requirements, how they define and interpret their tasks and obligation of integration upon arrival, and the dynamics of their intercultural marriage and household, as well as its impact on their integration. Drawing from symbolic interactionism and interactional role theory, this paper proposes to view these women as occupants of the "wife" and the "migrant" roles, and to conceive their early acculturation as a rivalry between preestablished self-conceptions and new circumstances in the host society. This research unveils, with a small and ethnic-specific sample, how acculturation unfolds in the context of Germany's integration politics and how this experience alters the self-conceptions of skilled female family migrants, a population hitherto scarcely explored. This paper's findings also complement theories of immigrant integration and assimilation.

RN13 | Session 10c Work-Family Balance and Work-Family Conflicts II

The effect of children's residence arrangements on the work-family balance among divorced families

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Abstract

Balancing work and family is a challenge for many men and women nowadays. It is the rising number of dual-earner families and higher job demands that suggests that the pressure on the private organization of work and family has increased (del Carmen Huerta et al., 2011; Keene & Quadagno, 2004).

This paper contributes to the literature of work-family balance by focusing on different family constellations than the dual-earner couples which dominate this study field (Gatrell, Burnett, Cooper, & Sparrow, 2013). The current study examines the effect of children's residence arrangements on the work-family balance of divorced parents. In divorced families, the children's residence is formally divided between two separate households (Willekens, Vanderheyden, & Mortelmans, 2011). The classic model entailed a dominant stay with the mother, while now a shift is recognized towards more shared residence between the two parents (Sodermans, Vanassche, & Matthijs, 2011). Children's presence or absence in the household of a divorced parent determines the available time and energy they can devote to either family or work.

The study uses survey data collected in 2008 in Flanders, Belgium. The multi-actor study "Divorce in Flanders" enables us to compare different family constellations after the divorce such as single parents, parents who cohabiting with a new partner, remarried parents, and parents in a LAT relation. Also the form of residence arrangement of the child is available in the questionnaire and can take different forms such as living full-time with one parent, shared residence, and week mother/weekend father or week father/weekend mother.

Covariates of family meals in the UK. Evidence of social differentiation in eating patterns

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This paper examines social differentiation in eating patterns in Britain, focusing on family meals among respondents with under-age children. Eating with family members brings multiple benefits to individuals, such as improved wellbeing, nutritional status, or school performance of the children. Modern lifestyles might pose a challenge to commensal eating, but not all social groups are at the same risk of skipping or shortening meals they have with others. Eating patterns are differentiated by individual's social class. How people eat has also been associated with education, work schedules, and family characteristics.

Qualitative studies, though very insightful, do not allow disaggregating the effect of these variables hence the need for quantitative exploration. This study uses 2014/2015 UK Time Use Survey data in a quantitative analysis of eating patterns. Statistical models show the net effects of social class, education, work characteristics and family-related covariates on the frequency and duration of family meals. Respondents in highest class dedicate overall more time to family meals, while those with tertiary education eat more often. Working hours, both in case of paid and domestic work, do not affect the frequency or duration family meals, but people working in shifts have fewer meals. Single parents, a notoriously time-poor category, spend least time eating with their families. Finally, some universal traits emerge – older people spend more time eating and eat more frequently, and weekends are characterized by more frequent meals and longer eating also when other social characteristics are accounted for.

Work-family reconciliation policies in Baltic states

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Work - family reconciliation policies are the main axis of the welfare state. It is the main reason why it takes a large place in every country which is interested in their population living quality. The biggest problem is that some of European countries still haven't found the best method how to balance work - family reconciliation in order to solve the fundamental problems and to adapt the context of globalization. The Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) aren't an exception. Due to their historical, economic and political development features, they suffered a lot of changes and encountered the same or very similar family policy problems like: low birth rate, the decreased number of marriages, the growing elderly population, still extant inequality between men and women and particularly employment and family policy implementation questions.

According to this, the goal of the study is to show how work - family reconciliation policies balance is sustained in Baltic states. The research is based on the methodology of Fenger et al. (2014), who stated that institutional logic, public preferences and socio-economic and societal conditions are related to each other.

Two research methods were used for the implementation of the purpose of research: for social policy arrangements and measures the qualitative analyses of data of MISSOC and ILO database were used; for the public opinion analyses the data of ESS 5 and ESS 7 and Eurobarometer were used. For the data analyses the descriptive and regression analyses were used.

Gender, Race, and Nationality in Cross-Border Marriage Brokerage Business

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This research explores relatively small but consistently existing marriage brokerage business in South Korea (hereafter Korea) that match Korean men with women from eastern Europe, mainly Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. The phenomenon of female marriage migration to Korea, which emerged in the mid-1990s, began to diversify with more countries mostly after the state permitted international marriage brokerage agencies to become a free enterprise with almost no regulation (Marriage Brokers Business Management Act 1999). Drawing from the dominant narratives of female marriage migrants from China and Southeast Asian countries, many scholars of marriage migration have pointed out the resurgence of traditional gender roles in the rise of cross-border marriage, especially those who marry rural old bachelors.

Then a question arises, why is there such demand from Korean bachelors to seek their brides from Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan where women are characterized as more independent? Based on ethnographic data during the fieldwork conducted in 2016 as well as Korean media coverage of women from respective countries, this paper attempts to explore the following questions: 1) How has the international marriage brokerage business begun and continued or changed, and what are legal and socioeconomic factors for it? 2) What are the images of these women in Korea, and especially how did the media coverage play role in the process? 3) Why and what is the mechanism of the brokerage fee that is presumably more expensive for matching with women from Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan than those from other Asian countries?

RN13 | Session 11a Families in the Context of Disability and Ill-Health

Aging in Place with Intellectual Disability: Care Transitions among Older Two-Generation Families

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Little is known of transitions in care and housing of old two-generation families that include aging (≥ 40) adults with intellectual disability (ID) and their older (≥ 65) parents. This study employed the "housing pathways" theory in order to explore the experiences of these families of such transitions. All potential old two-generation families from two local authorities in Taiwan were recruited; 237 families completed our survey and 61 our in-depth interviews between May 2015 and July 2016. Different models and types of

transitions in care and housing of these families were identified and found to be connected with changes in their care responsibilities and living arrangements. Old parents are concerned with transferring their care responsibility to others, often to their other children. The lifecycles and social/financial contexts of older parents and aging adults with ID, and those of the siblings of adults with ID, are linked together and need to be considered in the process of making moving decisions. Concerning the transitions in care and housing, kin relations, living geography and ethnic culture seem to be more important factors than social/health care needs/use of older parents and aging adults with ID. Aging in place was more popular than moving in old age among these families; hiring a migrant care worker strengthened families' choice of ageing in the old place. Care transitions, aging with disability and kin relations are linked together for these families and should be taken into account and addressed by aging, housing and disability policies.

Women with disabilities and reproductive autonomy in Poland

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[Theme RN13_o]

I will discuss how women with disabilities navigate their reproductive autonomy and parenting practices within the social, cultural and legal context that construct exclusive norms on who can become a "good" mother in Poland. The project is located in the studies on Reproductive Justice that highlight how the ability of women to determine her own reproductive autonomy is related to the conditions in the community she lives in. Presented study aims at analyzing the emic perspective of women with physical disabilities in order to understand negotiations related to the construction of reproductive dilemmas (connected with the right to have a child, right not to have a child and right to parent own child (Luna i Luker 2015)) within ableist social contexts. The preliminary results of empirical research based on qualitative methods (IDs) on reproductive autonomy and motherhood practices will be presented. The interviews were conducted both with mothers and childless/childfree women with physical disabilities who create diverse family forms in Poland. The analysis tackles challenges in experiencing reproductive autonomy and doing motherhood as well as ways of dealing with challenges in the context of current restrictive reproductive rights policies, inadequate support and public discussions on reproductive justice in Poland that tackle women and people with disabilities.

The presents results of "Disability, motherhood, care. Reproductive autonomy and experiences of motherhood of women with disabilities in Poland" project funded by National Science Center, Poland (2015/19/N/HS6/00789).

The Role of Authenticity in Healthcare Communication with Families Living with Type 2 Diabetes: A qualitative study applying Charles Taylor's theories to healthcare practice

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In family-focused healthcare communication, concepts of authenticity are unexplored. This study analyzes if and how authenticity can be used to approach challenges associated with communicating with families living with Type 2 diabetes (T2D).

Data were collected in 7 workshops with people with T2D and their relatives (n=25/31) and 6 workshops with healthcare professionals (HCP) (n=45). The workshops focused on T2D-related family issues. The theoretical framework consisted of Taylor's theories on horizons of significance and social imaginaries.

The analysis disclosed four categories of authenticity:

1) Authentic HCP: Families often refer to HCPs with respect because of the position they represent or because they possess important skills or knowledge. It is equally important, that the HCP appears as a real human being with everyday experiences.

2) Authentic relation: Families find it easier to relate to a healthcare situation when they experience that the relationship is based on genuine caring, as opposed to rule-bound caring. They need to feel, that the HCP is genuinely interested in communicating about the given problem-issue.

3) Authentic thematic contents: Families listen to information when the themes communicated conform to their sense of who they are and what they know.

4) Authentic activities: Families' level of participation is heightened when they feel that they partake in practices of value. Contextual factors greatly affect if and how the families feel that the healthcare communication makes sense in their lives.

These categories provide us with new ways of creating a sense of authenticity when communicating with families living with type 2 diabetes.

RN13 | Session 11b Migrant, Multicultural and Transnational Families III

Work-life reconciliation strategies of non-EU migrant families in a specific institutional and structural context of the Czech Republic

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What are the care arrangements of the non-EU migrant families and its impact on the family relations? We are focusing on care arrangements of migrant families in the context of a specific post-state socialist country - the Czech Republic - and apply it to map strategies of this families in combining childcare and paid work. In the analysis, we focus on the largest non-EU migrant communities in the Czech Republic - those of Vietnamese and Ukrainian. Third country

nationals often face strong work pressures, economic difficulties, racial and social discrimination, and contrasting cultural and religious values; thus, the reconciliation of work and family life is likely to be a sensitive issue, revealing tensions and vulnerabilities specific of migrant families. By focusing on a very specific but crucial problem of work-life reconciliation strategies in migrant families with children under ten, we will be able to understand the opportunities and barriers that group of migrants face and in the same time to gain insight into the integration processes. We are seeking to answer the following question: What are the care arrangements of the Vietnamese and Ukrainian migrant families and its impact on the family relations in the Czech Republic? The analysis builds on an institutional analysis of migration policies and welfare state programmes and statistical analysis of the migrant populations.

How do Polish and Icelandic parents decide how to divide parental leave?

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In 2000 a new law on paid parental leave was introduced in Iceland that provided fathers with three months of father's quota, which at the time was the longest non-transferable period of parental leave for fathers in the world (Moss & O'Brian, 2006). Since the law was enacted, the majority of fathers have made use of their non-transferable right to leave. Although research has focused on variations in leave use (Eydal, 2008), none has addressed the question of how immigrant parents make use of their right to parental leave. Poles constitute the largest group of migrants in Iceland, and the presented study addresses the question of how parental leave is used by Polish migrating parents who had their first child in 2009 compared to parents that are born and raised in Iceland.

A web-survey and qualitative interviews were used to compare patterns of leave use for the two groups of parents. The study uses the concept of family practices, introduced by Morgan (1996) to investigate how parents negotiate work and family life arrangements within the same framework of family policies. The study also draws on the theoretical perspective of transnationalism (McCarthy and Edwards, 2011), which provides an understanding of how kinship networks across borders shape the way parental leave is used. The findings show how parent's decisions on how to divide parental leave are shaped by past experiences, relationships and social networks, work orientation and their views towards the role of men and women in the upbringing of children.

Mapping the role of 'transnational family habitus' in the lives of young people and children

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In this paper we develop the concept of 'transnational family habitus' as a theoretical tool for making sense of the ways in which children and young people of migrant background are 'doing families' transnationally. Drawing on over a decade long cumulative research on Caribbean and Italian families in the UK, as well as on a new joint research project, the paper firstly investigates the opportunities and consequences of a transnational family habitus on family arrangements, kinship relationships and identity within a transnational context. Secondly, it analyses the role of these young people's structural location in Britain in shaping the boundaries of their transnational family habitus. We argue that a transnational family habitus should be seen as asset, which can potentially disrupt conventional understandings of belonging and processes of inclusion and exclusion. However, we also detail how social divisions of class, race, and increasingly migration status, shape such habitus.

RN13 | Session 11c Work-Family Balance and Work-Family Conflicts III

With or Without You

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Single parenthood is often approached as a problematic situation. People become single parents by divorce, separation or bereavement and have to cope with this situation (Fisher & Low, 2015; Pai & Ha, 2012). These transitions to single parenthood provoke unforeseen struggles in reconciling work and family responsibilities. In order to maintain the household, single parents have to both work and take up all the household roles (Bakker & Karsten, 2013). Nevertheless, there are also single parents for whom single parenthood is a positive story. These people are single parent by choice (Hertz, 2006). As it is no longer necessary to have a partner to start a family, people are able to choose to become single parent by sperm donation (Zadeh, Freeman, & Golombok, 2013) or adoption (Pasch & Holley, 2015). Hertz (2006) states that single parents by choice remain single due to circumstances but bear a strong desire to become parent. Nevertheless, single parents by choice have the same task to combine their work responsibilities and their parental roles. In this paper, we explore how single parents by choice made their decision with regard to a single parent work-family situation and how they adapted their life to facilitate their single parenthood. The central research question in this study is: "How do single parents by choice reorganize their lives to facilitate single parenthood". We used qualitative in depth interviews with 20 single parents by choice to explore how they organized their work-family life before and after giving birth.

Leave policy in the context of economic crisis and cuts in public spending. The Spanish experience

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In 2007 a substantial change was introduced in Leave policy when a quite ambitious new law to foster Gender Equality was introduced. The implementation of this law was hampered by the impact of the economic crisis, as big social spending cuts and deep reforms in Social Security law had to be taken. Government's policy instead of improving costly legal provisions of leave rights, has shifted the accent into co-responsibility among partners (greater involvement of men) and employers. One instrument used by the Government to foster co-responsibility by employers has been the creation of an official label "companies for (gender) equality" for those private companies who have developed an ambitious gender equality plan going beyond the law requirements.

The aims of the paper to be presented are twofold. First, analyze the politics of the new measures improving parental leave policy paying attention to the discourses since the beginning of the economic crises of the different governments, the political parties and the main social actors. And secondly, analyze the Gender Equality Plans of the "companies for equality" and the one of the Public Administration in order to identify and discuss what kind of improvements have been made on parental leave regulation, so that it can be evaluated the effectiveness of promoting Gender Equality Plans at company level in terms of improving the parental leave provisions.

Provisional results show that nearly all Companies Gender Equality Plans only improve in minor details the national legislation, and no incentives are introduced to foster father's use of parental leave provisions.

Work-Family Profiles and Mental Health: The Moderating Effect of Gender Ideology among Men and Women

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Research Question: This study tests a typology of work-family balance to examine whether work-family profiles differ in mental health. It also evaluates how gender ideology moderates this effect, and whether the moderation differs between men and women. Theoretical framework: This study uses family stress theory, specifically Hill's ABC-X theory of family crisis. Methodology: This study uses survey data on married professionals and managers from the 2008 National Study of the Changing Workforce (N=927). Latent

profile analysis is used to identify three groups of work-family balance, then the study uses ordinary least squares (OLS) regression to test whether these groups differ in mental health. Research Findings: Three types of work-family balance emerged: Beneficial, Active, and Contradictory. Results from multivariate analyses suggest that the Beneficial type showed better mental health than the Active and Contradictory types. Moreover, the negative effect of an imbalance between work and family (i.e., being in either the Active or Contradictory group) on mental health is stronger for those who have more egalitarian gender ideology. Finally, this moderating effect of gender ideology is found to be more significant among women. Interpretation: Overall, this study makes a significant contribution by classifying three work-family profiles among professionals and managers, and testing whether these different profiles differ in mental health. Finally, this study highlights the moderating roles of gender ideology and gender.

RN13 & RN34 | Session 09a JOINT SESSION: Families, Gender Roles and Religions in Times of Neo-Liberalism: Different Traditions and New Challenges

Combining spirituality and environmental activism: a feminist or gendered turn?

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Neo-liberalism has clearly been identified as one of the main causes of the current global environmental crisis. At the core of this critique is the philosophical attitude that this system implies in terms of individualism, profit-orientation, exploitation of resources, short-term views. Since at least a couple of decades, environmentalist activism, both at a global and a local scale point to the fact that ecological issues need to be framed in connection with discourses about inner change and spiritual experience. A series of practices, such as the ritual (re)construction of a lost link to nature through the celebrations of the full moon, references to cosmological themes such as mother earth, or the promotion of natural contraception, all seem to point to at least two new processes: ecological activism seems to be, first increasingly integrating references to a spiritual dimension and, second this spiritualization of ecology seems to also imply essentialized ideas about gender. This presentation aims at discussing some empirical evidence from an ongoing research project in Europe's alpine regions in order to offer a reflection about the intersections between gender, spirituality and nature that challenge a secular view of ecology in mainly technical terms. It will question the differentiated participation of men and women in these discourses and practices and the rather timid connections to historical feminism.

Religious denominations and gender role attitudes: the influence of welfare regime

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Theme RN13 & RN34: Traditional gender role attitudes regarding work and family are often associated with particular religious denominations such as Islam, (Norris and Inglehart, 2011). However, while religions are often presented as unifying forces, crossing national boundaries, religions do not operate in a vacuum. Members of religious denominations are impacted by other institutions in society which vary across countries and regions within Europe, (Esping-Andersen, 1990; Fenger, 2007) and which also impact attitudes, (Lück, 2006; Orloff, 1996).

This research analyses the impact of religious denomination, welfare regime and their interaction on traditional gender attitudes using three rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS): rounds 2, 4 and 5. Two variables -- "women should be prepared to cut down on paid work for the sake of their family" and "men should have more right to a job than woman when jobs are scarce" -- were analysed using ordered logistic regression and these explanatory variables: age, immigrant status, gender, educational attainment, religiosity, household composition, feelings about income, religious denomination and welfare regime. Countries included were: Belgium, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Greece, and Portugal.

In Western Europe, members of religious denominations (including Islam and Eastern Orthodox) within welfare regimes which encourage women working outside of the home are significantly less conservative than members of the same denominations in other countries. Conversely, in countries with regimes which promote traditional gender roles, members of conservative religious denominations have the most conservative attitudes in Europe. Traditional gender role attitudes are especially pronounced in Eastern Europe. Multi-level modelling will be used to analyse the impact of macro-level variables.

An Ancient Gender-Based Tradition Against Muslim Laws in the Mediterranean Space: The Case of Kabyle Women's Disinheritance

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Discrimination against women in inheritance matters is a fact in those countries, such as Algeria, where Sharia regulates these affairs. However, the case of Kabyle women is even more paradoxical. In Kabylie land has been transmitted through the male line for generations. Land ownership means belonging to a tribe or to a certain village. Any intrusion that could menace the cohesion of the group was avoided. In

doing so, not only women were prevented from accessing land, but also foreigners. Women could not access to land in the basis of intertribal pacts which were contrary to Quran. After independence, the creation of a new Estate, with the consequent derogation of Berber customary laws, failed to consider social, legal and linguistic diversity which led de facto to a current overlapping of legal systems.

Over the last years Kabyle social reality has changed thanks to the incorporation of women to workforce. Nevertheless male dominance is still so strong that if a woman dares to claim her part of the inheritance she risks being rejected by her family. Furthermore she will have the only option to benefit from the Algerian Family Code, based in the Islamic inheritance that fosters a discriminatory treatment of women.

Additionally the application of this Code, inspired by Sharia creates problems for others sectors of Algerian society such as foreigners, non Muslims, converts and lay people.

Field work, consisting of questionnaires and interviews, has been done in order to make a portrait as accurate as possible of the inadequacy between official law and modern plural society.

Sibling Configuration and Dietary “Re-islamization” among Second-Generation Muslim Youth in Europe

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This study analyzes the effects of birth order and sibship size on Islamic dietary practices among second-generation Muslim youth in Europe, applying comparable ordered logit models to TIES data from Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands. The analysis reveals that being the second or higher order child has a positive effect on halal food consumption among German females but a negative effect among Belgian males. However, being the second or higher order child has no significant effects on fasting during Ramadan in the three societies.

A comparable model applied to French TeO data shows that being the second or younger child has no significant effects on religious food restriction, while having one sibling has a negative effect among males and females and having two siblings has a negative effect among females. Having two siblings is also found to have a negative effect on halal food consumption among females in Belgium and a negative effect on fasting during Ramadan among German males.

In France being the eldest child has a positive effect on religious food restriction among females, while being the elder of two children has negative effects among males and females and being the eldest of three children also has a negative effect among females. In other countries having one or two siblings tends to have negative effects and being the eldest child tends to have a positive effect. Therefore, the combined effects of birth order and sibship size on dietary “re-islamization” differs across genders and

societies among second-generation Muslim youth.

RN14 - Gender Relations in the Labour Market and the Welfare State

RN14 | Session 01a Gender and Professions

A smooth sea never made a skilful sailor: Gender and nautical science.

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Research into choices of higher education and its consequences for social inequality has been extensive. Much of the research aims to explain the stabilizing factors, that is, explain why and how social structures like social class and gender continue to influence individual choices. This article wishes also to contribute to the understanding of how change can come about, by exploring the motivation and considerations of students entering an extremely male dominated profession. Previous research shows that it is students of higher social background that are most likely to choose gender untraditional. Also, it's been described how this mainly occurs in middle-class jobs. This study focuses in stead on students with working class parents, choosing an area of occupation much characterized by vocational training and skills. The article aims to explore how young males and females experience the entry into a bachelor degree in nautical science, educating them to become deck officers and captains of ships. From being an extremely male-dominated line of study, nautical science has experienced a growth in female students the last few years. My findings demonstrate how maritime knowledge and experience is used as an asset and as demarcation both by female and male students—this in contrast to previous studies. This gender neutrality in the use of professional knowledge is analytically understood as inclusion and equality, and thereby to represent change and gender desegregation. At the same time, I demonstrate how the female students experience gender constraints both when making the choice of education, and in exercising the professional role. These findings support the claim that there are also strong stabilizing factors at work, which contributes to perpetuation and segregation.

Labour Market and Gendering of Professions in Contemporary Czech Film Production

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The first part of the paper focuses on the question how people get jobs in the domain of film production in the context of contemporary Czech film industry. Prominent theories of “flexible specialization” (Storper and Christopherson) and “semi-permanent work groups” (Blair) are introduced and applied to the Czech context, which has been shaped by the transition from nationalized film studios with permanent employees to the post-1989 project-based system managed by private film producers. One feature of the labour market that immediately comes to focus is the fact that many professions in film production are gendered and there is considerable inequality in the access to various professions, a fact that has been referred to as the “celluloid ceiling” in literature on the subject (e.g. Kelly, Robson). The second part of the paper focuses on this particular issue in detail. Based on the analysis of Czech industrial publications and qualitative interviews with selected film professionals working in gendered professions (such as script supervisors and set designers), the paper seeks to explain how gendering of professions in film production is constructed by industrial discourse and how it is interpreted by people working in such professions. In conclusion, the paper identifies various stereotypes (women are better at multitasking, women are more empathetic, etc.) that circulate in various discourses and form the basis for differences and inequalities on the labour market and in labour process.

Gendered leadership in SET: Care does not have to Disturb Research!

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In this paper care will be an implicit issue under the focus of output orientation, commitment and availability of female professors in science and technology which have been influenced by new economy. The background of the paper is a German research project, lasting from 2009 to 2012, financed by the Ministry of Education and Research and the European Social Funds (Sagebiel 2013). Results will be taken from one governmental research organisation and one university based on qualitative guided interviews with professors.

For research in SET acquisition of paid projects has become the first priority and professors in leadership positions are responsible for this. In this situation top scientists have to become entrepreneurs. This means a cultural change to output oriented research. Professors not only expect longer working times from themselves, but, they expect intrinsic motivation and more hours work than in the contract also from the scientific researchers. Integration of staff with family responsibilities becomes a new task for professors as leading persons, accepting partly constraints for family people, for example that they leave the work place at

special times, but, at the same time expect high scientific productivity and output in time. But, there is a belief in research that offering possibilities to organize working time and home responsibilities is enough. Most interviewees do not reflect that the expectation of prolongation of work time and qualified output can be contradictory to a family engagement.

The results will be confronted with gendered organisational studies, feminist studies and critical labour studies.

Women in science. Research collaboration in Italian Academia from a gender perspective.

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The paper analyses the position and outcome of female scientists in the local system of public funding to academic disciplines in Italy. In specific, we look at 10 years (2001 – 2010) of the Italian Ministry of University and Research funding of Projects of National Interest (Prin) in all the disciplinary areas: in this dataset we observe the percentage of women funded in each discipline, their role in the grants and in the academia, their tendency to collaborate across gender compared to their male counterpart, and the total amount of funding they receive in the ten years under analysis. While results presented here are preliminary, they suggest that women are still under-represented in Italian academia, they occupy less prestigious roles and overall receive less money than male scientists. Differences across disciplinary areas are discussed, and used to inform a future research agenda on the role of gender in scientific research.

RN14 | Session 01b Gender and the State

Public procurement as a form of responsive or reflexive regulation to advance gender equality

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In the context of a shrinking public sector, and reduced regulatory and enforcement powers of states in many European countries, the use of public procurement policy may be a means for local and national states to extend their influence to the private sector in order to address social objectives, such as employment inequality. Social procurement – or ‘buying social justice’ (MCrudden, 2007) – has been subject to political and legal advances and setbacks, including questions over its permissibility under EU legislation, although the 2014 EU Procurement Directive allows public authorities to promote social, economic and environmental development, and good quality employment and services through public spending. This paper seeks to situate social procurement within a conceptual framework of new forms of regulation that move beyond traditional forms of ‘hard’ legislation and instead seek to engage wider

groups of stakeholders in the implementation of regulatory standards. The paper will consider the extent to which public procurement policy can be considered as a form of regulatory new governance (RNG), responsive or reflexive regulation, drawing on concepts developed by Ayres and Braithwaite (1992) and Nonet and Selznick (1978, 2001). While offering primarily a conceptual discussion, the paper will examine the application of public procurement policy and contract compliance in the context of advancing gender equality in employment in the construction sectors, drawing on evidence from the UK – the procurement strategy adopted during the construction of the London 2012 Olympic Park – and the US – affirmative action measures in federal contracting to increase women’s participation in the construction trades.

Local Councils’ Strategies for the Implementation of Gender Equality Sensitive Public Procurement: A comparative Perspective.

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With roughly one third of general government expenses and about 13% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) spent for the purchase of goods and services by public sector bodies (OECD, 2015), public procurement is an important market. It has been highlighted as “one of state and local governments’ most important jobs” (Potoski, 2008: S58) and credited “a great potential to promote gender equality” (European Institute for Gender Equality, 2017).

The proposed presentation examines strategies to implement gender equality sensitive public procurement at local level. Focusing on local strategies to implement legal requirements to have due regard to equality in public procurement, it examines how local councils in two countries, Wales and Scotland, seek to implement (gender) equality sensitive public procurement.

It, first, presents a brief conceptual outline of how public procurement can be used as a lever to promote gender equality as well in the workforce as in a wider societal contest. Based thereon, the presentation critically examines local councils’ strategies of implementing equality sensitive public procurement in Scotland and Wales.

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Welfare State and Women's Access to Shelters in Turkey: A Study from Social Rights Perspective

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Today the prevention of violence against women has an essential role in providing women's participation in socio-economic life by promoting women's rights. Elimination of violence against women has been a public policy since 2006 in Turkey. There are 137 women's shelters run both by public bodies and local authorities according to 2016 data. Nevertheless, women have difficulties in accessing to these shelters, and benefiting from socio-economic opportunities while staying there.

The aim of this study is to analyse the legislature and social policy about the women's access to shelters and participation in labour market after leaving the shelters. I am going to make this analysis through examining the relationship between Turkish welfare state model and women's rights. While examining this relationship, i am going to use a social rights-based approach. According to this approach, poverty and social exclusion of women cannot be solved without providing or protecting socio-economic rights.

I am going to describe women's access to the shelters and socio-economic rights from the perspective of socio-legal studies including feminist legal theory. The difference between the equality principle in text-based legislature and problems about gender equality in real life is going to be understood by using socio-legal methodology. The scope of this study is the relationship between the legal status of the shelters and social law in Turkey, because of the difficulties in explaining all kinds and dimensions of the prevention of violence against women. The focus is on strengthening the socio-economic rights of women who are exposed to violence.

The State as the Provider and Financer of Childcare: Perceptions of the Public

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Research suggest that when people are asked to describe an ideal situation, the ideals they express are based on the current situation they live in and the options that are currently available to them. This study contributes to the existing perception research from the aspect of a crucial social policy area: childcare. Besides having a key role in regulating childcare provision and financing, the welfare state provides (i.e. public or publicly subsidised facilities) and finances (via public expenditure schemes) childcare to varying degrees. Although the need (or lack thereof) for public

facilities and resources for childcare have been discussed for several decades at the policy-level, we still do not know much about the perspective of users of these services regarding the role of the government as the primary provider or financer.

To address this gap in the literature, we conduct multilevel analysis on the relationship between current policies and the attitudes of public toward public provision and financing of childcare across 40 countries around the globe. At the respondent-level, we control for various demographic and socio-economic variables that have an impact on the perception of people. At the country-level, we test the effect of several welfare characteristics of the country with regard to the financing of childcare, use of childcare, general wealth, economic and intercultural inequalities, as well as gender and family policies. We use the fourth round of ISSP data on Family and Changing Gender Roles from 2012 at the individual-level and retrieve country-level variables from the OECD Family Database.

RN14 | Session 02a Gender and Age

Comparing experiences and outcomes for older workers in low-paid precarious employment and well-paid secure employment in Ireland and the United States.

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This paper compares employment and pensions policy in the US and Ireland at a time when governments and employers are being strongly encouraged to extend working life in response to population ageing. The US has a longer history of extended working life policies and has a greater proportion of older workers than does Ireland. It has fewer family friendly policies than Ireland to help reconcile work with caring and has for a long time pursued a neoliberal policy agenda privatising and individualising pensions.

This paper discusses the impact of extended working life policies for home health aides and janitors in the US neoliberal policy context as compared to Irish home health aides and cleaners who are in a more hybrid policy regime with some protective European Union employment measures. It also compares the experiences of teachers – a more sedentary, secure occupation in each country.

The paper uses a gendered political economy of ageing and a lifecourse approach to analyse the differences and similarities between workers in different occupations and subject to different welfare state regimes. It draws upon interviews tracing the work-life trajectories with ten female home health aides in Ireland and ten in the United States; with ten male cleaners in Ireland and ten janitors in the United States and with ten male and ten female teachers in each country.

In both countries men and women in physically demanding low-paid occupations are not in favour of

working past traditional state retirement age, while the evidence for teachers is more mixed. Health considerations and gendered caring histories are influential. Policy implications are discussed, as are potential future research directions.

Marketization and Managerialization of services for female school dropouts and young women in Israel

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In contemporary public administrations throughout Europe, Israel included, Principles of marketization and managerialization are held applicable throughout the social services: education, welfare and healthcare. The applications of the marketization and managerialization toolkit was recently compared for its various European formations in Germany, Denmark, Italy and the UK. Based on this comparison Klenk and Pavolini concluded that the applied practices of quasi-marketization reduce levels of professionalization and knowledge preservation across various services. With trends of de-centralization and the increased importance of non-governmental providers of services the comparison indicated also an increased dialogue between public regulators, service users and other citizens. But, have feminist activists and organizations used the increased opportunities for dialogue? Because of the historical interest of the women's movement in services for female school dropouts and young women, focusing on these services, seem a good focal point for examining feminist involvement in the dialogue over the budgeting and the management of such services. Analyzing texts produced by an Israeli forum of providers of these services, as well as working papers produced by governmental bodies, 20 interviews with those involved in the operation of such services and those in feminist organizations, I set forth to shed light of the following: the ways in which services targeting female school dropouts and young women are budgeted; the employment quality experienced by employees operating the services; and, the level of participation of feminist activists and organizations in reinforcing the voices of services providers in their dialogue with government administrators involved in budgeting decisions.

The role of the state in feminisation and quality of employment: A comparison of teaching profession in the UK and Pakistan

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Teaching is considered one of the 'female' occupations in most countries around the world (Gaskell & Mullen, 2006). Feminization does pave the way to increase the presence of women in work but it does not imply women's access to power in the labour market. On the contrary feminisation is often related to the lowering of the status of an occupation and raises

issues related to the gender wage gap, occupational segregation, glass ceilings and work life balance (Bruegel, 2000; Wylie, 2000). The aim of this paper is to compare and contrast the employment trends of women in the labour market of the UK and Pakistan while giving particular attention to the teaching profession. The paper will analyse differing reasons and processes of feminisation of teaching and evaluates the role of the state during the process in the UK and Pakistan. The paper will also analyse the quality of employment of teaching in terms of knowledge, rewards, and career advancement opportunities in the two countries.

In the UK, there is a vast literature on feminisation of teaching tracing it back to the expansion of the public education in the nineteenth century (Miller, 1992). Whereas, feminisation of education in South Asian countries particularly in Pakistan, initiated in early 2000s in the backdrop of promotion of neo-liberal privatisation policies (Kelleher, 2011). This paper has used interpretivist approach to analyse the employment trends and quality in teaching profession. Both secondary and primary research has been done to analyse the changing labour market trends and quality of teaching employment in the UK and Pakistan.

Precarisation of Work in the Home-Based Elder Care in postsocialist context

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Based on the policy analysis and 45 individual semi-structured interviews with care workers we analyse working conditions in home-based elder care in Slovenia, a 25 years old post-socialist country with a fast ageing population. Diverse employment positions with different degrees of precarisation co-exist and compete in the home-based care. They can be sorted in two continuum: 1. between public and market service; 2. between formal and informal work. Though in scarce public provision standard working arrangements predominate, care is being economically devaluated making employees working poor despite enormous workload. Because existing policies set market providers working as individualized self-employees as noncompetitive to the subsidized public services, they create only insecure occasional employments and are often pushed into informal economy where they are excluded from social citizenship. Migrants, long term unemployed, poor pensioners and working poor are actors in informal care market. A family assistant appears as a semi-employment status which pays a minimum wage for 24/7 care without being eligible to all rights from work. On the edge of the precarious informal home-based care are situated family carers, who perform care without financial compensation and social rights from work. Based on the analysis we argue that transformation of care from unpaid women's work in the family to social care is in threat to be unmade in the context of aging population and neoliberal

retrenchment of the welfare state, which can have serious consequences for women's economic (in)equality.

RN14 | Session 02b Gender, Agriculture and Food Production

Gendered Labor Regime, Wage Labor and Resistance: The Women of the Greenhouse

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This study focuses on women's position in the rural labor markets and its radical change under the rural transformation process. As the small commodity producer households have great difficulty in maintaining their agricultural production and husbandry, the category of worker-peasant has become more visible in the rural areas. Yet the ways women experience such a drastic change seems to be different than men.

In this context, 'the greenhouse work' appears to be stereotyped in the Bakırçay Basin, Aegean Region, Turkey as 'women's work', even though the large-scale greenhouse production based on export has a short history in the region. The workers are predominantly composed of rural women, who until recently used to be tobacco, cotton or olive producers in the plain and mountain villages of the basin.

According to the preliminary findings of the fieldwork conducted in one of the largest greenhouse, the labor regime has gendered characteristics. The gendered division of labor organizes the working day in which 'greenhouse work' is seen as an 'extension of women work in agriculture'. The working conditions are precarious and the wages are low.

Given these, this study also looks for the possibilities for resistance practices in such a gendered labor regime. It tries to understand not only how they handle with the heavy work burden under the systematic mobbing of the greenhouse managers but also how they find alternatives and 'use' working in the greenhouse to liberate their private lives.

The Role of Cooperatives in Rural Women's Ability to Resist Global Markets: Analysis of Women's Cooperatives in Turkey

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Global food companies are becoming more and more influential all over the world. It is getting nearly impossible to be able to resist these companies and to take place in the market. In overcoming this problem, cooperatives are important tools and objects for rural women in agriculture. Cooperatives on a volunteer basis, with the function of solidarity, cooperation and collective social service have an important role in

economic, social and democratic development of individuals and society. Less than 4 % of all entrepreneurs in Turkey are women and it is not possible even to give any ratio in rural areas in this regard. So, strengthening of the woman cooperative system in any field, increasing the presence of women in cooperatives and their effects in decision-making processes will be a milestone to meet economic, social and cultural needs of women and to make them be able to resist global markets. Women's cooperatives in rural areas will have a positive impact on making economic, social and cultural opportunities especially for women, who work informally, who can't participate in working life in rural areas freely and who can't participate in social relationship system. Cooperatives may play a key role in solving women's problems due to gender inequalities in economic power sharing, obstacles that women meet with related to participating in workforce. In this paper firstly, data about the role of women in agriculture will be presented then, how cooperatives can play a role in women's participation in social and economic life, how cooperatives can function in resisting the global food companies will be discussed. Besides, the issue about women's cooperatives in rural areas of Turkey will be reviewed.

Handover of Jobs in a Local Agricultural Labor Market

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This paper is based on a case study documenting the patterns of wage-labor processes of agricultural workers among the inhabitants of Adapazarı, an industrialized city in northwestern Turkey. Agriculture in the hinterland of the city is based on small-sized commercialized farms, which have long been regarded as the typical Turkish case. A significant part of agricultural tasks, such as hoeing, picking, and packaging, have been associated with women's labor and established as women's work in the region. Agricultural jobs around the city have historically been one of the important employment options for urban women although the number of available agricultural jobs has shrunk lately due to industrialization process, enlargement of residential areas in 1990s and mechanization of some agricultural tasks. The case study is conducted in the harvest seasons of the years 2011, 2012, and 2015 through participant observation and semi-structured interviews with workers and employers. The fieldwork provides hints indicating a handover of agricultural jobs from women living in central neighborhoods to peripheral settlements where mainly new migrants and minorities (Kurd, Roma) are settled. The research indicates that the recently increased employment opportunities within the city (in service sector and industries) have been utilized unevenly among the inhabitants of the city, regarding the ongoing vitality of precarious agricultural jobs for women living in the settlements which are associated with minority identities. Therefore, this analysis of the

hitherto undocumented peoples' struggle for income signals the structural inequalities of the wider society confining women, particularly minority women to precarious agricultural jobs, without legally defined responsibility of employers, secure contracts, fringe benefits, retirement rights, safety precautions for work and transportation.

RN14 | Session 03a Parents

Managers' views on parental leave and work/family balance - problems and solutions within different institutional logics.

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This paper contributes to recent years' debate on effects of family policies such as the right to parental leave. Whereas some researchers have highlighted the positive effects for gender equality, others have pointed at utilising such policies having negative consequences for women's careers. This debate contains implicit assumptions about how managers perceive of employees' use of parental leave, but few studies have examined managers' views directly.

This paper examines how managers within the Norwegian police and legal profession view employees' use of parental leave. Data comprises qualitative interviews with 34 managers.

The paper adopts an institutional logics approach. The managers' problematisations of employees' parental leave, as well as proposed solutions, are analysed as signalling cues of the logics the managers' views are grounded in. The paper also discusses the relevance of assumptions about managers' perspectives that are implicit in two central explanations for women's lack of career progression following childbirth; the theory of human capital depreciation and parental leave's signalling effect. What does this look like within different institutional logics?

The paper finds that whereas the managers in private law firms and in the police problematise parental leave, the managers in public sector legal offices view parental leave as unproblematic. Importantly, profession and sector cannot solely explain the differences in the managers' views. The paper locates these different views in the different institutional logics the managers draw on. The role the employees have in the organisation, the nature of the work tasks and the employee's gender are central for whether the managers view parental leave as problematic or not.

The impact of flexibilization of work on caring masculinities

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Slovenia has dual-earner model from the Second World War on with full time employment of women

and men supported by the family policy of gender neutral parental leave and accessible, subsidized public child care services for more. The state upgraded the parental leave scheme with paternity leave in 2003 aiming to foster caring role of fathers. However, the precarisation, the intensification and flexibilisation of work in Slovenia result in that almost three thirds of first jobs for young people are atypical, precarious forms of employment. The neoliberal market based on the concept of »ideal worker« unburdened with care and family obligations, deriving from traditional gender role division represent one of the key factors affecting the involvement of fathers in care for children. Based on qualitative empirical evidence we analyze how work arrangements and working positions influence fatherhood and the possibilities of work – family reconciliation. In particularly the focus is on the impact of paid work on two groups of fathers: in precarious forms of employment and in leading and managerial positions. The analysis shows the greater shifts toward caring fatherhood and variations of relations between paid work and fathering can be observed in the group of fathers in precarious employments. Fathers in leading and managerial positions with full power to development of work – family reconciliation mechanisms, express prevailing hegemonic masculinity with limited participation in care for children fulfilled in »weekend fatherhood«.

How do fathers adapt their work to become involved in childcare? Gender differences for Work-life balance in workplaces in Spain

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Based on three discussion groups conducted in Barcelona, Madrid and Seville in 2016 and on recent statistical data, this paper explores the barriers and possibilities that involved fathers encounter at their workplaces when they enter parenthood. Involved fathers are defined as those who adapt their working time, work schedule or workplace to parenting, or those who have a job that allows for work-life balance. In addition, they form dual-earner couples with a full-time working partner and spend at least two hours at weekdays caring for their children. Fathers from public sector enterprises, medium to large private companies and small businesses participated in one discussion group respectively.

This qualitative and quantitative analysis shows that working in tight shifts (mornings mainly), as well as schedule flexibility, telework and paid paternity leaves are the measures mostly used by the interviewed fathers, and by Spanish fathers in general. In addition, the use of schedule flexibility and telework display

very low gender gaps in contrast to opting for unpaid and transferable leaves or the use of statutory entitlement to reduced workhours. Under certain circumstances supervisors and coworkers attitudes are described as hostile to the adoption of support measures. Some clear policy recommendations arise from this study, should the aim be to foster work-life balance for fathers and mothers but without having unintended consequences on gender inequality.

The impact of parental leave policy on the labour-market engagement of mothers. Do the number of children and pre-birth work engagement matter?

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In this paper, we examine the impact of the introduction of parental leave policy in 1999 on the labour-market engagement of mothers with one and two children in Luxembourg. Labour-market engagement is measured by the number of hours worked monthly, one, two and three years following the birth of the last child. Analyses are conducted using longitudinal social security records data from 1995 to 2002. The difference-in-differences (DiD) method is used to establish a causal relationship between the introduction of the policy and its outcomes. The results of the analyses reveal that among mothers with one child, the introduction of the policy had a significant and positive impact on the working hours during the first three years after childbirth. Among mothers of two children, the impact of the policy was significant for one year after childbirth. Heterogeneity effect analysis shows that single-child mothers who worked part time before childbirth were substantially more responsive to the policy than their full-time working counterparts.

RN14 | Session 03b Mainstreaming and EU Policy

Gender Equality and Political Change in Northern Ireland

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Most examples of political change in recent times have had negative connotations for equality. By comparison equality has been at the centre of positive political change in Northern Ireland (NI). Stemming from the Belfast Agreement in 1998, non-discrimination in public service employment and the delivery of public services are key planks in promoting equality of opportunity and good relations in NI. The mechanism for achieving these aims is contained in s.75 of the Northern Ireland Act, considered a particularly successful aspect of the legislation. The legislation requires public authorities to produce an equality scheme and report annually on the progress made towards the objectives laid out in the scheme.

The legislation was heavily influenced by European Union policy, particularly the concept of gender equality mainstreaming. Women's groups in NI played an important role in brokering the agreement and shaping the legislation, but there is some doubt as to how far women in NI have benefited from the legislation. This paper examines how gender equality and mainstreaming is reflected in equality schemes and documentation in 18 case study public authorities in NI, including the setting of gender equality goals and clear timetables and plans to achieve the goals. The case studies involved documentary analysis of equality schemes, action plans and annual progress reports coupled with semi-structured interviews with the key equality officer in each authority. The results so far indicate mixed results, with some schemes developing effective measures for gender equality but to a much lesser extent in others.

Gender mainstreaming done behind closed doors – an unintentional catalyst for anti-gender mobilization?

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Gender mainstreaming (GM) is regarded as a feminist strategy aiming at influencing public policies and thus improving women's lives. In current battles against neoliberalism and state dismantling, successful GM, understood as the stronger presence of feminists within state structures, is considered a significant challenge to contemporary feminism. The strategy is risky and its ultimate positive impact remains highly problematic. The picture is even more complex in the case of local manifestations of GM. In Poland's case, GM became a part of local administrative practices as a result of Europeanization, i.e. the process of subjecting domestic policies to European law. Thus, the strategy eluded parliamentary control and public debate.

The aim of the presentation is twofold. Firstly, it will contribute to existing scholarship on effectiveness of GM in shaping social policies. I will show that the strategy brings positive results but that they are limited to the state administration's internal organizational gender regimes. Secondly, I will show that GM, if implemented in a non-democratic, expert/bureaucratic manner, may produce new tensions around gender policies and constitute an unintentional catalyst for conservative backlash. I will argue that the local specifics of GM implementation in Poland have fuelled popular fears of a state slipping away from people's control and being overtaken by the external forces of international feminism.

The presentation is data-driven and based on two qualitative analyses: 1) 29 in-depth interviews with feminists and state administrators, both involved in GM implementation; 2) critical discourse analysis of the narratives of opponents of "gender ideology".

Rethinking New Economic Governance from Feminist Political Economy approaches

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The objective of this work is to incorporate the Feminist Political Economics perspectives to the analysis of the challenges of the EU, transcending the conventional economic look to locate people and their living conditions in the centre. In particular, analyzing the challenges of the European model of social cohesion, solidarity and equal opportunities after the economical recession and, specifically, in the current context of New Economic Governance. The hypothesis held is that, in this context, there is a fundamental contradiction regarding the maintenance of the European social model and the objectives of the “inclusive, sustainable and intelligent growth” stated in the Europe 2020 strategy, since, at the same time, it exists a strict fiscal discipline demanded by the Stability and Growth Pact that has resulted in a deflationary adjustment moved to labour markets and to the core components of social policy (mainly in the peripheral economies). This has a crucial gender impact as the structural adjustment causes directly an intensification of the unpaid work in the households and, within them, specific subjects who embody the ultimate responsibility over the daily well-being. Households are the basic unit of welfare, but they are not harmonious units because they are organized according to a “family debt” and a “mandate of gender” that delegate such responsibility to women, both material and symbolically. Gender is a cornerstone for the creation and allocation of resources for the maintenance of the well-being in the European context.

RN14 | Session 04a Feminist Politics

Feminist democracy in a Brexit environment - a political dynamic more than hegemony: When you do things with others, you hold that inside you - a glimpse of the world we are trying to create.

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In the last 20 years there has been growing commitment by EU institutions to furthering gender equality. Enmeshed in social initiatives designed to sustain political and economic cohesion within a capitalist system, they nevertheless demonstrate that a political dynamic exists that is more than hegemony, hard fought and led by women's movements across the EU and in the Women's Rights Committee of the European Parliament.

If the UK is to hold onto gains made towards gender equality in legislation and public policy there needs to be political commitment in Brexit negotiations to adopt comparable regulatory measures. Yet social infrastructure and gender have been all but cleansed from political and media Brexit discourse; where the “public”, economics and the market have little or no

synthesis with the “private” - social infrastructure, social care, childcare, reproductive rights, domestic relations, or community inclusion.

Brexit threatens to remove vital resources for promoting gender mainstreaming, and the tools for compliance and monitoring. This will be particularly damaging in the context of austerity, and the potential fragmentation of EU. With the weakening of equality legislation and neo liberal marketisation of public services, new mechanisms and strategies are needed to protect and advance gender equality and feminist social democracy.

This paper will examine the challenges and opportunities encountered by feminist grassroots organisations' working to protect and promote gender mainstreaming in the SW region of England in the context of Brexit negotiations and neo liberal austerity measures on social infrastructure services for women in the region.

Romanian Women in and out of Communism: Work, Solidarity, Empowerment

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Part of the politics of “promoting women”, in communist Romania women were massively absorbed into labor force and became subjects of an orchestrated “emancipation” that gave them equal rights to men. However, beyond the strong propaganda, women were carrying a “triple burden” as workers, mothers and activists. While most of the literature argues about a “failed emancipation”, others contend that many women experienced a genuine form of empowerment through work: they felt strong and gratified for having a job and a profession, working side by side with men. At the same time, most of them did not even think about disrupting the patriarchal order that required them to be good mothers and wives; in fact, they took pride in managing to fulfill all these challenging duties.

How did women themselves lived out their emancipation? Was there space for a genuine empowerment? How was solidarity created in workplaces with hundreds of women and was it based on class or gender? Did women actually experience autonomy during communism? If so, how was it possible to have left the private patriarchy untouched? Finally, how are all these developments inherited by the next generations of women, socialized after the fall of communism, in a radically altered socio-political setting? My research, based on narrative interviews conducted on the two age-groups, “mothers” and “daughters”, both working class and white-collar, examines differences, congruence and nodal points in the discourse and lived experience of women, with a focus on work, solidarity and empowerment.

Women's Quiet Encroachment as an Experience of Empowerment

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The labour force participation rate was higher for males than females across all Turkey. Women face different challenges in terms of supply and demand with their labour. Private patriarchy, which is located in their home, is one of the obstacles they face in the terms of supply. Men, as a representative of the patriarchal gender relations at home, have right to speak about women's labour forces.

In this study, in-depth interview have conducted with twenty two women who are not allowed to work in paid job by their husband yet they are working or have been worked. When women decide to work, first of all, they need to convince "the men" who is inside the house. Persuasion is not a one-time action, is an ongoing process throughout their working life. At first, the whereabouts of the business, who will be working with and working hours are important variables. And then, there are tactics that women need to follow in order to maintain the men's gains achieved. Although diversity of tactics as well as the number of women, the common goal is keeping low profile. They encroach on relation between their husbands and themselves quietly. Thanks to this tactics, they can keep stay outside.

Although women reproduce patriarchy in this way, on the otherside they harm it yet they do not have such a purpose. Even though, it looks like an individual struggle, women have invisible networks between themselves. They becoming strong after this process. Their position in the house getting better.

Creating Change Through Feminist Solidarities: critical actors building critical mass

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Europe has an increasingly ageing workforce and is experiencing an on-going reduction in its working age population (ILO, 2016). In parallel, there is a shortage of skills in some economically critical industries, especially engineering, which could be addressed through the recruitment and retention of more women (Munn, 2014). Women comprise just over 8% of engineers in the UK, which compares poorly to other EU countries, such as Latvia (30%) and Sweden (26%). The aviation and aerospace industry in the UK is male dominated; women make up just under 10% of engineers and 4% of pilots. One issue women face in this industry and male dominated industries generally, is a lack of support and progression.

To address this, the alta mentoring scheme was developed 'for women/by women' for business and social justice reasons. This involved a number of 'critical actors' (Childs and Krook, 2009) from public and private sector organisations in the aviation and aerospace industry and a team from the University of

the West of England. The aim of this collaboration was to bring about positive change by promoting gender equality, through mentoring, and to build a critical mass of women (Kanter, 1977; Torchia et al. 2011) who could support one another. The paper will consider 'critical actors' and 'critical mass' theory and through data analysis, argue that these concepts can be usefully integrated to achieve gender equality through the formation of feminist activist solidarities (Cockburn, 1991; Walby, 2011).

RN14 | Session 05a Quotas and Women on Boards

Gender Imbalance at the Top of the Business Sector in the Gender Equal Welfare States Iceland and Norway

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The under-representation of women in top positions is receiving increasing attention in Europe and the United States. It stands in contrast to the educational attainment among women, in areas such as finance, law and management, as well as the labour market participation among women. Gender imbalance among key decision makers is widespread, and strongest in the business sector (Davidson & Burke 2011). Supply and demand theory is often used to explain the persistent male dominance at the top levels (Teigen 2002). Demand-side explanations emphasize employers' actions, along with discriminations, and supply-side explanations most often stress occupational choices of men and women (Reskin, 1993).

While Iceland is ranked as number 1 and Norway number 3 in the world on general gender equality, Iceland is number 29 and Norway number 39 on the ranking of gender equality among legislators, senior officials and managers (World Economic Forum, 2016). The paper examines how top-managers in these two most gender equal welfare countries value given supply and demand-side explanations of the under-representation of female top-managers, and what measures for a better gender balance they believe in. It draws on combined quantitative data-sets of 1388 male and female managers serving on the executive committees in the 250 largest companies. The results show that managers question those given supply and demand-side explanations, and have relatively strong beliefs in recruitment policies and better gender balance of family responsibility to change the opportunity structure, and to contribute to a better representation of female executives in the business sector.

On recruiting executives in Iceland: A gender perspective

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The Nordic countries are known for its welfare society; dual breadwinner model, generous parental leave and in pursuing gender equality in all spheres. According to World Economic Forum Iceland takes the top score the eighth year in a row when measuring gender equality in the world. Women in leadership positions, however, remains low. The purpose of this study is to analyse the underrepresentation of women with economic power by looking further into the recruitment process within different companies.

Qualitative method is applied by analysing twenty semi structured interviews with female and male CEOs. The interviews were conducted in the end of 2016. Those selected were randomly chosen from a previously survey sent to 250 largest companies in Iceland.

The preliminary findings show that headhunting and networking are the main means of recruitment for executive positions. In general both women and men interviewed did not give much for their own involvement in networking although they mentioned the importance of it. Nevertheless, male business leaders have a broader network and greater opportunities to strengthen it. The discourse around gender balance in executive committees was different among women and men. For the men interviewed the best candidate was usually someone who "fits within the team," independently of gender. However, men were most likely be the perfect match. For the greater part of women CEOs interviewed found it necessary to have other women in the executive positions, they preferred not to be there on their own.

Despite the good intention of the welfare society in promoting gender equality the complexity of the recruitment process part takes in maintaining women's underrepresentation in leadership positions.

Gender balance on boards: the policy framework and the role of key actors

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Despite the investment in education and human capital in general made by European women, their representation in business and economic decision-making bodies is still very low. In this regards, the picture in Portugal is particularly critical. The paper is intended to provide an overview of the slow progress made in the country, over the last decade, regarding the policy and normative framework geared towards a greater gender balance on boards and in economic decision-making. It further explores the legal-binding measures recently announced by the Government and critically discusses the low involvement of relevant social actors in policy proposals and policy advancement.

New directors, old boards. The implementation of gender quotas in Italian listed companies.

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In Italy the existing gap between men and women in terms of access to the labor market, wage levels, and career opportunities is very relevant. The female labour participation rate is lower than 50%. Moreover, the 2014 Global Gender Gap Report ranks Italy in the 69st place out of 142 countries worldwide (21nd out of 28 European countries). Within this scenario, the legislator has recently introduced an important affirmative action in order to reduce the gender gap on job positions of responsibility, in which women are systematically underrepresented. In fact, with the Golfo-Mosca law, in 2011, gender quotas have been adopted for listed company boards in Italy. The law, providing for reaching a one third representation of women in business leadership, is changing the structure of Italian corporation boards by breaking the existing power balance.

The paper aims to investigate the effects of the quota law focusing on the recruitment process of new female directors and on their characteristics. The goal is to define the profile of women that through this law have reached a position within a corporate board, their career paths and their opinion about the effectiveness of the law in order to substantively, and not only formally, reduce the gender gap in this strategic segment of Italian's labour market.

The empirical findings are based on the results of a national web-survey conducted among all the Italian women members of listed corporate boards.

RN14 | Session 06a RN KEYNOTE SESSION: The Gendered Future of Europe

The future of gender equality in the re-making of Europe - RN14 Keynote Speaker

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Recent feminist mobilisations offer renewed solidarity in the face of crisis. Europe is being re-made in the face of contradictory pressures towards both fragmentation (Brexit) and also for ever closer union of the parts that remain (the Five Presidents report). This un-making and re-making of Europe is gendered at its core. The change in the level of governance of the fiscal (involving spending on the welfare state) from Member State to the EU level, as experienced by Greece under the '6-pack', may be extended to the rest of the EU under the 5 Presidents Plan. This is a gendered change since spending on the welfare state is so important for gender relations. The analysis of this re-gendering requires the development of concepts of gender regimes (Walby), not only of concepts of gendered institutions (Waylen). Explaining

the restructuring of gender relations in labour markets and welfare states requires an understanding of the gender regimes of which they are part as well as of the restructuring of capitalism and the intersection of multiple regimes of inequality. The theorisation of the cascade of the crisis from finance to the real economy to the fiscal to politics and violence requires rethinking the concept of social system using complexity theory. This paper offers a new theoretical framework within which to rethink the crisis in Europe.

RN14 | Session 07a Gender and Austerity

Single mothers and personal agency: opportunities and strategies for resistance and survival in times of austerity

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The discourse surrounding lone mothers has long been highly politicised, entrenched in a paradigm of dependency and notions of an underclass. This doctoral research used an alternative perspective of gender equality, looking at the positive legal rights of single mothers, focussing on them as service users.

Reflexive equalities law introduced in the UK during 2010 was intended to allow local stakeholders some agency in the distribution of resources. This has provided increased opportunities for those who rely heavily on state services - particularly the socially and economically marginalised – and those who seek to help them. However, a prevailing environment of austerity and cuts to funding in social care, education and health services means that accessing resources presents a growing challenge.

Using an approach influenced by feminist thought, with a standpoint grounded in these women's unique interests and experiences, this study encouraged women to 'speak for themselves' and explore the issues from the ground up. Through interviews with stakeholders and lone mothers themselves, a rich picture has emerged of these women's lived experiences and the agency they exercise in challenging and resisting their material and structural constraints. In contrast to stereotypes of poor choices and a culture of reliance, the findings show how these women operate as social actors to improve their own and their children's situations.

Long Term Care, Gender and the Crisis in Greece: Comparing pre and post-crisis microdata

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The Greek crisis was exceptionally deep and implied major realignments in income roles and retrenchment

in public welfare services. These realignments are likely to have been felt especially in the field of Long Term Care (LTC) and more especially in gender roles in its provision. This is supplied in Greece by a hybrid welfare state, comprised of a 'formal' state-based system and an 'informal' family-based system, centred on women. Thus, both aspects -gender and retrenchment – are likely to be highlighted through examining the changes in LTC provision and finance through the crisis.

The proposed paper compares microdata from SHARE (Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe) wave 2 (2006/7) with data of the same survey for wave 6 (2015). Though Greece did not participate in SHARE w4 and w5, there nevertheless exists substantial longitudinal information in SHARE w6 (3000+ individuals) who had participated in pre-crisis waves and are now included.

The empirical investigation lies in three directions: First, how LTC needs altered during the crisis. Second, whether the crisis changed the pattern of response to these needs, as a reaction to retirement patterns or household incomes. Third whether the crisis led to a change in gender roles in LTC as a reaction to formal sector retrenchment.

More occupied more unequal: the crisis effects on women's work in Italy

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This paper looks at the effects of the crisis on women's participation in the Italian labour market by considering policies, numbers and quality of work. Given the widespread belief that the crisis has hit mainly the male labour force, the analysis presented shows the 'corrosive effect' on the traditional weak female participation of women in the national labour market, even in a comparative European frame. The paper is focused on how the recent growth in female offer is, paradoxically, a symptom of a more serious trouble than a virtuous pushing factors. In fact, the increasing of female working participation in the "Crisis Eve" goes with a negative qualitative trend in working conditions, salary, gender pay gap, working time, etc. Also the policies adopted over the last years, regarding labour market and reconciliation, helped to increased inequalities, intergenerational and territorial gap, keeping Italy a "peculiar case" where the policies adopted over the last year are far from being gender (equality) oriented and the breadwinner model is not yet overcome. Being Italy one of the most industrialised countries with the highest gender inequality, the old structural problems overlap the new crisis through a regressive tendency both in terms of socio-economic participation and of gender equality.

Women in Greece during the crisis: A social investment programme evaluation

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Despite the fact that the economic crisis that runs its seventh year in Greece had a severe impact on men and women respectively, the truth is that women's place in the labour market is still worse compared to their male counterparts. Female unemployment is still very high and women are less paid compared to men. Within such an environment the implementation of social investment projects on women is of crucial importance. The purpose of this paper is to present the findings of an evaluation of a social investment programme called "Promotion and strengthening of women's participation in trade unions and their representation bodies" designed and implemented in Greece (2011-2014). This programme aimed at promoting and ensuring the active participation of women workers in positions of responsibility at all levels and types of trade unions. Through the in-depth qualitative analysis of documents, focus groups and semi-structured interviews with women who took part in the programme and staff employed during its implementation the following questions raised: Did women participate in the programme? Were women interested in such an intervention? Which were the advantages and disadvantages of the programme? Were there any side effects and/or unexpected outcomes? Which were the outcomes of the evaluation of the programme? How such programmes of social investment could help in confronting the economic crisis? The paper is based on the findings of Innosi (Innovative Social Investment: Strengthening Communities in Europe) a Horizon 2020 research project (2015-2017) on social investment and social innovation.

RN14 | Session 08a Gender and Pay

Flexicurity, Wage Structures, and Gender Gaps: Sources of Earnings Inequality in 19 Countries

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"Flexicurity", the balance between flexibility and security, is a flagship labor market policy promoted by the European Commission since the middle of 2000s. While the EU Commission staffs firmly asserted the idea of flexicurity will enhance gender equality, numerous feminist scholars have rejected the relationship between gender equality and flexicurity. Furthermore, a number of research pointed out

women were typically overrepresented in flexible work, but still few research focus on the influence of flexicurity on gender earning gaps. To fill this gap, this study addresses hierarchical linear models, the analysis combines individual-level data (obtained from the Luxembourg Income Study) with country-level data (obtained from secondary sources) to evaluate the effects of flexicurity policy factors (Employment Protection Legislation (EPL) and Active Labor Market Policy (ALMP)) on gender earnings inequality across 19 countries. The findings show that gender earnings disparities are more pronounced in countries with higher level of EPL and ALMP, which suggests higher level of flexicurity is more inclined to result in higher gender earnings inequality. However, the findings also show that if cross-country differences in the wage structure are controlled, EPL and ALMP didn't show significant effect on the gender earning gaps. Consequently, the author therefore concludes that in countries with more developed flexicurity policies may result in higher gender earnings disparities, but egalitarian wage structures may reduce the impacts of flexicurity policies.

Pay transparency and the Gender Pay Gap in Europe: Using reflexive legislation to change employer behaviour

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After more than 40 years of equal pay legislation all European countries continue to have a gender pay gap that favours men. It is widely argued that traditional, reactive equal pay legislation in which women have rights to compensation after they have been discriminated against, has reached the limits of effectiveness in closing the gap between male and female pay. A key criticism is that the lack of transparency on gender pay discrepancies in most organisations means that reactive approaches to equal pay legislation cannot help women to claim their rights to equal pay. These arguments seem to have had resonance and some European states have started to adopt new proactive approaches to legislation aimed at closing gender pay gaps. Modelled on the concept of reflexive legislation, these new forms of legislation attempt to change employer behaviour by requiring them to introduce organisational transparency on the gender pay gap in their organisations. This paper examines legislation in three European countries, Italy, UK and Germany that have adopted new forms of legislation in relation to gender pay gap reporting. The findings suggest that, whilst these new forms of legislation are well intended and have some merit, they are largely weakened by the timidity of national governments who are reluctant to add 'burdens to business' or impede profitability, particularly in times of economic and political crises. The paper situates the research in socio-legal theories on reflexive legislation and feminist theories of the welfare state under capitalism.

The gender pay gap. An analysis of sectorial dynamics

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Studies on the gender pay gap have often focused on measuring the differences in the individual characteristics of men and women in order to quantify the explained and unexplained part of such discrepancy, in a way that relegates gender to a sort of 'residual'. In contrast, the paper advocates an approach to the gender pay gap as an indicator of gender inequalities in the labour market, considering the impact of reproductive factors as well.

Whereas the main factors contributing to shape the gender pay gap have been identified extensively in the literature, less attention has been paid to its translation into specific sectorial and organizational contexts. The paper advocates, thus, the need to analyse to what extent the (under)valuation of women's work and its translation into professional categories, follows different logics depending on the activity sector; in what sense that is related to different contexts of production and work organization as well as strategies of workforce management; in what way certain organizational structures and cultures foster different mechanisms of occupational segregation and thus pay hierarchies; and how these issues are perceived and addressed by social agents in collective bargaining.

With this aim, we conduct an in-depth analysis of selected activity sectors, taken as critical cases representing diverse productive and organizational contexts. The analysis includes a revision of processes and contents of collective bargaining, interviews with social agents, as well as focus groups with employees.

The Time Squeeze: Working Time and the Temporal Organization of Daily Life

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Numerous recent research reveals an increasingly widespread belief among the people of Western developed countries regarding the rapidly growing acceleration in the pace of life and a loss of control over the organization of time allotments in their daily lives. One of the most widespread explanations of this phenomenon points to the massive incorporation of women into the labor market, which, by reducing their availability for care and domestic work, has placed a

great amount of strain on the articulation of the different spheres of everyday life and is forcing an incipient redefinition of gender relations within the family. As a result, both men and women are experiencing an ever-increasing time squeeze.

Providing the results of qualitative research carried out in Spain with an innovative methodological approach that takes as base and object of observation the world of daily life, we will argue that this feeling of time squeeze is deeply related, and contingent upon, the sense and value that people assign to each of the different areas of activity that make up daily life and to the extent to which the exercise of a particular activity favors or hinders the development of other highly valued activities. In this context, working time appears as the central variable - and the most problematic - when trying to articulate work, care and free time.

RN14 | Session 09a Gender and Labour Markets

Can we measure gender inequality by comparing man to women?

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The distinction between sex and gender seems to be well established in theory. In the literature on the gender content of different welfare states there is a broad consensus that men and women have differential access to economic resources, not because of their natural differences but because of the sexual division of work and family labour and their differential valuation, all other things being equal. In theory, gender inequality is about the location and the treatment of caring work, resulting in a particular economic status of carers vs. non-carers (regardless of their biological sex).

However, in overwhelming majority of empirical research theoretically well established concept of gender (as distinct from sex) is approximated by sex and measured by comparing men to women. More attention has been paid to how to measure social phenomena presumably determined by gender, such as resources, capabilities, income, health, education. Much less attention has been devoted to the issue of how to measure the concept of gender (as an independent variable) in an empirical research.

In this paper we apply a three dimensional classification scheme indicating six different gender positions to measure gender inequality in economic wellbeing using SILC database for country and time comparison. We compare the findings with the results obtained by measuring gender inequality as inequality between men and women (as is most common approach). We demonstrate that gender inequality (as measured by carer/noncarer divide) may increase, while sex inequality (between men and women) decreases.

The Cohorts of Convergence? Danish Women and the Changing Paradigm of Women's Labour Market Participation.

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As the pioneering cohorts are ending their labour market careers, now is the time to map out the advancement that women have made towards convergence with men in labour market achievements. I explore the extent of convergence of the labour market trajectories and closure of the gender gap in Danish labour market for 1941-1980 birth cohorts using Danish register data.

The novelty of this article lies in a longitudinal approach and use of sequence analysis that includes the intensity of labour market attachment as a key aspect of analysis. I follow the population for 26 consecutive years between 1986 and 2011, and apply sequence analysis to create two longitudinal trajectories, one of labour market related activity and the other of household composition. I cluster the sequences, explore these sets of clusters descriptively and apply regression analysis to examine how household composition is related to labour market activity.

I find that labour market trajectories for both men and women have been dominated by full-time work. Private sector jobs dominate the trajectories of men while public sector jobs dominate those of women, especially in the older age groups. The division between full-time and part-time work has a negligible long-term impact as a defining characteristic of the labour market trajectories. While the strong labour-market attachment of Danish women is very clear, so is the fact that at least so far they have tended to build their careers in the more sheltered public sector. While even the youngest age group does not reach complete gender convergence, the 1971-1980 birth cohorts is the one with the most similar results for men and women.

Occupational Segregation in Europe - Dissentangling the Role of Paid and Unpaid Work

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International comparisons of gender segregation in the labour market shows a relatively high level of gender segregation in countries that are considered to be advanced in other areas of gender equality. The Nordic countries, for example, are characterized by a dual earner – dual career model that facilitates and stimulates high labour force participation for both men and women, including mothers with small children. However, the welfare state policies facilitating female

labor market participation are also criticized for contributing to consolidate women in weaker labour market positions, with lower lifetime earnings and fewer career opportunities, and in general reinforcing occupational segregation. In this paper we investigate how the levels of gender segregation across European countries compare when we include both paid labour and unpaid domestic work. We argue that in order to properly compare gender segregation across countries with different labour force participation rates and different work-family policies, we need to model gender segregation in “tasks” (including e.g. child care and elderly care) rather than just gender segregation in the paid labour market. Using a variety of indices for measuring gender segregation, we find that when including home making as a (unpaid) profession, the relationship between general levels of gender equality and gender segregation in the labour market is much more logical and linear than what theories of the “welfare state paradox” seem to imply.

Gendered jobs and the (re-)negotiation of gender equality on the Romanian labour market

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As the new framing of the European arena takes shape, inequalities present themselves as a Rubik's Cube that social scientists and policy makers have to solve as efficiently as they can. As in all European countries, the Romanian society is currently facing the ubiquity of inequality and gender inequality is no exception. One of the pillars of inequalities is gender, a social classifier that, combined with several others such as race and/or class, generates the inequalities regimes described by Joan Acker (2009). Thus, structural imbalances can present themselves in a wide variety of domains, including the labour market. A particular by-product of the labour market is the gendered structure of occupations and jobs, which can cause disparities on several levels. Hence, a gendered classification of Romanian labour may be a good starting point when discussing how cataloguing social life is brought about and (re-)negotiated in the current economic and social context of the unified European market. The case of Romania provides useful insights into understanding the specificities of gender within a labour market that has a communist path dependency. Considering all these issues, the aim of the present paper is two-fold: outlining how gender inequalities are mapped on the Romanian labour market and uncovering how these inequalities are structured at both an individual and household level. Simply put, how is a European country such as Romania dealing with gender inequalities? More so, how is it re-shaping them so as to have a more inclusive structure of the labour market, given its EU membership?

RN14 | Session 10a Gendered Careers and Job

Quality

“Women’s Issues”: The Notion of Motherhood and its impact on Women’s Career Planning

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The notion of motherhood is a persistent constituent of feminine gender identity, linked to essentialist concepts of gender, defining women’s social role (Gillespie, 2003) and often leading to negative consequences both for those who conform to such definitions, and for those who defy them. Organisations have sought to address this imbalance through the introduction of equality initiatives but these can be seen as ‘coercive gendering’ (Czarniawska 2013) where issues such as childcare are removed from male workers and considered “women’s issues”. Finally, internal regulation in the form of compliance with gender stereotypes (c.f. Ely and Padavic, 2007) and external pressures may lead to significantly constrained choices for women planning their career development.

Using data from 41 in-depth interviews with professional women in the UK Civil Service, this paper explores how the notion of motherhood informs women’s identity work (c.f. Brown, 2015) and consequently their career decisions and ambitions throughout their life stages.

The findings suggest that women, irrespective of whether they have children or not, are heavily impacted by the association between motherhood and femininity. Firstly, early career professionals appear to limit their ambition early into their career due to the possibility of motherhood; secondly, coercive gendering – in the form of ‘family-friendly’ offerings such as part-time working – recasts issues relating to family and children as “women’s issues”, thereby limiting career prospects for all women; and finally, women who do not have children continue to suffer negative effects but have little representation from trade unions, which also practice coercive gendering.

Occupational change and its relationship to job quality - blessing or curse for women's occupations?

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In Europe, women not only work in other occupations than men (horizontal segregation), but also are less often found in leadership positions (vertical segregation) and achieve lower income for similar occupational tasks (gender pay gap). Moreover, men and women often face different risks in terms of occupational safety and health. And “women do jobs that are often wrongly assumed to be safe and easy”(<https://osha.europa.eu/en/themes/women-and-health-work>)

It is often discussed that occupational chance in terms

of digitalisation creates an increasing number of professions with low job demands and abolishes (physically) demanding tasks. It has been argued that many demanding tasks performed by employees today, will be conducted by computers in the nearest future. We question and test this hypothesis and thereby ask, whether differences between typical female and male jobs can be found. Since most recent studies already show that women on average have lower potential for substitution than men, we ask whether high demanding male occupations are more likely to be substituted while high demanding female occupations remain of importance.

We make use of substitution potentials of occupations calculated based on German occupational data from an expert data base of the Federal Employment Agency (Dengler/Mattes 2015) and combine the data at hand with the General Index for Job Demands in Occupations calculated and adjusted bases on the German BIBB/BAuA-workforce survey (Kroll 2011) as well as with an index of horizontal gender segregation calculated on administrative data of the German Federal Employment Agency (Tophoven et al. 2015).

An exploration of the relationship between gender and education on job quality: a comparison of Germany, Sweden and United Kingdom

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The research aims to explore the relationship of gender and education on job quality, including work autonomy and work intensity in terms of different country regimes across Germany, Sweden and UK. It also attempts to take other factors, including sector and part-time/full-time into consideration to provide additional information in the analysis. Secondary data analysis was used as a major research method to achieve research objectives. Thus, the fifth European Working Condition Survey 2010 was used for the statistical analysis. Analysis including descriptive statistics and regression analysis were used to find out how gender and education interact on work autonomy and work intensity. The findings show that there is a high percentage of Swedish women working in the public sector whose job quality is not as high as most people might believe. Although the state provides childcare through direct public provision in Sweden, for women, maintaining their career path is more challenging than for men. In addition, the findings also show that having post-secondary school qualifications has the biggest effect on work intensity, where such women have more similar levels of job intensity as men across three countries, especially, in the UK, where having post-secondary school qualifications has the largest effect in terms of reducing the gender gap in respect to autonomy. These findings challenge our common belief that having higher level of education has a positive relationship with job quality. In fact, gender, sector and country regime also play important roles in this

relationship.

Mobility and entrepreneurship: Dodging the ceiling glass?

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Mobility and entrepreneurship are social practices linked to the construction of identity set from complex decision-making processes, which bring into play a set of repertoires of resources and perceived opportunities on an ongoing basis. As Bruni, Gherardi, & Poggio (2004) showed, there are different forms of entrepreneurship as well as different forms of gender. Besides, when mobility comes into play, future expectations show how gender stereotyping is embedded in the entrepreneurs' narratives. Family issues are strongly intertwined with women's professional careers, to a greater extent than men's professional careers (González & Vergés, 2013; Kou and Bailey, 2014; Xie&Shauman, 2003). Women may be affected by social constraints and gender roles, where both factors are impetuses in their international mobility (González & Malpica, 2013), and modify both their expectations and opportunities along their life course. Even if entrepreneurship is sometimes assumed as a way to dodge the ceiling glass, we found that women entrepreneurs delimited in time expectations more than men their business projects. Narrative analysis is used to promote an approach to the phenomenon under study to analyze the 19 in-depth interviews of young women and men moving to or from Spain. By the narrative perspective, the stories are situated in the center of the analysis, tracing the order of the events, at the same time that is perceived how different arguments produce performative effects (Czarniawska, 2004; Brown & al. 2009; Gherardi & Perrotta, 2014).

This work is produced in the frame of the research project Horizon2020 MOVE (Grant Agreement No649263), in which the mobility of the young in EU in a typology that attends to the main motive by which is established: labor, by studies and entrepreneurship.

RN14 | Session 11a Gender and Migration

Finding the Keys to Autonomy: Educated Palestinian Single Women in Israel Migrating South in Search of Work

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The tendency for internal migration is limited among Palestinians who are citizens of Israel, due to internal

and external barriers. However, in recent years many educated Palestinian single women in Israel have migrated south in search of work. This paper is based on qualitative research I conducted among them. This migration originates in economic and occupational hardship but may lead to mobility and autonomy for these women and shapes gender relations in their communities. Using the terminology coined by Walby (1989) "dual systems theories" and by Kandiyoti (1988) "bargaining with patriarchy", I will examine how these women bargain with capitalism, deconstruct patriarchal regimes, and challenge accepted gender relations.

In the current article, I wish to combine these two fields of knowledge and suggest an analysis of the "migration in search of work" of these women, who, as I will argue, operate in a social setting made possible by the alliances that exist between patriarchy and capitalism. I will present a situation in which women "bargain with capitalism" and receive, in exchange, legitimacy for realizing an alternative gender order. Women bargain with the "accepted" capitalist rules of the game, when they fulfill its expectations to gain a higher education and thereby find employment. Meaning, they are seemingly acting within the demands of the capitalist social order that defines an ethos of education and employment. However, in practice, they expand the accepted options in their society and create alternative modes of behavior, when they choose relocation. Thus it emerges that employing this strategy allows them to stretch the limits of family and gender patriarchy, delay marriage, and live far from familial supervision.

Reconciling in a Familialistic Welfare Regime: The Case of Migrant Mothers

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Italian welfare state has been classified as 'familialism by default', assuming not only traditional gender roles but also strong intergenerational and kinship obligations. Italy has also been described as corporatist, with social protection following labour market divisions, further deepened since the late 1990s by a Mediterranean path of "partial and selective deregulation". In this context, migrants in precarious jobs, especially in the domestic/care sector, may not have access to reconciliation policies. Moreover, increasingly restrictive migration policies may reduce the support from relatives living nearby.

Yet, empirical studies on work-family balance of migrants with pre-school children in Italy, as in other (recent) immigration country, are still lacking. By means of a mix-method, in this paper we explore migrant women's behaviours and narratives around the birth of a child, their labour market participation, their reliance on leaves and on formal or informal care arrangements. More precisely, by drawing from Istat 2012 "Indagine campionaria sulle nascite e le madri", we analyse how women's employment interruptions and/or use of childcare services vary by their

education and occupation, migration story, area of origin, and partner's labour market position. Then, by drawing from 44 qualitative interviews with parents from different origin countries and (gendered) migration circuits, we analyse how mothers account for reconciliation and care practices.

What emerges is a complex mix of instrumental and moral rationalities, mediating between mothers' (and their partners') material conditions and beliefs on the "good mother", the "good father" and "the best for the child", with crucial implications for gender inequalities.

Labor market integration of migrants: Does marital status at the time of migration matter?

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From a theoretical point of view, the labor market integration of female migrants and especially female migrants within relationship is not clear cut. Two main theories exist which predict quite opposing labor market behavior of female migrants: The Family-Investment-Theory and the Tied-Mover Theory. Due to these contradicting theories, a great empirical debate is going on, how well female migrants are integrated into the foreign labor market. And, since both hypotheses only predict labor market participation of female migrants within a relationship, single female migrants are more or less neglected within this debate. Following the logic of the investment and tied-mover theory, differences among family migrants and single migrants should occur when analyzing the integration process.

Therefore, the main contribution of this work to the research on labor market adjustments of immigrants is to examine differences between family and single migrants in terms of their labor market integration and post migration employment trajectories. According to preliminary results, based on the IAB-SOEP Migration Sample linked to administrative data of the Federal Employment Agency, one can conclude that migrating as a family migrant does not worsen the labor market performance for female migrants – measured as the transition to first employment. Moreover, this result apply irrespective of the timing of migration compared to the spouse. As a consequence, this questions both theories – the investment and the tied mover assumptions. However, male family migrants show faster transition rates to first employment than single male migrants.

Paid Labor of Female Migrant Domestic Workers in Russia: the Intersectionality of Labor, Ethnicity and Migration

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Starting from the early 1990s labor migration predominantly from the post-Soviet countries of Central Asia has become an essential element of the

Russian economy. As worldwide, Russia has recently experienced vast feminization of migration flows. The presenter looks at the impact that such trends might have had on these female migrant domestic workers in Russia.

On the one hand, with the rapid development of the service sector, in the recent years much more job opportunities have become available to these women. At the same time, the ongoing global economic crisis has led to the decline of the Russian real estate sector and the decrease of number of job places that it would traditionally provide to the majority of male Central Asian migrants. Thus, quite often these women become 'breadwinners', which affects the traditional household formation.

Furthermore, these women may face discrimination or oppression in their everyday life. In their case, it is not only nationality, ethnicity, religion or the status of migrant, quite often illegal, that should be examined - it is also their gender.

Based on the concept of intersectionality (Kimberlé Crenshaw, 1991), the presenter claims that in the case of female Central Asian workers, there is a certain intersection of the status of migrants and foreigners, and language barriers (structural intersectionality), the 'whiteness' of Russian feminist movements and the patriarchal character of Muslim communities (political) and the specificity of the representation of these women in media (quite often, a negative one).

The latter aspects may bring more limitations in terms of the female migrants' integration into the host society and require deep analysis.

RN15 - Global, transnational and cosmopolitan sociology

RN15 | Session 01a Citizenship, Social Boundaries and Cosmopolitanism

Exploring experienced citizenship in Tanzania

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Citizenship is a continuously contested concept in the context of sub-Saharan Africa. For example, the colonial legacy is evident in the location of state borders, architecture of governance structures and ethnic identities. The idea of citizenship gained new currency in the nation-building of postcolonial states, and took novel forms as a result of the introduction of multiparty democracies. Recently, the international development aid has also emphasized strengthening citizenship as an avenue to inclusive development and good governance. As a sociological concept, citizenship tends to capture juridical, political, and cultural practices which define membership of a society. T.H. Marshall's (1950) definition of citizenship as a status of a full member in a community is a standard reference in the sociological literature. However, conceptualizations that capture processes, take into account different politics of belonging, and scrutinize lived experience of citizenship are increasingly suggested. This paper focuses on exploring lived experiences of citizenship the understanding of which is significant both in conceptualizing the dynamics of African societies and in designing interventions for fostering citizenship. We present tentative results of a Tanzanian case study which is a part of a larger project "Growth into citizenship in civil society encounters" (2015-2019) implemented in collaboration with Finnish, Tanzanian and Ugandan universities. On the basis of qualitative interviews collected in January 2017, we analyze citizenship conceptualizations and experiences from the perspectives of an NGO engaged in supporting active citizenship and its beneficiaries in a rural community.

Going cosmopolitan. The valorization of "the international" in Swedish elite upper secondary education

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While international schools in some countries represent a highway to elite positions, this is less so in others, where the challenges of globalization to a large extent is at stake within the national education systems (Wagner 2017). This study explores how "the international" is valorized in the sub-field of elite upper-secondary education in the Stockholm region. The positions of elite schools and study programmes in the space of upper-secondary education is mapped out using simple correspondence analysis on information on all individual students' inherited and acquired capital. Further, by means of a questionnaire addressed to 360 pupils in five selected schools representing polarities in the space, the relations between capital resources, cultural practices and beliefs related to globalization are explored. Finally, the study builds on life history-oriented interviews with 110 pupils from the same schools as well as ethnographic observations from classroom teaching, pupils' associations and European youth parliament activities. The analysis indicates that the relation that pupils at upper secondary elite schools uphold with "the international" is largely determined by the volume and structure of their inherited and acquired resources in combination with the influence provided by the school they attend, its position in the space, history, institutional assets and strategies. While pupils at the traditional elite "lycéées" in the center of Stockholm confide primarily in the solidness of a nationally defined cultural capital, albeit with strong international components, pupils at the IB-programme and at elite schools with economic orientation more often celebrate the arrival of a global and cosmopolitan culture with weaker national roots in terms of language and history (Weenink 2008, Dugonjic 2014).

Marginal cosmopolitans in the metropolis? Media gratifications of a disregarded press in the outskirts of the city

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Media can play a key role in the development of a cosmopolitan society in the city by proposing a reflexive representation of the cultural diversity in the urban environment. Their contents are also used to shape the routinized interactions of different social worlds more or less opened to that diversity. Over the past 20 years, a free daily press targeting the urban masses on the move from peripheral residential areas to central occupational locations, have been flourishing in the increasing diversified metropolises of Europe. It is commonly thought that the elite and paid media are more important than the popular and commercial one to represent and recognize the added value of the cultural "Other" in the city. However, can the free daily press be the tool of a mass cosmopolitan society coming daily from the outskirts

of the city? It is argued that this newspaper can be used by plural readers selecting its content to reproduce their cosmopolitan working environment. Based on a qualitative reception studies of 23 foreign workers reading the free daily *L'essentiel* in Luxembourg and located in two different professional environments (retailing/academic research), the purpose of the research is to explore the public gratification of a disregarded/marginal segment of journalism in a cosmopolitan Grand-Duchy.

RN15 | Session 02a Questioning the Power of State in a Global Context

Power as authority

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This paper argues that to understand authority in governance the modern world system, instead of starting from its allegedly “real” or “material” bases, we must treat compliance and its various groundings as the primary and real footing of authority. From this perspective, the potential structural position behind an actor's -- for instance an individual's, state's or international organization's -- authority is just one strategy by which the actor in question attempts to ground their authority. In other words, authority must be considered as built on belief and trust, which those intending to affect the comportment of others use to manipulate others' conception of the situation at hand. Altogether, it is suggested that we can identify four types of authority: ontological, moral, capacity-based and charismatic. Ontological authority refers to respect for a person or organization as an actor that presents a credible picture of reality; moral authority depicts deference based on the belief that a person, organization, text or principle tells us what is right or wrong; capacity-based authority alludes to an actor's perceived ability to change the conditions for others' moves (for instance, by imposing sanctions); and finally charismatic authority refers to actors' unique characteristics and fame. The paper illustrates this typology by taking examples from the role of international organizations in global governance.

Studying global policy transfers in the governance of Large Scale Agricultural Investments in Mozambique:

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It is a well-known fact that Large-scale agricultural investments (LSAI) are driven by diverse global market forces (demands for food, feed, biofuels etc). One of the commonly held hypotheses is to claim that the global market forces have had a major (mainly detrimental) impact on developing countries, especially with regard food security and natural resources management, because governance frameworks have largely failed/been nonexistent at

both global, national and local levels to ensure sustainable and equitable development through these LSAIs. Against this backdrop, global governance instruments have been designed in a bid to regulate a phenomenon of so-called “land grabbing” following the world food prices crisis of 2007/2008. The most renown ones are the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respects Livelihoods, and Resources (PRAI) and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. If an extended amount of academic work has been dedicated to the study of these global policy instruments' adoption at the international level, the impact of these initiatives on the ground and at the national level is an empirical question that remains to be answered (Borras et al. 2013). The Afgroland research project (Belmont forum call, 2015-2018) objective is to provide an in-depth analysis of the multi-level dynamic in the governance of large-scale agricultural investments between the local, the national and the global levels. We study in particular potential policy transfers around these two global policy instruments but also around other emerging policy norms. We use process-tracing methods for a case study located in Mozambique.

The Discursive Power of International Rankings and Turkey

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The proliferation of global rankings, which measure the performance of states in various areas of politics, constitute a significant part of the architecture of global governance. The increasing popularity of these rankings gives them both a discursive power and a disciplinary function. By “discursive power”, I refer to their role in defining the “normative horizons” of politics. They do not just measure or monitor, but they also define the ideal, the good, the legitimate and the acceptable. By providing benchmarks and describing “best practices”, they constitute an integral part in the processes of international diffusion of ideas, institutions or policies. To the extent that they practically influence the decisions and actions of states or international bodies, moreover, these indexes also execute a disciplinary function, compelling their targets to comply with the norms they propagate. These functions are realised, however, in the way they are received and reacted upon by the states and publics they measure. This paper analyzes this interactive dimension in the case of Turkey, through the examples of credit ratings, the OECD's PISA scores and the freedom of the press rankings, covering three areas of economics, education and civil liberties.

The moral authority of science in the modern world polity: Cross-national evidence from parliamentary discourse

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Sociological institutionalist research has quantitatively mapped the spread of science to ever-more domains of public life fed by national integration in the modern world polity. However, it remains unclear why or how political actors themselves rely on science in their discourse. This paper offers a “thick,” qualitatively derived, bottom-up account of how the authority of science is built in national policymaking and what that results in. We ask what precisely policymakers talk about when they talk about science, what use individual actors put the authority of science to, under what conditions, and with what conflicts. Relying on a framework of epistemic governance, the paper examines parliamentary debates on new laws to describe the role of “objective” science in a quintessentially moral activity, namely lawmaking. Making a comparative, qualitative analysis of parliamentary discourse over 20 years in seven countries, we confirm the institutionalist argument that there is growing reliance on science around the world, and that this usage does not correlate with functional requirements. Furthermore, we find ample references not just to particular sciences, but also to science in the abstract, undefined sense, and find hardly any contests around the use of science. That is, science enjoys a largely uncontested authority in parliaments around the world in making new laws. Moreover, the nature of parliaments means that our findings reflect broad socio-cultural premises considered valid in modern society. We therefore argue that science has assumed what Durkheim referred to as a sweeping “moral authority,” and discuss that role in detail.

RN15 | Session 03a Cosmopolitanism, Consumption and Communication

From ignorance to celebrityization: Vietnamese food in a post-socialist city

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Through the case study of the spread of Vietnamese bistros in Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic, this paper is focused on changes in the forms of everyday Vietnamese presence and how these different forms can be transformed into cosmopolitan practices and identities. Numbering approximately 65,000, Vietnamese make up the largest non-European minority in the Czech Republic, with most of them living in Prague.

Food and its consumption are very often invoked in discussions of the exchange of cosmopolitanism and superdiversity. The paper follows the 'convivial turn' by focussing on how ethnic differences are negotiated and managed in everyday lives and places. However, despite the rich literature on ethnic identities in everyday lives, little work has thoroughly examined

the situation in post-communist countries.

The paper makes use of media texts, biographical interviews and the researcher's own observation in order to map the relationships between transnational networks, material objects and the recognition of migrants by the majority society. The history of markets and bistros creates a map of mutual relationships between the Czechs and the Vietnamese: from ignorance, through hazard to fascination and celebrityization.

Through ethnic cuisine a positive presence of the Vietnamese in public space has been established in two ways. First, the Vietnamese started to be portrayed as acting subjects with their own agency. Secondly, these entrepreneurs in gastronomy have been seen by Czech middle class consumers as a welcome addition to the construction of Prague as a modern and cosmopolitan city

Power Geometry of Global Parenting

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The existing studies of parenting and class reproduction mostly suffer from the pitfall of “methodological nationalism,” analyzing the operation of class distinction in a relatively closed social system. Drawing on in-depth interviews with ethnic Chinese parents from over one hundred families in Taiwan and the US, I employ Doreen Massey's concept “power geometry” to illuminate how social inequalities mediate the profound effects of global forces by enabling or constraining people's access to rights, resources, and mobilities.

I develop the term the power geometry of global parenting to describe how a politics of differential mobility shapes class-specific childrearing practices and reinforces social inequality on both global and local scales. While the newly rich Taiwanese consume childrearing and educational styles they perceive as fitting a Western ideal, the decline of the US economy has shattered Taiwanese immigrants' confidence in the American dream and they attempt to mobilize cultural resources and social networks in the home country to prepare their children for the rise of Asia. The hypermobility of upper-middle-class families in both Taiwan and the US comes at the expense of limiting the life opportunities of other families who are trapped locally. Moreover, some transnational mobilities and connections generate cultural capital while others are considered far less productive in the power geometry, such as cross-border marriages in Taiwan and the practice of sending children back home for a period of time (so-called “satellite children”) among working-class immigrant families in the US.

RN15 | Session 04a Cosmopolitanism and Minorities

What's wrong with migration? Confronting sociology's methodological nationalism in an

effort to understand migrancy beyond binaries of difference.

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The sociological study of migration conceives of its object of study – (im)migrants – as essentially different to ‘native’ and presumably sedentary populations. This constructs a native-immigrant dichotomy in which ‘natives’ are viewed as autochthonous, enduring in the face of social changes imposed upon them by globalisation or threatened by ‘newcomers’ whose presence undermines a population that is perceived to be historically rooted and homogenous. Linked to this understanding, sociological understandings of ‘the migrant’ are premised upon common-sense groupism. Indeed, this reproduces alterity and fails to account for the multiplicity of communitarian subject positions available to those with migrant backgrounds who reside in increasingly diverse settings. Based upon data collected during biographic narrative interview with persons that have migrated both to and from Finland, this paper argues for a study of ‘identity’ that resists the imposition of enforced narratives through which such individuals are compelled to recount their experiences as socially marginal ‘others’. Rather, it envisions an active sociological listening that questions traditional binaries (i.e. insider-outsider, native-immigrant), highlighting instead the discursive resources employed by actors when navigating different constellations of belonging and making sense of often ambiguous collective categories.

Key terms: Methodological nationalism, migration, narrative, identity work, common-sense groupism.

Blackness in 21st Century France: The Construction of a Racial Minority

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This paper examines the conundrum of the construction of a racial minority in a color-blind society that rejects any differentialist politics. It focuses on the emergence of a black citizenry in the French public space as shows the institutionalization of the Representative Council of Black Organization (CRAN) founded in 2005. The paper builds on two arguments. First, the existence of a racial minority requires a public volition for recognition and equality. This consists in challenging the supremacy of a majority whose legitimacy is suspected to be unfounded. Such idea departs from any essentialization of minority and instead foregrounds its relational dimension. The Latin etymology of the concept of minority constitutes an opportune ground to elaborate further on this insight. *Minuere* [minority] means: “to lessen”. Minority is therefore a disadvantaged and prejudiced group whose condition is legitimized on the basis of natural(ized) characteristics including sex, skin color, race, etc. The second argument is that the aforementioned volition is conveyed through

propaganda. One can borrow from Eley and Suny’s analysis of the formation of the nation to fine-tune this argument. They posit that the making of the nation requires communication. Yet, communication is also a component of propaganda. Propaganda goes further though. It is a direct intervention in Other’s autonomy of decision and thought in order to act upon Other according to Ego’s goal. The black minority stems basically from a discourse of recognition framed by black organizations. Taking stock of both the volition for equality/recognition, and the development of a propaganda action, I will demonstrate that blackness operates at the intersection of three realms of meanings: discourse, belief, and material production.

Brazilian women in Paris: female labour and transnational displacement in a comparative perspective

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In this paper, we intend to give an approach considering two surveys carried out in Paris with Brazilian women who live in the city. The first group is formed by women from popular segments of Brazil’s interior (Goiás, Minas Gerais), whose motivations for migration include the evangelical religious option (neopentecostal). Working as a support point and forming a network of contacts, the church works for many of them (even the undocumented) as a catalyst in their professional settings, predominantly focused on the economy of care (Zelizer, Guimarães, Hirata). The second group, originated from the Brazilian middle classes (from several Brazilian cities), use executive and corporate work as a declared motivation for commuting. With high qualification, they are expatriate executives (Boltanski, Wagner) or have built their professional career from family support to realize the “dream” of living in Paris. The romanticized idea of the city is a point of contact between the groups. Their stories, however, place us before two different realities. Regarding the relationship with their families, the ones from the first group are providers that finance their families in Brazil, while the other group is dependent financially and emotionally; regarding their work, the first group is involved in the economy of care and religious empowerment; the second is immersed in the complex female relationship with the executive career world. The construction of support networks characterizes the first group, whilst the second, on the other hand, moves away from their fellow countrywomen, getting closer to the French society.

Heritagization by Dispossession. Meanings and socio-territorial implications of local patrimonial activation initiatives in Neoliberal Chile

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The concept of cultural heritage has changed significantly in the last decades, being configured in a polysemic concept that applies to diverse social uses. Today there is a strong ownership of the local communities regarding to this concept, which articulates itself with various issues and social demands, such as local development and territorial rights, among others. The talk exposes and argues for the important role that the installation and consolidation of the neoliberal model has played in the configuration of initiatives for the rescue, preservation and activation of local heritages in Chile. This relationship is expressed in three trends of heritagization: 1. Neoliberal heritage; 2. Heritage as resistance and social protest, and 3. Heritagization as reterritorialization. The presentation describes each of these trends and focuses in particular on heritagization actions as resistance, which are generating important changes in the territories. The background and arguments presented here are the result of a study that aimed to describe and analyze the social uses and meanings of the local cultural heritage, taking the southern regions of Chile as research area. We believe that the results presented here are an important contribution to understand the contemporary sociocultural frameworks of heritage discourse and their impact on the transformations of the territories.

RN15 | Session 05a Transnational Actors and Diasporas

An Actor Based Explanation of Migrant Transnationalism

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Contemporary societies exhibit an increasing level of transnational transactions in different areas of social life, i.e. migration, social relations, economic and cultural exchanges. Especially in migration research it has been argued that classic forms of migration have been replaced by transnational forms of migration, where firstly, migration itself is not a one-way process of relocation, but characterized by forms of commuting and return migration. Secondly, integration is not perceived anymore as a linear process of assimilation into the autochthonous population, but strongly shaped by transnational links between migrants and their countries of origin. Up to now empirical research has mainly focused on the prevalence and extent of such transnational relations of migrants.

In our contribution we focus on an actor based explanation of migrants' transnational relations and experiences. It provides several straightforward and testable assumptions. Within this framework we assume that the prevalence and extent of transnational relations and experience of migrants depend on the cost-benefit ratio of transactions

directed to the host country and the country of origin. Based on rather simple assumptions it is possible to explain changes in the degree of transnational transactions over time and differences between groups and individuals in their degree of transnationalism.

We empirically test the suggested rational choice explanation of migrant transnationalism with respect to migrant's political interest and participation. Is it mainly directed to the host society or the society of origin? Our empirical study is based on a recent sample of migrants from six different countries in Switzerland and on an added sample of Swiss people. Based on this data we can test if the explanation applies both to migrants and the autochthonous population.

Coping with hard times. Filipino labour migrants' use of support networks and support resources.

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This paper discusses Filipino labour migrants' strategies to cope with difficulties they have faced during their recruitment process to Finland, access to their working environment and in their making of future plans. Data shows the significance of migrants' social support networks and forms of support consisting both of ethnic co-workers and friends beyond family members. Social support received from congregations, co-mates and family members help migrants to overcome hard times in their access to the Finnish working life. The transnational community play an important role for the migrants as provider of emotional support, whereas co-workers offer significant subjective understanding, information and guidance. Migrants' previous working experiences and support received both in local and transnational context guide the migrants' future plans. In the future, the majority of the twenty-eight informants would like to stay in Finland until their retirement. However, several of the informants pointed out their wish of family reunification. Since last year, the criteria for family reunification has been made stricter, which in its turn may motivate the labour migrants to return or to move to another country.

Networking diaspora for African development. Example: Rwanda Diaspora Global Network (RDGN)

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The increasing number of Rwandans appeared in the world as a result of the genocide in 1994. European countries were also on the route of Rwandan transnational space. The process of maintaining transnational linkages by the established diasporic communities helped not only to support each other in difficult situations but also to represent and promote contacts between immigration countries and Rwanda. Migrants keep the ties between Rwandans at home

and those in the Diaspora. They also keep the Rwandan culture alive by organizing cultural events for both Rwandans and their foreign friends.

Rwandan Diaspora is composed of big number of young migrant students residing and/or studying in different countries. It is a great potential who can play substantial role in the development of the Mother-Land as well as can involve the countries of their stay into the cooperation with Rwanda. So African Diaspora is mostly defined in connection of migration with development and transnational linkages.

Engaging Diasporas as Development Partners for Home and Destination Countries RWANDA DIASPORA GLOBAL NETWORK – RDGN was founded in 2008. It is an independent, non-profit umbrella organization, under which Rwanda Diaspora associations from 23 countries are coordinated in 5 continents: Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America.

In my presentation I will outline the idea of RDGN from the Rwandan diasporic community perspective and the Rwandan governmental narration.

RN15 | Session 06a European Identity and Mobility

Towards An Ever Closer Union among the Peoples of Europe? A Longitudinal Network Analysis of the European Social Space

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Following relational sociology (Emirbayer 1997) and transactionalist theory (Deutsch 1953), we suggest to conceptualize the European social space as a multiplex network of people's transnational mobility and communication. To enhance our understanding of how this social space has evolved over time, we comparatively analyse the development of five types of cross-border interaction (migration, student exchange, tourist flows, phone calls, online friendships) over periods of up to five decades (1960–2010). In specific, we examine: (1) how the density of interaction has changed over time, (2) how the degree of closure towards the outside world has changed over time, (3) whether the networks have become more centralized or more equally distributed over time, and (4) what the mechanisms behind these trends are, e.g., whether historically and culturally bound regional clusters are dissolving and political and economic ties are becoming more relevant. Social network analyses of process-generated dyadic data from a variety of sources (UN, World Bank, World Tourism Organization, International Telecommunication Union, Facebook) reveal, inter-

alia, that (a) the density of in-teraction has consistently increased in Europe and (b) trends in closure are type-dependent, with in-creasing closure in migration and student exchange and decreasing closure in tourism and phone calls. Thus, our findings provide new insights into the changing structure of Europe as a social space and highlight the necessity to take the multiplex nature of human interaction into account when examining processes of transnational integration.

Assessing transnational behavior of Europe's second generation through linking research on migrant transnationalism and intra-European mobility

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In Europe, the study of second generation transnationalism is still in its infancy. While there are important studies on second generation's transnational ways of being and belonging (e.g. Fokkema et al. 2012; Wessendorf 2013), these studies usually focus solely on transnational practices that connect the Country of Residence to the ancestral home country. The conclusion is usually that the second generation exhibits less transnational behavior than their parents – first generation immigrants. This limitation is inadequate as the second generation is likely to show other forms of mobility with different destination countries, just as other mobile Europeans. To fully capture second generation's transnational ways of being and belonging, we therefore need to connect the migrant transnationalism literature to the literature on intra-EU mobility and European identification. So far, these two research traditions have existed rather next to each other, even though they address similar theoretical questions. In this theoretical paper, I will demonstrate how linking the two research traditions advance our understanding of second generation transnationalism. It enables us to focus on the link between ways of being and belonging, which has been a central question in studies on intra-EU mobility and European identification. Understanding the link between behavior and identification, in turn, is crucial for figuring out the ways that transnationalism and integration interact for the second generation. In addition to theoretical advances, linking the two research traditions also leads us to think about new methodological ways of researching transnationalism and mobilities.

"European Identity and Mobility" Is it the taking part that counts? Youth transnational political participation in the EU

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The study of transnational migration has been developed in Europe in a prolific way during the last two decades (Pries 2002; Vertovec, 2003; Bauböck, 2003; Faist, 2013) and the main concept of transnationality extended through the work of multiple scholars. Nevertheless while transnational economic, social, or cultural activities are performed through political boundaries without directly questioning them, political transnationalism defy exclusive loyalties of citizens towards a single state and acts as if the political community had been de facto extended beyond the territory of the State (Bauböck, 2007).

Existing literature focuses mainly on receiving countries and how the political opportunity structure (POS) determines transnational political participation (Morales, Pilati, 2014). In relation to the "sending-country gap" (De Haas, 2011) we question whether the high rate (57%) of young people who feel excluded from economic and social life because of the economic crisis (Eurobarometer, 2016), and the substantial variance of citizens willingness to migrate on countries more affected (Spain, Portugal, Greece), do echo on participation positively or negatively.

Using data extracted from two surveys (n5750, n3200) conducted within the H2020-MOVE project (GA.No 643263) that examines youth mobility in the EU, we introduce a new variable (mobility/non-mobility) in the study of youth political participation and civic engagement building on previous works on online political activities (Anduiza, 2007), migrant political participation (Morales, Pilati, 2014) and directionality of this participation (Ostergaard-Nielsen, 2009) and address the issue of participation from countries more affected by the economic crisis (Spain, Romania) versus less affected (Germany, Norway).

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Modern Space of Experience: a global history of intellectuals in displacement

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Contemporary global history has greatly improved our understanding of what could be understood as the relation between 'the modern' and 'the global' - a connection that is not obvious at it appears in some contemporary approaches. Opening new historical archives and revising previous ones, historians and social scientists have demonstrated the role of European and non-Western-Europeans intellectuals in the creation of a global modern order and in doing so have challenged by different means the idea of universal history, of the possibility of a cosmopolitan order, and an of the modern development. Current post-colonial and 'Southern' critiques have been a source of these revisions, and at the same time the

findings from the new global history have been used to rethink the formation of the modern world. This paper draws on some empirical sources that the 'global turn' has brought about, but strongly rejects and criticises proposals that are based on crystallised geographical images that aim to explain 'how places think' – as these appear for instance in the work of Michael Burawoy, Walter Mignolo, Raewyn Connell and Boaventura Sousa Santos. And by doing so it creates an image of Europe as historical unproblematic rational actor. The paper will analyse intellectuals in displacement. It will be shown that the global dimension of modernity is based on the experience of displacement and the knowledge generated through this movement. By this it is meant that to experience a different way of seeing the unknown, or to approach what is already known through different eyes, is a way for human beings to situate themselves in a world that has become transformed because of their own action.

RN15 | Session 07a Global Socialization and Citizenship

International Students' Narratives: Cosmopolitan Rites without a Story

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Studying abroad is a growing and institutionalized practice. To find out what young people are really getting out of it we need to hear their stories and explore the implications of the educational travel within the broader context of their lives. This paper presents preliminary findings about the significance attributed by international master students in Helsinki and in Florence to their educational, cultural and overall life experience abroad. Analysis of 50 autobiographical-autoethnographical essays reveals that most of the subjects had no previous familiarisation with or exposure to clear-cut narratives about the destination country and city. We can indeed find a series of related images, but not sufficient to constitute a leading narrative for their life experiences in North or South Europe. The trace of a well-defined script derived from a structured story, such as a book or a movie, is absent. It is instead possible to catch a glimpse of a vague cosmopolitan narrative. This story, constructed on a global scale by different actors and institutions, is partially disconnected from the society and culture of the countries of destination or provenance. The story upholds the validity of studying abroad for both instrumental and expressive reasons. And the practice seems to constitute a liminal and transitional space-time: an institutionalized rite of passage towards adulthood and global citizenship. It's an undefined story without exemplary characters, so it's up to the individual student to find heroes and villains along the way to construct his or her idea of who is a good citizen of the world.

Bye-bye Europe – young European professionals living the ‘global’ in Singapore and Tokyo

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Entering the labor market in Europe has become increasingly challenging, even for middle-class EU citizens with tertiary degrees. Having accumulated ‘global skills’ like foreign language proficiency and intercultural competence, a growing part of Europe’s young educational elite is leaving the continent.

The paper is based on a qualitative study of 70 young, mainly Caucasian Europeans. It investigates how those who grew up with cosmopolitan values and a positive notion of mobility become mobile beyond European borders. These young Europeans forge their ways to Singapore and Tokyo, two global cities which seem to promise more than familiar and crisis-ridden Europe. Lured by job and lifestyle opportunities, they hope to encounter the ‘cultural and racial other’. Yet, they soon find themselves to be ‘othered’. Having limited work experience and moderate incomes, and being neither Chinese nor Japanese native speakers, these young professionals have emerged as a growing migrant community on both city scenes. Yet, very few return to their home countries. Having followed them for several years allows to not only reveal their drivers and motivations to leave Europe as well as to depict their daily life in Asia, but also, to explore how their perception of Europe has been changing over time.

The study traces these Europeans’ bonds to ‘home’ and how instead of returning many plan to move on. It asks if the Erasmus culture and positive notion of overseas experience on the CV is pushing Europe’s youth out – and how their cosmopolitanism manifests in culturally and racially different Asia.

Changing meaning of citizenship in the narratives of denizens living in Poland

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The presentation will explore the changing meaning of the citizenship status for third country nationals residing in an EU member state. It will focus on the group of long-term immigrants in Poland who intentionally do not apply for naturalisation even though they fulfill the legal conditions. Examined will be the causes and personal motivations of the decision to not apply for the host country’s citizenship. The most important reasons include: privileges associated with the current legal status (permanent residence permit, EU long-term residence permit); lack of acceptance of dual citizenship in the country of origin; advantages associated with the citizenship of the sending state. The presentation will be based on the original empirical material (in-depth interviews) collected during the fieldwork in Poland between 2014 and 2017.

Globalisation, differentiation of cities, and the ‘weight’ of the built environment

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In urban sociology, it is a widely shared assumption that globalisation in the sense of translocalisation ‘has not ironed out differences’ but rather has led to a diversification of urban forms (Herzog 2015: 9; Soja/Kanai 2007). Furthermore, it is stressed that the dynamics of homogenisation and heterogenisation do coexist, as globalised patterns are adopted and reconfigured in specific local constellations (Czarniawska 2010; Schmid 2015). This contribution focuses on architecture, more specifically on the globalised high-rise building type, and explores the role of the built environment in such processes of local adaptation and ‘translation’. I will argue that the role of the built environment is widely ignored yet crucial to understanding path dependencies regarding urbanisation. Its ‘weight’ is certainly not an immediate effect of the ‘materiality’ of architecture but rather the outcome of how built forms are involved in social practices. The discussion is based on case studies about Paris, London, and Vienna and sheds light on the reproduction and reinterpretation of the zone of former city walls.

RN15 | Session 08a Part I Belonging and Online Participation; Part II Distributed Papers

Connected Sahrawi migrants in Spain: New technologies, migratory experiences and social relations.

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The Sahrawi conflict is one of the most prolonged refugee crises, the result of the unfinished colonization of Western Sahara by Spain and the subsequent invasion of Western Sahara by Morocco. Since 1975 the Sahrawi community live in the refugee camps in Tinduf due to the invasion and the ensuing war. Through the years, Sahrawi people have started their own migratory displacement to their previous colonial power, Spain, in order to achieve a better future and improve life conditions for their families in the camps. The migratory experience in Spain and the importance of keeping in touch with their relatives and friends inside the camps have created a new subject, “the connected migrant” (Diminescu, 2004) who maintains his/her relations with their home-camp due to the possibilities that new technologies offer. This reflection proposes the importance of examining the impact of new technologies on migratory processes. In this sense, I argue that the Internet reduces the anxiety of separation that Sahrawi migrants experience in Spain due to the instant communications services, such as WhatsApp, Messenger or Imo. It explores how Sahrawi people, living in Spain, have generated their

own virtual activity related to their home-camp and the Sahrawi cause in order to maintain their family tie and their collective identity as Sahrawi. To conclude, this reflection addresses the social implication of online spaces to generate a constellation of agencies to reduce the impact of migratory experience and generate their own life plans.

“One 'leader' to rule them all”? Social, political and psychological reflections on leadership and hegemony in cyberspace

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The ways we talk about the internet, the web and especially cyberspace, the ways we behave in these “areas” are mostly characterized and driven by a direct or indirect inference to a notion of singularity. Theoretical and empirical research usually approaches and perceives these areas as a “single” space, e.g. “one” internet, “one” web, “one” cyberspace. On the one hand, this makes presentation and analysis of research findings much more accessible and conceivable. Yet, on the other hand, it seems to complicate our attempt to fully understand what is truly virtual about cyberspace: the textures, the interconnections, the form and the content of all kinds of online social relations. And also, the source, the pathways and the procedures through which relations of power, of control, and of authority emerge, unfold, and are enforced. One possible way to resolve this is to approach cyberspace on a global level as a multi-layered, multi-dimensional and multi-fragmented space, which is formulated as a dynamic terrain of ongoing contest. Building on the theoretical grounds of virtual reality as a philosophy of culture, cyberspace and online networks, allows us to think about the potential and the actual realities. Moreover, to reflect on them and to raise questions over leadership and hegemony in cyberspace: who is in control of the multiple cyberspaces? where do the virtually numerous cyberspaces intersect and how do they intertwine with each other? which groups (government agencies, corporations, hackers, etc.) prevail each time and what are the social, political and psychological processes that define sovereignty as legal and legitimate respectively?

Diaspora engagement online: communication technologies, governments, and their skilled emigrants

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This paper examines the ways in which governments manage its skilled emigrants using communication technologies. A growing literature on diaspora engagement has demonstrated that the management of diasporas increasingly serves as a development

strategy for many governments around the globe. Skilled emigrants are among the main targets in diaspora engagement policies as they are often portrayed as key actors for development in the policy discourse of brain drain. However, current studies on diaspora engagement rarely examine the role of communication technologies in forming state-diaspora relationships. Diaspora engagement policies are embodied through a series of social-material processes, such as transnational visits, monetary exchange, and cross-border flows of knowledge, where various new communication technologies function as a key material environment due to the transnational nature of these exchanges. Based on documentary analysis of both print and online government publications of mainland China, Singapore, Taiwan, the UK, and the US, this paper demonstrates and compares the different rationales and techniques with which governments engage its extraterritorial talent using communication technologies. The findings identify various models of online diaspora engagement. While Web 1.0 technologies are adopted to publicize policy information for skilled diasporic individuals, Web 2.0 technologies are utilized to personalize and privatize transnational exchanges among skilled emigrants, government officials, and business figures in the homeland. Algorithms function as a central governing technology which develops policy categories and priorities based on digitally collected human capital information of skilled emigrant while this process of digital categorization is largely masked to the emigrants.

A sociological comparison of decisions related to diversity by the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany and the South African Constitutional Court.

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Germany and South Africa are both societies experiencing diversity challenges. The dimensions of diversity are quite different between the two societies and make comparisons a complex matter. However both societies have highly regarded constitutional courts that determine the interpretation of the constitutions of those societies. The German Court (established 1951) has a long standing tradition of decisions whilst the South African Court (established 1994) is still viewed in South Africa as a novel institution and its role in society debated. Both the courts have been confronted with cases related to diversity issues. This paper compares specific decisions of these courts that relates to aspects of diversity – especially decisions that focus on social and economic views. From this comparison it is clear that the grounds for decisions between the two courts overlap but also differ. The analysis thereof presents concepts and theoretical inputs that talk to the discourse on diversity in sociology. This can assist sociology in its comparative theorising on diversity

issues among different societies.

The Global Public Space

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The global crisis in 2008 just exhibited the fact that the world hegemony reached this point when it brought about global counter-hegemonic responds by a newly born majority of the impoverished middle class. The development of global discontent and resistance is exemplified in the proliferation of transnational social and political networks and informal movements, but also in various largely unnoticeable everyday local practices of disagreement looking for cosmopolitan re-imagination and validation (Theodossopoulos 2013). The reclaimed and regained (even temporarily) public spaces as a product of 'power-filled social relations' (Massey 1999, 21) give evidence of these trends connected with globalization of protest. While Kevin Cox drew attention to the interplay between different local interests in globalizing environment, and the emerging broader social networks with porous boundaries through which 'spaces of resistance' occur even in the most totalitarian states (Cox 1998, 3), Saskia Sassen was the first to conceptualize the emergence of the Global Street, employing 'fragments of various national and global territories': a new spatial way of protesting and addressing political issues in search for social justice (2012). Now these spaces multiply and 'move' throughout the continents: Tahrir and Taxim Squares, Puerta del Sol, Wall Street and Sintagma – they all became landmarks of radicalisation of public space and dissemination of new spatial approach of contestation throughout the globe. At the beginning of the 21st century, the transnational public space was born – with transnational actors, globally disseminated practices and self-organized networks. But the trend of transnationalisation of public space can be thought also through the lens of touristification and terroristification, acquiring different forms, instruments of expression and intensity.

Toward global citizenship

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This work analyzes some social changes derivatives on globalization process, their interdependence and global consequences.

More in details, the focus of this paper is the concept of citizenship and its evolution. The processes of definition of citizens are always more dependent from models, relationships and situations that occur in distant places with respect to the physical space within which their biography is materially lived.

The privileged audience of our citizenship narratives is

not necessarily placed in the contexts of our material life and it nor constitute part of networks of our direct relations. Instead, it can be reached in mediated ways and can be part of a virtual or a spatially imaginative context of reference.

The growing interdependence and the contemporary erosion and multiplication of boundaries make it possible to think of oneself as freed from local ties, in constant motion, immersed in global flows that enable remote relationships, the rapid transition from one context to another and the ability to overcome and establish distinctions. They allow individuals to recognize themselves within a cosmopolitan outlook, which could mean: "Global sense, a sense of boundarylessness. An everyday, historically alert, reflexive awareness of ambivalence in a milieu of blurring differentiations and cultural contradictions. It reveals not just the 'anguish' but also the possibility of shaping one's life and social relations under conditions of cultural mixture. It is simultaneously a skeptical, disillusioned, self-critical outlook" (Beck U., 2000).

RN15 | Session 09a International Organizations

The World Social Forum: Democratizing Global Civil Society?

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One of the key debates in global sociology concerns the questions about whether or not international NGOs and transnational social movements stand for an emergent global civil society and if so, does that signify a democratization of globalization? The World Social Forum, which is a bi-annual gathering of civil society actors, is an exemplary case to test answers to these questions. The participants deliberate in the Forum about people-driven strategies to tackle economic, social and political problems from a transnational perspective. The cosmopolitan and the neo-Gramscian position are two important contrasting approaches to assess the role of the WSF in globalization and global civil society. Seen from the cosmopolitan perspective, the Forum could be part of the checks and balances in global governance and it might contribute to democratizing globalization. The neo-Gramscian approach casts the Forum as a potential site for building a counter-hegemonic movement to the existing global system of power. Based on my fieldwork at two Forums, I critically engage with these two interpretations and champion a third one: I argue that the Forum's potential contribution to 'democratizing globalization' consists in its focus on democracy within the cooperation of (global) civil society. The organizers of the Forum are aware of the power imbalances among the participants and sought to create a format in which they can meet on equal footing irregardless their financial capacity or preferred mode of action and organization. I will show the potentials and deficits of this experiment in transnational organizing.

Formalizing Funding from West to East: Civil Society to Social Entrepreneurship in Post-Socialist Serbia

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This paper draws on a nine-month period of ethnographic research in domestic non-governmental grantmaking organizations in Belgrade, Serbia. Specifically, it analyzes how these organizations, acting as brokers between international aid organizations and smaller Serbian advocacy and service groups, respond to changing transnational funding imperatives and institutional logics, including shifting ideals of collective action. Drawing on analysis of previous scholarly work, funding patterns and dozens of semi-structured interviews with current and former NGO employees, the first section of the paper 1) explores how American ideals of political culture have organized NGO funding in post socialist spaces, to 2) contextualize the present shift in international funding rhetoric from civil society to social entrepreneurship and private philanthropy. The second section illustrates how these groups reckon with a socialist legacy in Serbia while trying to implement this new grantmaking language, with strategies to confront specific ideals of civic participation and the state's role in social welfare. Here I argue that these organizations, and their funders, are playing an active role in reshaping these values according to a new logic of individualism and the market. As the NGO becomes the institutional form of choice or necessity for those who want to engage in either service or advocacy projects, the paper concludes that this reordering has significant implications for the possibilities and forms of political and social action.

Development and heritage: UNESCO in search of a new paradigm

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The main goal of the paper is to examine the evolution of ideas and concepts linking 'development' and 'heritage' forged at the forum of the UN inter-governmental specialized agency – UNESCO and the determinants of that change of paradigms. Although UNESCO's primary preoccupation was education in the developing world, already in the 1960s UNESCO extended its programs into the field of heritage. At first, those two concepts were regarded as separate or opposed ideas. The milestone 1972 Convention proposed means to protect the material cultural and natural heritage. UNESCO positioned itself as a key actor in the debate on development when in 1968 it organized the first intergovernmental conference on sustainable development and, afterwards, established the "Man and the Biosphere" programme. The next decades witnessed increasing engagement of

countries from the Global South, endeavouring to push the organization's activities into new directions, and to refocus its commitment to both cultural and natural heritage and to development. The criticism of UNESCO's Europocentrism led to the new conceptualization of heritage, which now encompasses the underwater human legacy (2001 Convention) as well as intangible heritage (2003 Convention). Numerous charters, recommendations, guidelines, strategies and action plans followed, and they reflect debates on various aspects of heritage, which gradually was linked to the issue of development. In this process of interactions of representatives of various countries and increasing multilateralism UNESCO has eventually become the main actor in promoting culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development.

The Authority of International Meta-organizations

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The world has seen a dramatic increase in the number of international organizations during the last hundred years. Among them there is a constantly growing group of so-called meta-organizations, whose members are themselves organizations. Especially in the case of national policy-related organizations, it has largely remained a mystery, why they are so eager to join international meta-organizations, even when their activities are mostly tied to national policy objectives. Drawing on the theoretical framework of epistemic governance, our paper suggests that from the member's viewpoint meta-organizations appear as accumulations of epistemic capital, which they can tap into when pursuing their interests on the national field. To understand why potential members decide to join meta-organizations, it is necessary to analyze how meta-organizations build themselves and present themselves as accumulations of authority, which can be utilized by the members. This paper focuses on a case study concerning the International Association of National Public Health Institutes (IANPHI), which was established in 2006 and quickly gained a membership of 100 National Public Health Institutes (NPHIs) from 88 countries. Our case study examines the activities of the meta-organization and the rationales it offers for prospective members to join the IANPHI. We identify six distinct mechanisms, through which the IANPHI accumulates epistemic capital, making itself an attractive body for NPHIs throughout the world. The paper also looks at the more general implications these mechanisms have for the construction and spread of global models and for the dynamics between local and international organizations.

RN15 | Session 10a Rethinking the Role of the State**The contradiction between the increasing interdependence at the global and regional levels, and rising isolationism at the national.**

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In recent years the process of integration and strengthening of supranational mechanisms of regulation of international relations are exposed to serious challenges. On the one hand, this is due to the inability of existing mechanisms of international organizations to cope with the growing threats of illegal migration, terrorism, drug trafficking and aggravation of interstate conflicts resulting from the unsolved economic, political, social and other important issues. This is causing some government politicians to protect the national government from these negative processes. In parallel, the strengthening of isolationist sentiment on the part of the population of some countries. On the other hand, these changes in dominant trends in the relationship between global, regional and local processes requires the increased attention of sociologists not only on theoretical but also practical levels. The aim of this paper is to analyze people's views on the strengthening of the barriers of the state in relation to the external among, the slowing of the global processes. It seems to us interesting to compare views on this topic of political figures in different countries, as well as public opinion there. This report continues the study of the author on the subject, which is necessary for a better understanding of new aspects of the contradictions between the trends of people's consciousness in relation to global and local processes. The results are based on the materials of the personal case study of this theme and some surveys conducted by poll centers.

Rethinking the role of the State: coercion and ideology in global context

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The state is a central concept of the social science's tool. It's nature has been widely debated in the last decades. While it is affected by global and local tensions and by the erosive power of neoliberal forces, one of the most outstanding characteristics of western states in the last decade is its highly regulative capacity. If examined in terms of coercion, policing and control, essentially -but not only- related to counterterrorism, state power appears to be stronger than it seems.

Borrowing from historical sociology and recent theorizations of the sociology of war, this paper examines the concentration of coercion in Spanish State, relate this transformation to counter terrorist

efforts in the context of the 'war on terror' and discusses the extent to which this state power amounts for the category of 'securitarian state'.

"Doing "deliberative mini-publics": How shall we study translocal knowledge spaces of politics?"

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The paper starts with a broader question: What is the relevance of 'knowledge spaces' for late modern politics? We suggest that the circulation of certain models that describe what politics is and how it can be done are equally important as spaces which are constituted by the reach of violence or the validity of laws. If they are, how can we study them? We focus on "deliberative mini-publics", a model of democracy which builds on professionally organized deliberations among representatively sampled groups of citizens. The model has spread across the globe since the 1970s. We argue that the network of sites in which the model is practiced constitutes a new space of democratic culture cutting across various regional political cultures. It comprises sites where the model is applied for the production of "public views" on particular issues, and sites where it is scientifically studied or where it is developed as a professional standard or marketed as a service. Conceptually, we start from studies of "policy mobilities" and "policy assemblages", but we are not content with observing "translations" and "fluidity" as we follow models through different contexts. We have a closer look at what it is that connects the various practices in different places. How are they connected, what is it that holds them together, materially and discursively? What we find here, we argue, is a space to be studied with concepts like Knorr Cetina's "global microstructures" or John Law's "situated globalities".

Crowding in and crowding out: An example for Africa's opportunities to clarify theoretical controversies in Europe (and elsewhere)

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One of the oldest theories in the field of ageing is that modernization is accompanied by a loss of social and economic functions of older people and a shift in responsibility from the family to a public solidarity system. It is often assumed that a strong welfare state reduces the willingness of families to provide financial support and services to their aged parents because it substitutes public resources for those previously provided by the family. This relationship has been called the "crowding out" hypothesis – the state crowds out family obligations and erodes private intergenerational solidarity. Both theoretical arguments and available empirical evidence also support the reverse hypothesis, namely that the

relationship between the state and the family can be described as a process of “crowding in”: Generous welfare systems provide resources that help to increase rather than undermine family solidarity.

The same argumentation can be identified for example with reference to charity donations, voluntary activities and civil society in general. Empirical evidence, however, has been extremely limited in most of these cases. We argue that such interactions are perfect examples where we can expect sub-Saharan Africa to contribute to the international sociological discussion. As examples we present results from studies on intergenerational relations within the family in Tanzania and provide an outlook on further research activities.

RN15 | Session 11a Local and Transnational Issues in a Global World

(Non)Political Work – An ethnography of everyday democracy assistance and rule of law reform in Lebanon

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My PhD project is an interpretive political ethnography of international Democracy Assistance (DA) and Rule of Law Reform (RoL) in Lebanon, based on 10 months of field research, that aims to contribute to a decentering of intervention research and sociology (Go 2013; Beck 2005). I combine two conceptual perspectives in my research: on the one hand, I frame DA and RoL as instances of routine intervention and Political Aid (Carapico 2014). This approach highlights the continuity of colonial interventionist practices and thinking, and the similarities in the projectification and professionalization of conventional development assistance and DA/RoL. It thus allows for a critical discussion of the role of global power relations in shaping people’s lived experiences. For understanding the everyday realities of people involved in Political Aid, however, I conceptualise it as a “complex set of evolving social practices and struggles” (Long 2001: 33), and as shaped by organizations and institutions, which are “inhabited and embodied by individuals who go to work” (Ybema et al. 2009: 1). In my paper, I will focus on showing how Lebanese involved with Political Aid perceive their struggle to reconcile “activism” with “work”, how they reflect on their choice of organizational forms for their engagement, how they strive to be “professional” in their interaction with political authorities and donors, how they make sense of and use standardised formats and techniques for producing accountability, and what role (auto)critique and explicit knowledge production play in their everyday work and activism that takes place in a transnational field shaped by global power disparities.

Citizen co-production in the development of Uganda’s emerging urban centres: exploring the translation of an international urban development

programme into local administrative practices

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Sub-Saharan Africa’s emerging urban centres are grappling with informality and the international development community promotes participation and multi-stakeholder partnerships to address this challenge. These types of interventions have, however, been notoriously difficult to implement. Czarniawska and Sevón’s theory of translation (Czarniawska and Sevón, 1996, 2005) and Bierschenk and Olivier de Sardan’s concept of practical norms (Bierschenk and Olivier de Sardan, 2014) provide an analytical framework to understand how the globally coined concept of co-production travels to the countries of the global south and becomes translated by local bureaucrats to fit the context. The proposed paper will take the Cities Alliance programme “Transforming the Settlements of the Urban Poor in Uganda (TSUPU)” as a case study. TSUPU aims at collaboratively managing urban growth and formulating inclusive urban development policies that benefit the poor. Among the programme’s instruments to ensure the participation of citizens in programme implementation are local platforms – called Municipal Development Forums (MDFs) – where urban poor organisations, local government, and other stakeholders meet regularly to exchange views, debate priorities and agree on common actions. The paper will seek to understand the context-specific meanings attached to slum dweller participation and co-production in urban development and to explore the translation of these ideas from programme theory into everyday practice. Taking a constructivist-interpretive perspective and drawing on the methodological toolkit of organisational ethnography, the paper will present a first analysis of empirical data collected in three months of fieldwork, conducted from January to April 2017.

Transnational Advocacy Networks, Epistemic Communities, and Corporate Liability for International Crimes

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This paper explores the activity of two transnational collaborative networks concerned with holding corporations and their representatives accountable for international crimes committed during the Argentinean dictatorship and the Colombian conflict. The first one comprises the German NGO The European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights, the Argentinean Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) and the Colombian trade union Sinaltrainal. This cooperation resulted in criminal complaints lodged against managers of Mercedes Benz Argentina (Germany 1999 & Argentina 2002) and against the company Nestlé Colombia (Switzerland 2012). The second network was established in 2012 and includes the

University of Oxford, the Argentinean NGOs CELS and ANDHES, and the Colombian NGO Dejusticia. The collaboration resulted in the development of a truth commission model on corporate complicity in human rights violations and the publication of various articles and books on this topic.

The paper argues that although these transnational collaborations played an important role in pressuring for corporate liability, the political and professional agendas of the actors involved in these networks were often different and even mismatched. The paper takes a critical stance towards constructivist approaches to norm formation and their circulation across border, by emphasizing the professional competition between various groups of experts and the potential conflicts between actors militating at local, national, and international level. These diverse interests led actors to build only provisional anti-impunity coalitions and to abandon collective actions when they became too costly for their wider agendas and strategies of legitimation in their own professional field.

Looking at Others in National Policymaking: The Case of Portugal and Spain in the Recent Economic Crisis

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Previous research has shown that policymaking is interdependent, which means that nation-states take into account previous considerations in other countries. This is manifest in the fact that nation-states are surprisingly isomorphic. Therefore, it is contended that instead of talking about separate national societies, we can talk about a single world society driven by values and concepts embedded in what has been called world culture. However, there is a lack of knowledge on how national policies become synchronized with each other. Some research has pointed out that there are cross-national differences in the frequency whereby actors in national policymaking appeal to the international community. Nevertheless, there are no studies analysing the countries that nation-states allude to in their debates. In this study, I focus on how other countries are referred to in Portuguese and Spanish parliaments when debating reforms during the recent economic crisis (2008–2013). Therefore, I limit the research to the Iberian Peninsula in a critical moment in which both countries confront adversities. Although these two countries are considered siblings, with historical and geographical ties, my first results show that there are differences in how other countries are mentioned. In Spain, better-off countries are often referred to, whereas in Portugal there are more references to countries seriously affected by the economic crisis. These results lead to some questions for the upcoming analyses: Why are certain countries mentioned? Are these references predominant in the economic crisis period? Have speakers used the same group of countries as references in other periods?

RN16 - Sociology of Health and Illness

RN16 | Session 01a General Call - Subjectivities and Dilemmas

Early diagnosis and the re-making of patient subjectivity: the case of multiple sclerosis

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The diagnostic improvement is enabling earlier diagnosis for many diseases like multiple sclerosis (MS). This allows initiating appropriate medication at early stages, managing the symptoms, preventing exacerbations and, in some cases, improving outcomes. However, early diagnosis is also deeply changing the social construction of patient subjectivity, the relationship between health professionals and citizens, as well as the social and cultural representation of health and illness. In particular, patients and health professionals are forced to negotiate the treatment and the very subjectivity of newly diagnosed MS in a somehow different way from the past. In this regard, the tension between the 'experienced illness' and the 'semantic illness', as well as between the 'institutional sickness' and the 'sickscape' (Maturò, Conrad, 2009) may become more evident. Moreover, drawing on Corbin and Strauss' work (1985; 1988) the point in time when the diagnosis occurs differently affects the three lines of work -the biographical work, the everyday life work and the illness work – their trajectory and their intersection (Robinson, 1990).

In this theoretical framework, the paper presents the main results of a qualitative research on multiple sclerosis carried out in the Marche Region (Italy), between February 2015 and April 2016. We collected 20 illness narratives of patients with multiple sclerosis and their caregivers and carried out in-depth interviews with the healthcare team in charge of the special unit for MS in the main Regional Hospital. Special emphasis was placed on a relational perspective, investigating: how the diagnosis influences the three lines of work, the subjective perception of being ill, the relationship with health professionals, significant others and friends.

'Sharing social labour': humanization in hospital treatments between organisational and subjective needs

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The humanization of healthcare and the attention paid to patients, as person and not only as individuals needing medical intervention, is considered one of the basic principles guiding the organization and actions of European welfare system. In order to implement this principle, suitable organization forms and sufficiently trained professionals are required, as well as a constant 'labour' carried out by patients, who are very active subjects in their therapeutic relationships. This 'labour' is often disregarded, although it is indispensable to give form to respectful therapeutic relationships involving patients, medical personnel, and caregivers.

This paper will present some results of a research project including 80 stories of illness by hospitalized patients (suffering from heart failure or colorectal cancer). It aims at exploring some social processes which realize humanization in medical fields and 'shared social labour' between patients and healthcare professionals necessary to implement such principle. Special attention will be given to patients' effort to adapt their diagnostic path and treatment to their needs (personalisation process) and to adjust themselves to different care contexts (familiarisation process). For this purpose, we will analyse and discuss a few forms of negotiation detectable in therapeutic relationships, resistance and compliance processes which come to light in the stories of illness we gathered, as well as the management processes of the power differential existing between patients, caregivers and health workers in order to humanise treatments and therapies.

Humanism in medicine - practical dimension: analysis of the documents (complaints and requests of patients) - problems and dilemmas

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Although "about the patient" much has been written, however, due to the complexity and changing nature of the problems, we can still feel the insufficiency and desire to deepen and broaden the framework of reflection in this area. Especially in the case of "analysis of the patient's actions" functioning in contemporary medicalized reality. Reality, in which the typical becomes a crossing borders of intervention in nature, the biological dimension of the human being; which says about transcendence; about the potential biomedical research - the opportunities and threats created by new technologies; which is raising issues of importance to discover new methods and tools for effective diagnosis and treatment. All actions are guided by the most important goal: the good of mankind and man. However, is the reality keeping pace with the ideas? Is the pursuit of the noble

objectives of the medicine not losing so important for it humanistic element? Complaints and requests made to the authorities upholding respect for the rights of the patient suggest a positive answer to this question. In the speech are presented selected results of a larger research project. The results of the analysis of complaints and requests submitted to the Professional Liability Officer of Regional Medical Chamber in Lodz (1990-2010). The time frame and the problem of the analyzed material can be considered reliable exemplification of “disappearance” of the humanistic element in the “patient - medical staff” relationship and indicates the nature of the problems faced by patients over 20 years. Selecting the indicated data also allows to bring up the conclusions of a broader nature.

The field of kidney transplantation in Turkey: familial care, ethical dilemmas and biomedical practice

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Turkey has an advanced medical infrastructure and qualified medical staff in organ transplantation that is also financially supported by the government. Yet, the transplant practice in the country suffers from organ shortage. The number of patients in the national organ waiting list exceeds the number of deceased donors. This creates a unique donation pattern in which the majority of transplants are from living, mostly blood-related donors. That is, donors and recipients know and relate to each other in very intimate ways. This paper thus asks: How does the biomedical practice of organ transplantation interact with the intimate, familial and personal dimensions of care and sacrifice? Against the backdrop of Turkey's experience with organ donation since the late 1960s and the neoliberalization of health care since the early 2000s, this paper ethnographically examines the experiences of kidney transplant candidates and donors, their families, caregivers and clinical professionals in a clinical setting in Turkey. This paper not only provides an empirically grounded understanding of how people decide to donate or sell their organs within a complex network of gendered familial obligations and expectations, but also shows the ways in which transplant processes as the icon of medical accomplishment are dependent on and mediated through local, gendered forms and practices of care, kinship and intimacy. This research aims to reveal the hidden risks and dangers of normalization and routinization of live donor kidney transplant especially for the younger populations and women.

Social conditions and smoke behaviours during the recent crisis in Italy

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The aim of this study is to describe the trend of the

relationship between socioeconomic position and tobacco consumption in Italy during the years of the recent crisis (from 2005 until 2013).

Socio-epidemiological literature presents mixed results about the impact of economic crisis on smoke behaviours (Asgerisdottir et al. 2014; Ruhm 2005; Gallus et al. 2015; Charles e DeCicca 2008). Some scholars find a positive effect in terms of a general reduction of the propensity to smoke but others show that this diminution doesn't concern vulnerable people (for example unemployed persons). In Italy descriptive reports suggest a substantial overall stability during the period considered (Costa et al. 2012). Smoke has well-known consequences on psycho-physical wellbeing and it's related to social inequalities in health, therefore in this framework it's important to investigate the relation between vulnerable social conditions and tobacco habits.

Data used stem from the two annual Istat's surveys: the household “Family Expenditure Survey” (from 2005 to 2013) and the individual multi-purpose survey “Aspects of daily life” (from 2005 to 2013). We apply multilevel regression models to estimate the diachronic variation over time and structural equation models (SEM) to estimate associations between individual socio-economic indicators and tobacco consumption. In particular, we analyse the relations between indicators of life and economic satisfaction and the propensity to smoke and the number of cigarettes smoked.

First findings suggest a substantial role of the economic crisis in tobacco behaviours both at household and individual level. Our analyses seem to show higher effects of the crisis on tobacco consumption on individuals in disadvantaged socio-economic positions living in Southern Italy.

RN16 | Session 01b Capitalism, Subjectivities, Solidarities: Theorizing Mental Illness in Times of Crisis

‘Capitalism, Subjectivities, Solidarities: Theorizing Mental Illness in Times of Crisis’: The Urgency for Marxist Theory

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This presentation offers a critical reflection on the current global ‘crisis’ in mental health, and with that, the proliferation of psy-professionals and their accompanying claims to better knowledge on mental disease. Fundamentally, I ask and seek to answer how sociologists can accurately explain such large scale expansion without any known improvement in the ‘science’ of mental illness or associated treatments. As I outline in my book *Psychiatric Hegemony: A Marxist Theory of Mental Illness* (2016) previous attempts by labelling, social constructivist and Foucauldian scholars to theorise this fundamental contradiction in contemporary institutional power has failed to fully contextualise the political project of the mental health system within a framework of

fundamental material inequalities. In contrast, the utilisation of structural Marxist scholarship allows us to make sense of the emergence and development of the psy-professions within industrial society, their changing practices and priorities, points of internal and external competition and conflict, as well as their expansion in neoliberal society. This current period of what I refer to as 'psychiatric hegemony' will be demonstrated with some examples from the fifth edition of the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual Mental Disorders (DSM-5) – a diagnostic matrix which legitimates and promotes capitalist values and norms including individualism, consumerism, cooperative labour, the nuclear family and women's reproductive responsibilities, and the maintenance of socio-economic inequalities.

'Capitalism, Subjectivities, Solidarities: Theorizing Mental Illness in Times of Crisis': The View From the Clinic

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In this presentation I comment on the current state of mental health globally from the perspective of a psy-professional (mental health nurse) who has also trained as a sociologist. If it can be argued that the mental health system led by psychiatry continues to operate as a kind of political project supporting capitalism, that project would seem to be contingent, fragile and constantly under challenge, by dissenting voices such as those of the survivors of psychiatry – a new social movement. It might be argued that psychiatry and the biomedical model have not previously been exposed to the degree of critical scrutiny and opposition that currently exists. If the psy-system is in crisis it may be that this is more a crisis of human rights associated with iatrogenic damage resulting from psycho-pharmacological mega-dosing and polypharmacy and other forms of poor practice. There are also, of course, ongoing human rights concerns surrounding mental health law and coercion as 'care'. Moreover, the 'psy-system' comprises various competing interests that are played out daily at the policy, governance and clinical practice levels. The various professions assert their 'unique' occupational contributions to the mental health division of labour, workforce improvement targets typically fail to be met and service users continue to express dissatisfaction with the outcomes of 'care'. Given this context it is difficult to view the 'psy-system' as working in any organised and coherent way to support capitalist ideals and practices.

Madness: Ideas about Insanity

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This paper addresses the uncertainties and incongruities about madness. It analyses critically how

madness was historically and is today understood. There is no adherence to any prior perspective by the author (and no 'instinctive' sociological condemnation of psychiatry).

Contrasting past and present case-studies of people who have been perceived as mad and/or perceive themselves as mad, core ideas about madness are critiqued for their theoretical and empirical robustness. The case studies cover the topics of: madness and murder (Pierre Rivière and Anders Breivik); 'asylumdom' (John Perceval and Howard Dully); the sanity of insanity (Mary Barnes and Gwyneth Lewis); the insanity of society (Stephen Fry and 'Swift Runner'); science and psychiatry (the Susannah Cahalan and 'WL').

Madness as a category of human performance consisting of behaviours, thoughts, and emotions, troublesome to an individual, to those Goffman terms the 'normals', or society overall, is also critiqued.

Ideas covered include: post-structuralism/social constructionism; existential-phenomenology; social control; Marxism; social realism; radical libertarianism; critical/radical/evolutionary psychologies; medical anthropology; and the biological sciences of 'scientific-psychiatry'.

What is proposed is that madness has always been and continues to be misunderstood and may not be understandable. All ideas (so far) applied to madness are theoretically and/or empirically inadequate. Moreover, the very application of a particular idea, because this is conducted in and on its own terms, can only render a presumptive, partial, and preconceived understanding of madness.

Source:

Morrall P (2017) *Madness: Ideas about Insanity*. London: Routledge.

RN16 | Session 01c Neoliberalism and Challenges to Medical Professionals I

Economic Crisis and International Mobility of European and non-European health workers in the South-East of France: Citizenship and Gender

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The present contribution aims to analyze the geographical and social mobility of European and extra-European nurses in the South-East of France (PACA) in the context of the global social and economic crisis.

If, on the one hand, the economic crisis that affects Europe has led to the strengthening of control over Europe's borders, to limit "irregular" migration, on the other hand we also observe increasing "elite" migration trends. In order to better reveal the process and the dynamics shaping these latter mobilities, I propose a comparative analysis of professional and geographical mobility of intra- and extra-European migrants (men and women) in the health sector, characterized by an increasing shortage, a strong feminization and an increasing international and

geographical mobility since the beginning of the 2000s. Besides, as a matter of fact, the integration into the European Union area of new Eastern European countries (with the automatic recognition of qualifications and degrees) has produced a competition between Europeans and non-Europeans in the French health labor market. This has happened despite the historic links that France maintains with African countries – the Maghreb and the former colonies of sub-Saharan Africa. Thus, there would be a new hierarchy of health professionals and a reconfiguration of the access to this employment sector according to citizenship, but also gender. Furthermore, analyzing the international mobility of these professionals means also to understand the balance between northern and southern countries in a context of globalization and economic crisis and the international process of health inequalities reproduction.

Doctors and midwives between market, profession and personalized care (commercial childbirth care in Russia)

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Different research shows the lack of trust to medical institutions and social roles of obstetricians in Russia. Some urban educated women as responsible mothers and consumers choose to pay for the childbirth care. The market in Russian health care has been developing since the 1990s, and expanded in the 2010es. Based on 14 in-depth interviews with medical professionals who work in hozraschetnye (paid) departments in state maternity hospitals I argue that medical workers redefine themselves as professionals in relation to market. Doctors and midwives are motivated to work with paid patients by material benefits, though they make efforts to create boundaries between market and profession. They negatively evaluate market rhetoric of the patients and profit oriented colleagues, try to reduce financial issues to the brackets of interactions, which change the conditions of work and care, but should not colonize the professional world. They stress that medical treatment does not depend on payment (though somehow it does). Doctors and midwives do not consider the commercial system as just one, but they should adapt themselves to it.

Doctors report that in commercial care they work more autonomously and take more responsibility to compare with regular department's work. They work in more stable and reliable teams. They report about more "human relations" and personalized care, and they appreciate personalization of women as making process more satisfactory for both sides. Consumer's choice is bracketing the interaction of women as patients and professionals in their social roles, and also slightly change professional conditions of obstetricians' work towards more autonomous and satisfactory.

Freezing time: the hybrid strategy of promoting oocyte vitrification in Bulgaria

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The aim of the paper is to illuminate and explore the set of frames, constructed and mobilized around the so-called "social" egg freezing in Bulgaria. It argues that these frames combine in a curious way two opposing ideologies – a neoliberal and a conservative set of values, messages and images – which together form a heterogeneous discourse, which could be called "reactionary techno-progressivism". Relying on a hybrid cultural texture, combining the still typical Bulgarian high valorization of parenthood (and especially motherhood), the demographic gloom haunting the country, and the ever popular postsocialist transitional neoliberal rhetoric, focusing on the need to praise the productive citizens, a contentious interpretative work is unfolding. It constructs women (and more generally draws the line between the "feminine" and the "masculine") as active, productive, aspiring employees and leaders. This image, however, is obviously considered as incomplete in order to resonate with the specificities of the local context: it is stressed that something is lurking behind – the age old feminine nature, predestined to bear children and give birth. The "responsible" woman should recognize her "authentic" way of being, which the modern lifestyle has veiled, and reunite with it with the help of the most progressive means available – the new biotechnologies.

Introducing 'natural' childbirth in Russian hospitals: midwives' institutional work

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Since 1990's Russian maternity care is undergoing a series of reforms associated with introduction of the neoliberal logic in work of the post-Soviet health system. While causing public debates, these reforms also become the subject of sociological research. However, there remain certain gaps in our understanding of these changes. First, the emphasis in studies is usually put on doctors, as if it is the only professional group that exists in healthcare and is affected by the transformations. Second, health care professionals are usually described as 'victims' of the reforms. New opportunities for agency that professionals acquire in the context of marketization and liberalization of Russian healthcare are rarely considered.

In this paper I intend to fill these gaps. I employ a concept of institutional work to investigate the experiences of Russian midwives as they engage in developing their professional project and changing maternity healthcare in the country. Using qualitative

interviews collected at one of Russian centers for midwifery care, I consider midwives as agents, who struggle for professional autonomy and market niche in the volatile circumstances of healthcare commercialization. I concentrate on the two main points: 1) how midwives create new institutional space for 'natural' childbirth in Russian maternity care and provide new identities for those involved in this practice, 2) how the peculiarities of organization of Russian maternity care and state politics in the sphere determine the very form that 'natural' childbirth takes in the country.

RN16 | Session 02a General Call - Cross National Perspectives

The Interrelationships between Morbidity, Functional Limitation and Self-Rated Health in Europe

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In the medical sociology literature, most commonly used health proxies are self-rated health, morbidity and functional limitation. The interest in different aspects of health led to the investigation of the relationships between those, mostly, focusing on two aspects of health rather than three or more. There are only a few studies exploring relationships between three or more proxies of health that date back to 1980s and 1990s testing different models for the structure of health. Studies, unfortunately, have not been continued and, moreover, were performed mainly in the U.S. and limited to the elderly population. Thus, the main objective of the current research is to explore interrelationships between the three aspects of health: morbidity, functional limitation and self-rated health. The study proposes a modification of the previous models of health structure and tests it on the entire population (all ages) across 20 European countries.

The study utilizes the European Social Survey (ESS) from 2014 that provides the data on self-rated health, functional limitation and various health problems. Structural equation modeling is employed in order to estimate causal pathways for the morbidity, functional limitation and self-rated health as well as direct and indirect effects.

The preliminary results support the predictions from the proposed model. Specifically, morbidity and functional limitation all have direct effect on self-rated health. Furthermore, morbidity has indirect effect on self-rated health through functional limitation. Yet a few exceptions among European countries are revealed.

The results of this European cross-country comparative study allows us to increase the generalizability of the health structure. Furthermore, the study opens new research avenues in terms of

adding socio-economic factors and health related behavior to the model.

Ideology and resistance in young people's experiences of health under 'the imperative of enjoyment'

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This article explores upper secondary school students' understandings and experiences of health in Denmark, where public health promotion makes appeals to pleasure. Health promotion hereby taps into capitalist society's 'imperative of enjoyment' (cf. Žižek 1999; 2006; Declercq 2006; McGowan 2004), which reproduces ideological fantasies about the fulfilment of desires through consumption of health. Based on qualitative empirical material produced through participatory and visual methods during fieldwork in 2012, the analysis shows that relations between healthiness and pleasure are conflated and paradoxical: the students try to fit into society not only by being healthy, but also by enjoying it, but if they fail pleasure, they fail healthiness, and experience a loss of individual social value. However, despite the 'enjoyment society' potentially produces marginalisation, individualisation, de-politicisation and fragmentation, the students of this study actively attempt to subvert its double binds and become subjects not totally absorbed in ideology. Nevertheless, public health promotion that reproduces enjoyment as imperative even in pursuing health, risk reinforcing young people's resistance towards 'health'.

The education gradient in cancer prevention use, a consistent phenomenon across Europe?

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Objectives: To extend the literature on educational inequalities in cancer prevention use by (1) simultaneously studying different preventive cancer measures (e.g. cervical smear test (PAP), colorectal cancer test (FOBT), prostate-specific antigen test (PSA), and mammography screening) across different European countries, and (2) evaluating both absolute and relative inequalities. Diffusion of innovation theory and country differences in the organisation and financing of health services are considered as frameworks to guide interpretation of the findings.

Methods: Analyses are based on Eurobarometer data. Depending on the preventive outcome and the specific target population at risk, final sample sizes ranges from 4,511 (PSA) to 10,313 (FOBT) respondents. Overall and country-specific logistic regressions are applied

Results: Educational inequalities in cancer prevention use exist, but vary considerably between countries and preventive outcomes. Overall pro-high educational inequalities are only observed in PAP and PSA test use. In terms of both absolute and relative

measures of inequality, the most problematic countries seem to be Denmark, Greece, Spain, and Austria for respectively cervical smear testing, mammography screening, PSA testing, and colorectal cancer testing.

Conclusion: Two explanations for this large variation in educational inequalities in cancer prevention use across and within countries popped out the results. (1) In line with DOI theory, colorectal cancer testing seems to be in an early stage of diffusion with low or non-existing inequalities, PSA and PAP smear testing in a further stage with emerging and high inequalities, and mammography screening in an advanced stage with decreasing or low inequalities. (2) Also differences in the organisation and financing of health services seem to matter, as in countries with universal coverage and/or publicly funded health services educational inequalities are absent.

The effect of intergenerational social mobility on psychological well-being: a cross-national comparison in Europe.

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In this paper I empirically investigate if and to what extent intergenerational social mobility affects individual psychological well-being across EU countries. By incorporating country level characteristics within the study of the psychological consequences of social mobility, I analyze how the impact of moving between different social classes on psychological well-being varies between welfare state regimes in EU countries. Using diagonal reference models on data from the fifth wave (2013) of the SHARE-data, I find that for the majority of the countries individual psychological well-being is chiefly a function of the social class someone has moved to, indicating processes of acculturation. However, in Switzerland and Belgium, social mobility has an asymmetric effect on well-being, with upward mobility positively and downward mobility negatively affecting psychological well-being. Although these preliminary results indicate cross-country variations of the psychological consequences of social mobility, they do not support the notion of mobility consequences that are dependent upon the welfare state regimes present in EU countries.

Material deprivation and health care services in Europe

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A large number of studies documenting an influence on access and utilization of health care of traditional social stratification variables. Socio-economic status (SES) is related to health because individuals deploy resources (such as knowledge, money, power) to avoid risks and to adopt protective strategies.

Therefore, people with greater resources are better able to use health care services in order to improve their health than people with lower SES. In this perspective, a key dimension are economic resources that we know to be an excellent predictor of health conditions. An extensive literature defines relative and absolute poverty based on monetary income or consumption. However, income-based measures may be particularly poor proxies of material conditions among older people. Additionally, these measures are problematic in the context of international comparisons. For these reasons, in this work the economic situation of individuals can be approximate by material deprivation measure.

The aim of this study is to describe the relationship between material deprivation and health care system among individuals aged 50 and over in 14 European countries. Data derived from the wave 5 of SHARE (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe) project. In particular, we are interested to analyze the association between economic conditions and three health care outcomes: a) access and use of services; b) health care satisfaction; and c) out-of-pocket expenditure.

First results prove that for elderly people, who are becoming an increasingly important group in our societies, material deprivation may represent a serious problem with regards to health care access and use. This means that there is a large space for European social policies to remove obstacles for healthy aging and for increasing individual well-being.

RN16 | Session 02b Discussing Mental Health and Illness: Negotiating Stigma and Power

Empowered against stigma of mental illness – a case of mothers of individuals with schizophrenia in Poland

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Severe mental illnesses pose a pervasive threat of stigmatization on the afflicted individuals and their close ones. The presentation demonstrates findings from a qualitative study aimed at describing the experience of coping with courtesy stigma among parents accompanying their adult children with schizophrenia in Poland. While most of the family members of afflicted individuals anticipate exclusion and experience overarching shame leading to life in secrecy and isolation, some of them decide to face numerous barriers, including stereotypical convictions, attitudes of reluctance as well as excluding and discriminating practices in their communities. Basing on the cases of mothers engaged in shaping local discourses on mental health as well as creating facilities for individuals with mental health problems, the social factors empowering relatives endangered with social exclusion will be discussed.

Targeting or pushing away pupils with a neuropsychiatric diagnosis School strategies on the educational market in Stockholm

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In the long standing sociological critique of neuropsychiatric diagnoses, such as ADHD, educational systems have been depicted as oppressive agents of state control and medicalization (Singh 2008). While neuropsychiatric diagnoses are still pronounced features in educational settings medicalization is in fact negotiated by numerous actors and market interests (Conrad 2005). Drawing on Bourdieu's concepts capital, strategy and field (Bourdieu 1996) and Hacking's theory on transient mental illness (Hacking 2002) this study analyzes the social uses and meaning of ADHD- and ASD-diagnoses, specifically focusing on schools strategies. The results are based on interviews with 15 principals, 30 parents to children with an ADHD- or ASD-diagnosis in Stockholm and a statistical correspondence analyzes mapping schools and their resources in relation to each other on what may be labeled as a school field.

The study shows that children with neuropsychiatric diagnoses play an important role in the competition among schools over pupils, resources and reputation on the educational market in Stockholm. Some schools pushed away children with diagnoses perceiving them as a risk for the schools while other schools specifically targeted children with neuropsychiatric diagnoses. The result indicates that the schools varying strategies may be understood in relation to the positions they upheld on the school field.

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Maintaining the ordinary

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The paper focuses on staff members' work to make involvement in activities by persons with dementia appear as ordinary. This means to help making these persons' subjectivity appear as ordinary as possible. The analytical approach is inspired by Harvey Sacks article, "On doing being ordinary". Data are from a

caring institution for people with dementia. Data consist of interviews with staff members and observations.

When people with dementia behave in extraordinary ways, the staff tries to make them behave in manners they consider to be or resemble normal or ordinary behavior. Appropriate guidance is described by staff members as "quiet and invisible to others". Attempts are made to make the disease as invisible or unremarkable as possible. The hiding or making interactional consequences of dementia as invisible as possible is considered vital, because it will protect the patient from being stigmatized by others, it may reduce their experiences of loss and thereby make them less depressed. The main idea among the staff is that "a person with dementia should be able to go to the grocery store together with staff members and be seen by others as if he were you or me". "You do not take someone who has been principal and go bowling together with students from the school where he worked, to let them watch him and make him experience that he is not managing the game and loose face in front of them. You will rather take him for a walk".

Diagnosing Autism and the Politics of Childhood in Turkey: What is Lost in Translation?

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Historically, in Turkey children's well-being was politicised and embedded within the nationalist discourses of the Turkish state. Furthermore, with the increasing penetration of neoliberalism in Turkey, the middle class has embraced selective education as a means to sustain class reproduction. This emphasis on education fuels anxieties of parents and educators creating a demand for private mental health services for children. The proposed paper builds on fieldwork conducted in Turkey to analyse the changing politics of childhood through a study of autism. Through observations and interviews with parents and professionals, I show that middle class parents have formed alliances with Western-educated experts to "disassemble" the autism spectrum and opt out of the world of autism altogether. They do this by keeping their children in a liminal space, a no-man's land without a diagnosis and push for intense early intervention with the hopes that their children will be "cured" without having become part of what they deem the stigmatizing world of autism. I will discuss in detail the contestation over biomedical treatments, the changing nature of special education and "valorization of childhood" in an environment increasingly governed by the principles of neoliberalism.

RN16 | Session 02c Health and Disability: Health Policy for Autism

Sick in a New Way - From Asperger Syndrome to Autism Spectrum Disorder

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"We Aspies has found our identity in our diagnosis and now it's taken away" one could read in a Swedish newspaper in 2011. This was a response to the decision to eliminate Asperger Syndrome (AS) from the leading diagnostic classifications of mental illnesses and let the condition be included in the category of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). For people with AS this alteration in diagnostic classification had a strong impact on their everyday life, as subjectivities, solidarities within the aspies-community and relations to various agencies and collectives are now subjects for renegotiating.

Grounded in an on-going study, involving interviews with 20 people with AS and analysis of an online community, the paper will focus on three questions: What symptoms, problems and sufferings are AS used to decipher in everyday life and how can these experiences be analysed from a sociological point of view? How does AS as a cultural category, embedded in psychiatric discourse, structure the feelings and explanations of mental suffering and what happens with this interpretative practice when the diagnosis is incorporated in ASD? In what ways does this change transform the conditions for AS as a resource for subjectivity, collectivisation of suffering, and management of feelings of social deviance?

A goal with the research is also to contribute to the field of "sociology of diagnosis" in relation to an understanding of how psychiatry increasingly makes social interaction a subject for medicalization of human behaviour

Students with Autism Spectrum Disorder and University. Analysis of media discourse about autism policy in Poland.

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In Poland, we talk quite a lot about Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in the context of children. Problems adults with ASD are hardly present in the public discourse. It was stressed in the latest National Database of Autism (2016) that explore situation of people with ASD in Poland.

The inspiration for the sociological research was the article in one of the biggest polish newspaper. The author, professor of one of the polish university wrote about his student with Asperger's Syndrome and problems he had with him. He used terms such as retarded, insane, limited. This article aroused extreme emotions, from very negative to understand and support. Moreover it helped to launch a debate on the presence of people with ASD at the universities. On the one hand organizations that support people with

autism strongly protested against expressions used by those professor. On the other hand article shows the frustration, confusion and lack of preparation for the contact (teaching) with ASDs students.

Social changes in the Poland, also in the education system leads to the fact that more and more people with developmental disorders including ASD will undertake studies. Universities should prepare to work with such students.

Basing on Goffman conception about stigma we are going to present analysis media discourse about students with ASD, the legal provisions that regulate the status of such students, programs lead by universities to help disabled students, as well as policy for adults with autism spectrum disorder in case of Poland.

Narratives of pain, narratives of struggle: The formation of autistic identities in the Greek context and the impact on health and education policies.

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In recent years autism has emerged as an agonistic field of negotiations between agents, subjectivities and collectivities, which form social identities and communities on the basis of common experience. Different conceptualizations of autism manifest in the wide range of performed social trauma and disability in the Greek context. On one hand, narratives and practices of dramatization bring forth vulnerability and pain as a strategy of integration in the existing social structures. On the other hand, radical narratives of resistance emerge as social structures are considered to produce exclusion and pain.

In this paper I explore the performative force of these discourses and counter-discourses regarding autism in Greece. How have certain (bio) social dynamics affected the dominant representations of autism? Which was the impact of their perception of autism on health and education policies? Based on discourse analysis performed on the interviews of members and advocates of two groups, this paper focuses on the ruptures, continuities and discontinuities which emerge as the signifier "autism" is claimed by collectivities, social groups and individuals either in terms of pain or in terms of struggle. Although these different and multiple aspects of autistic forms of life are predominantly presented as contradictory, in this paper I argue that continuities and relations between pain, vulnerability, power and struggle are silenced. Drawing on the experiences of autistic people, I will investigate how the interactions and interrelations between these approaches can contribute to their empowerment and the consequent relief of their social suffering.

Italian policy for autistic people: austerity in welfare services and innovation in local governance experiences.

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The implementation process of UN convention on the rights of persons with disabilities is facing several barriers in the context of austerity welfare policy in Italy. The process is investigated considering the welfare services for autistic people calling for specific integrated health and social care interventions as well as inclusive labour policy. The reduction of qualified professionals in public health services and the lack of a strategic healthcare workforce policy, in terms of new professionals, have strongly affected the offer of local public health services in the context of increasing demand for qualified support for autistic people. The Italian workforce policies concerning health and social care services in the last decades have erected new institutional barriers and pushed for regional innovative governance experiences. The study highlights the regional differences in the regulative context as well as in the offer of services and in governance experiences. Innovation concerning the relationship between public, private and third sector organisations are emerging, outlining innovative experiences also in the area of social farms.

RN16 | Session 03a General Call: Gender Perspective on Public Health

Violence against women between reproduction and social change. Research and action in four Italian municipalities

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This proposal intends to discuss the issue of violence against women under two perspectives: by analysing the forms of domination and subjugation that reproduce the violent dynamics of men against women; highlighting the social change, analysed through the narratives of the interviewees involved in a quanti-qualitative research and also through the test of a governance model to contrast gender violence.

The research was carried out in 2012-2013 in four municipalities of Milan province to investigate the socio-cultural factors of violence against women (knowledge, perception, stereotypes, prejudices, representations). It consisted in: a survey of 300 interviews with women aged 20-59; three focus groups with 20 women involved in the previous survey; 10 in-depth interviews with sex-offenders prisoners (men) who were attending an "Intensified program of the offence elaboration", under the project "Parla con lui".

Research and actions taken on the four Municipalities, provide tools for understanding the social construction of gender violence phenomenon; the next step is to learn how to break the circle of violence. With

reference to this last point, we bring the example of a governance model deployed by one of the municipal administration involved in the research project. They started in 2009 with a comprehensive work to combat violence against women, by providing before a reception service to women (Sportello Donna) up to the establishment, in 2014, of a local and operational network on: a) training for educational, social and healthcare operators; b) educational awareness courses for students; c) coaching and support to women victims of violence.

French standards and resistance to the implementation of breastfeeding policies

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France holds one of the lowest breastfeeding rates in Europe, despite official adherence to international standards and social policies promoting birth and child well-being. Compared to other European countries, the promotion of breastfeeding appears later in France and in a more flexible way. This paper investigates French resistance to the implementation of policies to promote breastfeeding although it has become a public health concern in the last decade and there is growing emphasis on breastfeeding recommendations in child's health and nutrition programs.

This presentation focuses on the specificity of the French case in the European context: 1) a specific historical heritage unfavorable to breastfeeding compared to the Anglo-Saxon pattern (Rollet, 1989); 2) the social acceptability of mothers returning to work soon after birth, strengthened by social policies (16 weeks of maternity leave), when mixed feeding is already less widespread than elsewhere; 3) a singular normative context against lengthy breastfeeding, competing with international standards promoting breastfeeding for six month or more, up to two years. The paper will specifically highlight the maternal experience of lengthy breastfeeding in France. Who are the mothers involved and how do they reconcile their breastfeeding choices with the societal standards that see them as "nonstandard"?

This work combines qualitative and quantitative approaches based on semi-directive interviews conducted with 25 mothers from various social backgrounds and statistical data from the French Longitudinal Study of Children (Elfe), following a cohort of more than 18,000 children born in 2011 via a multidisciplinary approach.

Sexual and reproductive health of migrant women and impact on the health system: the role of culture and family traditions

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The patriarchal structure of the family seems to be still the foundation of human relationships and of the organization of society in many countries with strong emigration. In migratory processes, loyalty to traditional patriarchal family systems often remain unchanged, and relations between sexes crystallize. Difficult relationship with the new society, cultural distance and lack of integration often produce the withdrawal of the migrants in their cultural groups. This way, many foreign communities remain impermeable to the social world that surrounds them. An ethnic group thus defines through the maintenance or the strengthening of distinctive traditional practice like Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) that in migrant communities becomes pivotal in collective identity. FGM is a taboo not to be revealed and becomes the boundary of identity and of community pride.

Female genital mutilation, one of the most brutal human rights violations of our times in many places in Africa, in some countries in Asia and now also in Europe, because of migration, is deeply rooted in gender inequalities, as well as an expression of deliberate physical and psychological dominance over girls and women.

The data presented will be collected through an analysis of the accesses to the Maternal Child Health Hospital Burlo Garofalo of Trieste and by means of a series of in-depth interviews with migrant women and cultural mediators. The goal of the research is to identify the presence of the phenomenon of forced marriages and FGM in the territory of Friuli Venezia Giulia and to observe the effects of patriarchal patterns of behavior on sexual and reproductive health of migrant women, as well as on the social costs that these behaviors produce on healthcare facilities.

Perceptions of use of complementary and alternative medicine in women with breast cancer

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Breast cancer is the most prevalent cancer in the United Kingdom, and the majority of people with this cancer, mainly women, have been treated with chemotherapy. Chemotherapy, in turn, has caused severe side-effects, yet relatively little UK research has been carried out into the use of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) to tackle these side-effects or simply to improve the quality of life of breast cancer survivors. Sociological literature further highlights a disturbing lack of communication between cancer patients and mainstream healthcare professionals in regards to CAM use. The pilot-study presented here thus aims to understand the

perceptions of use of CAM in women with breast cancer; it addresses three main research questions: (1) Why women with breast cancer have used CAM; (2) What women with breast cancer have thought are the benefits of using CAM; (3) What women with breast cancer have felt are the reasons for nondisclosure of CAM use. Qualitative semi-structured interviews will be conducted to 12 female breast cancer patients during March and April 2017 at Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals Trust. The interviews will be analysed using a general thematic analysis guided by a grounded theory. This qualitative pilot-study will present preliminary findings on the perceptions of CAM use in female breast cancer patients. This will enhance our understanding of CAM use by cancer survivors and will potentially form the basis for a major impact case study, where healthcare professionals will be considered.

RN16 | Session 03b Discussing Mental Health and Illness: Evaluating MI care: Between Interpretation and Coercion

Acute Psychiatric interventions: An ethnography on mechanical restraint

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Millions of people experience mental problems in Italy each year. In Piedmont region, more than 800 admissions occur per month (N=817 in 2015), either voluntarily or compulsorily, into one of the 23 acute psychiatric wards. About 560 patients are involved and will receive psychiatric care. Involuntary admissions and treatments usually involve a minority group of inpatients (about 15%), and physical restraint can be used for a smaller group of patients.

There has long been a scientific debate focussing on both involuntary admission and physical restraint due to their multiple contested functions of care and control. Scholars have showed contrasting opinions about such psychiatric practices. In particular, among others interpretations, the use of mechanical restraint is seen as: i) a barometer of psychiatric treatment; ii) a part of the psychiatric setting; iii) and, a sub-optimal yet pragmatic organizational solution for managing acute crises.

All in all, both involuntary admission and mechanical restraint are considered, by both researchers and practitioners, as measures that, if possible, should be avoided, without ignoring the necessity to protect the patient who is a danger for himself, herself or others. In Italy, mechanical restraint is frequently adopted in acute psychiatric wards; yet, no in-depth study is available so far.

This ongoing pilot research will investigate tackle the ward organization and the staff cultures, which may facilitate or reduce the adoption of mechanical restraint. In this presentation we will only provide a description of the different ways in which mechanical restraint is performed by psychiatric staff and

facilitated or resisted by patients in one psychiatric wards.

“Taking care of patients. Fixing people or reducing symptoms ?”. Cognitive behavioral therapy and the concept of recovery.

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Cognitive and behavioral therapy (CBT) is a psychotherapeutic innovation that has been reported by many scientific reports to be more efficient than psychoanalysis in most mental disorders treatments. In France, situation has been rather controversial between CBT pros and cons since INSERM (French national institute for medical research) recognized the superiority of CBT for most of mental disorders in 2005.

CBT matches well with the French healthcare system, progressively designed by evidence-based medicine and psychosocial rehabilitation policies. On the other hand, CBT is also satisfying new public management drifted by economical constraints, as improving and quantified self and also based on the concept of self-reliance of patients.

Still, for CBT therapists (psychiatrists and psychologists) practice seems to pop some questions through valuation process: how to quantify and value efficiency of CBT? How to give account for the singularity of therapeutic alliance between patient and therapist ?

Using ethnographic method, my inquiry focused on a top-range university French hospital, well-known for its CBT practice. What kind of tools do CBT therapists use through the healthcare process to judge the patient condition? Doing things together, how do they argue for some definition of recovery, illness or improving patient's life? Analyzing interviews gives perspective to understand various conceptions of recovery brought by these practitioners using cognitive and behavioral therapy in their everyday practice.

Mental health care and coercion – the Control Commission's efforts to balance jurisdiction and ethical dilemmas

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Use of coercion concerns many patients and services in mental health care in Norway. This paper will examine how pros and cons to coercion in mental health care are expressed in Norwegian government documents, and the framework that guides the Control Commission's efforts to safeguard control of coercion in Norwegian psychiatric hospitals.

Coercion is a controversial phenomenon in mental health care. Many associate use of coercion with exercise of power and traumatic experiences, which evokes strong emotions. Coercion challenges basic values in health care like voluntarism and informed

consent. The ethical principle of autonomy, human rights and patient rights are basic guidelines in health care. Coercion is to be in use only in exceptions, and is to be authorized by law. Use of coercion to adults in psychiatric wards, can be divided into three categories: establishment of coercion in mental health care, medical treatment without consent of the patient, and use of coercive measures. Control functions of the Control Commission can divide into appeals and control (document control, welfare checks). In Norway, decisions concerning the establishment / termination of coerced observation and coerced mental health care may appeal to the Control Commission. So may also decisions about shielding, contact restrictions, search, urine test, coercion measures and transfer between institutions. Control Commission handles complaints about the use of these measures.

Private crises, public concerns: experiences of assessment under the Mental Health Act

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This paper draws on current PhD research into people's experiences of assessment under the Mental Health Act (MHA). The research will involve interviewing who have been assessed, Approved Mental Health Professionals (AMHPs), assessing Doctors, family, friends and crisis team workers. It will then use discourse analysis to understand these interviews and associated documents outlining decision making and agreed plans. The numbers of people detained under the MHA is rising year on year as its scope reaches the gaps left by service restructures, service absences and changes to people's benefits. An assessment under the MHA has thus never been more political and public and yet it is still a private event, responding to an intensely personal crisis. Each actor in the assessment process will define the nature of the crisis differently however and I am interested in how these understandings are shaped by their social positioning. My research also considers the ways in which these positions were negotiated publically in the bitter debates that surrounded the 2007 amendments to the Mental Health Act 1983. I currently work as an AMHP, in what is an increasingly uncomfortable role, where practicing ethically is a hypothetical desire rather than a practice reality. In presenting my research so far I engage with these wider debates and my own unique position as an AMHP/researcher.

RN16 | Session 03c Neoliberalism and Challenges to Medical Professionals II

Medical Doctors Savaged to Death in China: Whose Fault?

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On March 23, 2012, a medical resident in Harbin,

north China, was stabbed to death by an angry young patient. More recently on May 5, 2016, a stomatologist in Guangdong, south China, was stabbed to death by a middle-aged patient. These were, unfortunately, not isolated incidents. Physical violence against doctors in mainland China has been happening every year throughout the past decade. A study published as early as 2008 found that more than half of the surveyed medical professionals reported having been verbally abused, and 3.9 percent physically assaulted, by patients in the past year. How can we explain patients' violence against medical professionals? In this paper, I analyze the institutional factors that have led to the increasing tension between doctors and patients. Changes in the health care system in post-Mao China drove public hospitals to operate according to commercialized economic principles while maintaining their socialist appearance. The pressure to raise revenues and the low basic salaries of medical doctors lured hospitals to associate doctors' incomes with the economic benefits they brought to the hospitals. This resulted in a blatant conflict of interests between doctors and patients. At the same time, while patients are increasingly aware of their rights and lifting their expectations on medical professionals, the Chinese health insurance system imposes a number of constraints on the professional autonomy of doctors, forcing them to select profitable patients and treat patients unequally. These institutional problems have made doctors the scapegoat for patients' frustrations and anger.

Trust in the doctor in a changing society

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Trust in the doctor in a changing society.

Jorid Anderssen, UiT, The Arctic University of Norway
This paper present result from a study on trust in doctors/general practitioner over time. The paper is based on four separate fieldworks over a period of almost 35 years (1981-2015) in a small coastal community in Norway. The village was traditionally an isolated fishery community. Some years before my first fieldwork, they got a road that connected the village to the municipal center. The village is located in an area where doctors work for a short period before they move on to more urban parts of the country.

In 35 years, there has been a tremendous change in what kind health problems people present for the doctor. There has also been a big change in how they perceive the doctor. During my first fieldwork, they felt safe that they had access to a doctor in the municipal center. In the last fieldwork, most of them say that they trust the current doctor. They think that health is an individual responsibility, and say they would not trust an incompetent doctor. However, they often add, "A doctor is a doctor." They do not travel to another doctor to get a second opinion, and they do not think that internet can compete with a doctor's knowledge.

Their trust in the doctor in all four fieldworks is discussed in relation to individualization, and the role

of the doctor in a modern society.

Healthcare providers' perspective on the new Family Medicine Model in Turkey.

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The 'Family Medicine Model' (FMM), referred to as General/Family Practice in Europe, was implemented across Turkey in late 2010, as part of the recent major revision of the healthcare system. While aimed at strengthening primary healthcare services and harmonising Turkey's health system with the EU, its legislative framework and practical implementation have been subjected to important criticism, including the commoditisation of healthcare and de-prioritisation of preventive healthcare. The Model is still considered as 'new'; and its implications are not thoroughly comprehended by the general public or by decision makers.

This paper aims to understand the healthcare providers perspective, through authors' observations in the field and review of related legislation and evaluation reports.

Results indicated:

- 1) Structural problems causing disruption in healthcare delivery -such as longer working hours, increased financial burdens on physicians, perceived 'dual' authority regime in healthcare organisation and related professional conflicts-
- 2) Socio-cultural aspects of healthcare delivery - particularly affecting sexual and reproductive healthcare and increased violence against healthcare providers as a persistent issue in Turkey-
- 3) Perceived transformation in the 'professional identity' -learning new skills in management, technologies, law and so forth, causing change in the meaning and definition of primary healthcare and decrease in professional 'satisfaction'-

Subjectivities in ER: analysis of conflictual interactions between patients and caregivers in the emergency room of a local hospital in northern France

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Emergency departments in public hospitals in France are open 24/7. During the night, the emergency room (ER) becomes the main point of admission to the hospital. Each patient arriving in the ER must be examined. The ER staff typically deal with organizational constraints and a variety of patients, whose conditions range from "life or death emergencies" to "routine consultations". In performing their duties, the ER staffs are constantly confronted with individual patients' subjective perceptions of their own health. Analyzing professional practices and caregivers' victimization, this proposal, based on

ethnographic fieldwork (combining observations and interviews) conducted over six months in the ER of a local hospital in northern France, will discuss the conflictual interactions caregivers face in their daily practice. Three situations experienced as potentially violent will be highlighted:

- Patients leaving against medical advice or refusing to take treatment despite medical advice can be experienced by healthcare professionals as a negation of their professional identity.
 - Applying medical restraints during certain medical procedures to restrain patients and prevent them from injuring themselves is often considered by caregivers as a “dirty work”, raising the question of individual rights and freedom.
 - The use of patient flow management systems by nurses involves monitoring patients, who are asked to comply with the role of the “good patient”.
- These three examples underline how subjectivities of health professionals in an ER can be in conflict with patients’ personal subjectivities, and that both parties experience forms of stress and discomfort in ER.

RN16 | Session 04a Analysing the Relationship Between Migration, Health Conditions, Health Care Access and Utilization in a Time of Crisis

Analysis of preterm births in an ethnically diverse maternal population in the UK and the linkage to ethnicity and socio- economic deprivation

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Background: Despite significant overall improvements in maternal and infant health over the past decades, ethnic minority mothers in the UK and their babies are at higher risk of adverse health outcomes and experiences compared to the White population. Preterm birth, defined as birth at less than 37 weeks of gestation, is a significant cause of ill health and mortality among babies in the UK as well as worldwide.

Aim: This study explored geospatial patterns of preterm birth and investigated links between preterm birth, ethnicity and area deprivation using the Social Determinants of Health Framework.

Methods: Statistical and geospatial analyses were conducted using routinely collected anonymous data of all live births over a 9 year period from 2007-2016 in a maternity unit catering to an ethnically diverse population. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and logistic regression were used as analytical techniques.

Findings: Among 46307 births analysed, great majority (85.6%) of the mothers lived in neighbourhoods that were in the three most deprived

areas. Two fifths (40.38%) of mothers belonged to an ethnic minority group. Maternal country of birth was recorded for 20557 births with 41.9% of mothers born abroad. There were a total of 3835 (8.3%) preterm births with 39.4% occurrences among ethnic minority mothers. Black Caribbean mothers had the highest proportions of preterm births. Compared to White British mothers, Pakistani and Bangladeshi mothers had significantly lower proportions of preterm births ($p = .05$). We did not find any significantly different pattern in preterm birth rates with respect to the combined effect of ethnicity and area deprivation.

Conclusions: We found little evidence of the link between preterm births and ethnicity and social deprivation in this population.

Changes in access to health services among native and immigrant populations in Spain in a context of economic crisis and legal changes

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Since 2008 Spain, as other European countries, has experienced a profound economic crisis the implementation of strong policies of fiscal consolidation and austerity. Thus, there has been relevant changes in social policies, among them in health care, such as the Royal Decree-Law 16/2012. This regulation restricts the health rights of irregular immigrants to care for those younger than age 18 and to emergency and maternal health care. The aim of this study is to analyse the changes in access to health care among native and immigrant populations in Spain between 2006 and 2014. Using data from the Spanish National Health Survey (editions 2006/07 and 2011/12) and the European Health Interview Survey for Spain (editions 2009 and 2014), we calculated adjusted prevalences of utilization of different levels of health care (primary care, specialized care, hospitalization and emergency services visits) among population aged 18-50, and prevalence ratios to analyse differences between native and immigrant populations in each year and to examine the change between years in native and immigrant populations. Results show no significant changes in the use of any of the health care services, neither in the comparison of the situation before/after the beginning of the economic crisis, nor when comparing before/after the implementation of the Royal Decree-Law 16/2012. Unexpectedly, the access to health care seems to be unaffected by the economic and legal changes, even among immigrant population, despite the restriction of access of the irregular immigrants. Therefore, it remains necessary to identify which mechanisms have mitigated the impact of crisis and austerity measures on the use of health care services.

Syrian Refugees and Challenges for Health

System: Case of Istanbul

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In political, social and economical terms, Turkey is the most affected country of the Syrian crisis. More importantly, Turkey as a host country of Syrian refugees has been living a dramatic demographic change. Consequently, the massive influx of people into the health care system presents an enormous challenge. Providing access for refugees to health care services has been one of the priorities for Turkish government with support of several international institutes and NGO's. Besides suffering the same health problems as the Turkey's population, Syrian refugees are at risk populations for the traumatic war-related injuries, mental disorders, and infectious diseases, which may be more common in Syria. Turkey is reported to have expended almost \$5 billion in aid, through its Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). More than \$150 million was spent on health care for 2.8 million Syrians. Syrian refugees in Turkish healthcare system and how Syrian families get the care that is needed to build new lives is the main question this study addresses. The aim of our research is to investigate the refugee influx and its impacts on health system in Turkey and its implications on health practices in Turkey's largest city, Istanbul. Changes in health policies and newly emerging health practices will be evaluated and analysed. In addition to the main statistics of refugee influx, financial and policy reviews, and institutional perspectives on healthcare provision to Syrian refugees will be scrutinised. The results will contribute to local and European health policies and recommendations on good practices in healthcare provision to (Syrian) refugees.

The Dilemmas of Immigrant Families In Interaction with Health- and Social Care Professionals in Finland

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The ethos of a universal welfare state has developed uniform services through the public sector. The public system focuses on citizens within the country but has omitted transnational solidarity and consequently has less understanding for otherness. Immigration challenges the health and social care professionals to develop new ways of working with culturally diverse ethnic minorities. Finland has received an increasing number of immigrant families whose children may have disabilities, and whose experiences of public service we do not know about. Even international studies on how cultural diversity affect families of children with disabilities are fairly rare.

In this study I ask; how do immigrant families, which have a child with developmental delays and/or various disabilities, experience interactions with Finnish child

health- and social care professionals? The data I use draw on qualitative interviews with immigrant parents of disabled children. These parents have lived for about ten years in Finland and many were well educated and fluent in English.

The preliminary findings highlight that parents have communication problems with professionals, because of lack of knowledge of how the health- and social care system function. Parents experienced that professionals did not facilitate them to overcome the lack of system knowledge and, language problems increased their sense of bewilderment. Secondly, parents experienced that professionals tended to downplay their concerns of developmental delays that slowed down access to investigations and rehabilitation. Thirdly, parents experienced that professionals often behaved in an authoritative way and did not make efforts to develop reciprocal dialogues with them. Thus they felt ambivalent, or lacked trust in relation to public professionals. Some parents successfully consulted private professionals and service providers.

Vaccination for Refugees in Greece: The creation of "aliens" in the interface of Public Health Concerns, Humanitarian Aid and Racist Reactions to Austerity Policies

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This paper deals with vaccination campaigns directed toward refugees in Greece subsequent to the summer of 2015 and is based on ethnographic fieldwork. The analysis draws on sociological approaches to public health that consider the implementation of preventive measures, especially vaccination, as an indicator of the relationship between community and individual. The starting argument of the paper is that the vaccination actions for refugees are officially justified by the dual goal of humanitarian aid and the intention to include refugees in general public health systems. But the inclusion occurs with different conditions than those for ordinary citizens as soon as refugees are thought to pose an additional risk for the European societies because of their origins in world regions burdened with high risks of contagion. Thus, they become subjects to what Andrew Lakoff has described as two regimes of global health: global health security, in the western world and humanitarian biomedicine in the developing countries. What renders the Greek case profoundly different than other European cases are the austerity policies which are affecting large parts of the population and also public (health) services. In this context, vaccination for refugees has emerged as a controversial issue in Greek public sphere, revealing the troubled relationship between citizens and the state authority in this period of austerity with a part of citizens claiming vaccination as a public good that is being withheld from the "nationals" but provided to "foreigners". In view of the racist outbreaks, local public institutions, medical professionals and the part of the local

societies committed to solidarity use vaccination as a means of countervailing racism and advancing the inclusion of refugees in the local societies.

RN16 | Session 04b Discussing Mental Health and Illness: Determinants

Gender differences in psychological health of undocumented and forced African migrants in France

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In the actual context of increasing forced migration and barriers to immigration in Europe, migrants reduced mental health is a central issue because it may have long-term consequences on their social inclusion. Little is known about the social determinants of migrants' mental health, particularly the roles played by forced migration and illegality in destination countries, which may manifest differently for men and for women. The goal of this paper was to understand the gendered roles of forced migration and illegality on mental health among sub-Saharan African migrants living in the Paris, France metropolitan area. This study used data from the Parcours study conducted in 2012-2013 among a representative sample of migrants consulting in healthcare facilities ($n=2,468$). Anxiety and depressive symptoms were measured with the Patient Health Questionnaire-4 (PHQ-4). Escaping one's own country because of threats and living illegally in a host country are experiences that impair mental health. Among women, anxiety and depressive symptoms are strongly related to having left their own country because of life threats after controlling for confounders. Specific forms of gender based violence faced by women refugees in societies of origin and destination may have lasting mental health consequences. Among men, residing illegally in the host country was the primary cause of impaired mental health after controlling for confounders. Men are more subject to police controls than women in public space. Undocumented male migrants may fear of being arrested by the police, resulting in deportation and failure of their migration effort.

The Mental Health of the Internal Migrants' Offspring. The Turin Case, After the Economic Miracle

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Until the mid-1950s, Italy was still an underdeveloped country. Between the Fifties and the Seventies, Italy

was involved in an industrialization process that collocated this country among the more developed ones. This process was possible thanks to contribution of an army of poor, uneducated migrants who moved from the South toward the North of Italy. In that time, Turin was one of the preferred destinations of this process of modernization. Similar on this point (and not only on this) to the migrants who, today, reach the Italian beaches, the Southern migrants were illegal, due a fascist law in force at that time. They lived in garrets, cellars, hovels. The social situation was not better: southern migrants and their children were discriminated in all the places of living. This study wants to analyze the impact on mental health of these shocking experiences on the offspring of southern migrants, focusing on the most severe mental distress: psychosis. The data used to this purpose combine the results of a qualitative meta-analysis and a large longitudinal archive. We analyzed some studies carried out during the Turin Economic Miracle, and others performed more recently. These studies give us information about the subjective meaning of these experiences. To measure the impact of it, we analyzed a large data set of 191,062 children characterized by their geographical origins, and their mental health, expressed by hospital admission for psychosis. The main result of the study is the higher relative risk of psychosis (RR 1,56) for the offspring of southern migrants, compared to native population. The relevance of this study rests on striking resemblance of the process analyzed with the more recent international migrations.

Affective work – affective disorders?

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During the last four decades, affective disorders have increased among working-age population in many Western countries. This long-term trend has secularly followed the increase in human service jobs such as those of service clerks, teachers, social workers and health professionals, and the decrease in traditional male work associated with non-emotional physical labor. As descriptive studies on mental health risks in human service work have demonstrated extreme emotional demands, job complexity, high responsibility and exposure to threats and violence, we began to study more closely the association between human service jobs and affective disorders.

In this study, we compare the risk of long-term sick leave for affective disorders in human service work to those of employees in other occupations between 1990 and 2015 in Finland. Participants were randomly selected from the Statistics Finland population database of seven independent consecutive national cohorts (1990–1994, 1995–1999 etc.), each representing a 33% sample of the 18–65 years population. These data were linked with diagnosis-specific records on sick leaves, drawn from the Social Insurance Institution of Finland Registry, using

personal identification numbers.

Armed with knowledge from descriptive studies on mental health risks in human service work we hypothesize that the relative risks should be highest among social workers. Furthermore, we predict that men employed in social services may be even more exposed to these hazards due to their work tasks and because they may have fewer resources for coping with these hazards in jobs traditionally seen as female work.

Making use of critical theories for the sociological study of depression

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Critical theories have an ambiguous relation to psychopathologies. There seems to be a parallelism between notions normatively grounding critical theories like “alienation”, “anomie”, “loss of meaning”, “ontological insecurity” or “identity crisis” and notions describing symptoms of mental illnesses such as “generalized anxiety”, “depression” or “schizophrenia”. However this parallelism has never been utilized by the sociology of mental illness. The presentation aims at reinterpreting the psychological insights on the formation of depression from the perspective of critical theories and testing the resulting model. In the first part of the presentation, based on Bourdieu’s, Giddens’, Habermas’, Honneth’s and Lash’s concepts of social integration, a theoretical attempt is made to identify those social constellations, which may contribute to the emergence of depression. In the second part, the database of European Social Survey 2012

(<http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/download.html?r=6>) is used in order to analyze the correspondence between variables representing such social constellations and a scale measuring depression (Radloff 1977). According to the results of the linear regression, the lack of ontological security caused by incompatible routines (Giddens), a defeatist pattern of habitus (Bourdieu), unpredictable patterns of recognition (Honneth), an indifferent pattern of communication (Habermas) and the over-canonization of aesthetic reflexivity (Lash) both increase the level of depression. These results may enable a sociologically deepened understanding of depression, while providing new insight for further research and social praxis alike.

RN16 | Session 04c Citizen Participation, Genomics and Bio-Banking: Process I

Translating genomic risk information to personal understanding

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Finland is aiming to be a model country in utilizing genomic information. It is expected that with the help

of genome knowledge and data bases health care costs can be cut, new innovations and business opportunities will be created and people can make preventive life style changes. A large-scale pilot project called GeneRISK was launched to further these goals. The aim of GeneRISK was to develop methods to gather, analyse and interpret genome knowledge related to cardiovascular diseases, and utilize the information in public and private health care as well as to provide some information directly to research participants.

The participants of the GeneRISK project received through an internet portal a personal genomic risk score that estimates their risk to have a cardiovascular event during the next ten years. The paper presents results from a focus group research made among these research participants. The analysis focuses on how research participants discuss and translate the information they have received to manageable and understandable knowledge. Translation is a process that involves interpretation, questioning, and sharing of the data. The results are also incorporated to participants’ personal experiences and their previous understandings of heritage, lifestyle, family and personal health history. The paper analyses through the reasoning of the focus group participants, the forms of subjectivities and subjectifications that a genomic risk score and its personal translation create as well as critically reflects the possibilities of these kinds of projects to promote life style changes.

What constitutes public trust in biomedical and genomics research in England?

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The success of biomedical research and subsequently the health care system depends on public trust. A paucity of research describes what public trust actually is. Therefore this study engages with participants’ and public perceptions and experiences of biobank and genomics research to conceptualise public trust. The research findings potentially contribute to health policy.

A secondary analysis of 21 face-to-face interviews with biobank participants and two public focus group interviews about the perception of genomics research was conducted. Data were thematically analysed following inductive coding. Open coding focused on the proximity of the search terms: trust, confidence, hope, believe, belief, faith, and love. The terms similar to trust are used in colloquial speech and were searched to broaden the scope of the search strategy.

In an iterative process, conceptualising themes were identified.

This study identifies 15 key themes of public trust. Public trust is conceptualised by an anticipated net-benefit for the public and system, ethical use of data, autonomy and data security in official hands. The government, NHS and leading politicians are all viewed as mutually responsible to build public trust. Further, theory is developed where public trust is a consensus of public discourse in the public sphere. Policy makers need to take into account the multiple themes identified. If biomedical and genomics research is to work it has to gain public trust. Threats of commercialisation of personal data in combination with a lack of an anticipated public benefit are the main drivers for low public trust in this context.

Giving a meaning to health through biobanks

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Biobanks for clinical research purposes are increasingly common for supporting biomedical and basic research worldwide.

This research is focused in understanding how a biobank structure can be changing the concepts of health and illness, in an era of great technological innovation.

In the course of harvesting, collecting, and storing samples, many health professionals, lab technicians, researchers, and healthy and ill donors cross their paths around health and illness experiences.

When a biobank aims to collect samples from both healthy and ill donors, when doctors decide which samples to collect, when data is selected to be associated with the sample, when patients' associations are asked to actively participate, when samples are released to one investigation instead of the others, what are the embedded meanings of health and illness? How are these conceptions defined in a context where using a large number of samples is becoming a validity and objectivity criteria for clinical investigation?

This research followed the samples' trajectories, from harvesting to storing, using ethnography as research method, in a Portuguese biobank.

Fieldwork shows that the biobank works both as a centre of samples storage, and a mediator of many social practices. Connecting the world of basic researchers, doctors, patients and health and research organisations, the biobank reveals itself as a complex mixture of interests and paradigms. The complex dynamics around samples suggest that subjectivity plays an important role, not only in the so-called objective making of science, but also in giving diverse meanings to health and illness experiences.

Relations in biomedical research participation: Building a cross-cohort platform in the context of a national health system

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This paper examines how participation is re-conceptualised in the landscape of preventative, precision and personalised medicine in the UK. Tailored approaches to experimental medicine are increasingly presented as time and cost effective ways of developing new treatments for clinical care, proactively identifying and targeting the earliest causes of ill-health before long-term damage has accumulated. This is particularly pertinent in a financially constrained national health service. Such research requires a new kind of research participant and recruitment process. Rather than relying on volunteers and clinical recruitment, it requires access to large and sustainable groups of primarily healthy, 'data rich' participants. This approach has led to the rise of collaborative initiatives such as Dementias Platform UK (DPUK), which brings together over thirty longitudinal cohort studies with informatics, genomics, and imaging resources. Developing, linking and extending research networks in this way has the potential to change how research participation is conceptualised, managed and experienced.

Based on interviews and focus groups with cohort study participants linked to DPUK, I explore how a variety of relations are evoked to express understanding, experience and expectations of research participation. I specifically focus on how participants draw on personal and familial experiences of health and health care systems in the NHS to explain their engagement with research. Their accounts of health care demonstrate how participants' understanding of research participation is embedded within the wider national health care system. These findings have important implications for how we understand willingness and motivation to participate in these evolving research networks.

RN16 | Session 05a Chronic Diseases and New Health Policies in the Capitalist Era I

I am celiac, How sick am I?

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Celiac disease is a chronic condition which is complicated by a series of factors ranging from difficulties in the diagnosis, which is often delayed, to the implications for interpersonal relationships in social contexts which involve food.

The only available curative response to the disease, with no known effective pharmacological regime, is a diet completely free of gluten. It is therefore of particular interest to know the extent to which a celiac person considers themselves to be ill.

The focus of this paper is the construction of a scale

to measure levels of illness not from the point of view of a medical expert and based on a clinical analysis (Evidence Based Medicine) but rather how it is perceived by the person who must live with the disease. In order to arrive at a value, 6 macro areas were analysed: Disease, Illness semantics, Institutional sickness, Sonetness, Sickscape, Illness experienced (Corposanto, 2011). Each macro area is the subject of a series of affirmations to which the respondent was asked to express a degree of consent. The statements were made available to respondents in an online questionnaire.

The aim was to experiment with a questionnaire which could aid, on one hand, in testing which dimensions may be more appropriate for inclusion in a final version of the scale, and on the other hand, in the determination of the levels within the measurement range which a person would find relevant in describing their individual approach to their illness.

Vulnerabilities and ambivalences in care

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This paper presents the results of the project "Geographies of care work". Based on the qualitative research conducted in Andalusia (Spain). The paper aims to delve into the challenges care work professionalization encounters in practice and into the vulnerability this very work entails for the care workers and for people looked after, because of the emotional and bodily aspects that the aforementioned care implies. In addition the ambivalences derived from the set of interrelations and moral aspects that care implies are analyzed.

Starting off from the national long-term care regime, this paper pays particular attention to the implementation of the Personal Autonomy and Care for Dependent Persons Law (2006), which aimed to professionalize and turn care work into a decent job. Our paper argues that the intrinsic physical (bodily) and emotional aspects of care work pose specific barriers to professionalization.

It also states that care work carries with it numerous forms of vulnerability; on one hand, because it is a relational kind of work, with a strong emotional and corporal involvement; on the other hand, because the care receiving has a lot to say regarding the assistance he/ she needs and how he/she wants to be looked after (there is a strong subjective component, that even the law recognizes), but still, this is not always taken into account.

The fact that care work has become more precarious in the last decade, in a context of strong public regulation of elderly care, multiplies the vulnerabilities of care workers and of people who needs care. The resulting incomplete process of

professionalization has important consequences for the quality of the care provided and for gender equality.

Family and Community Nursing in Italy

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Introduction: Ongoing socio-economical and epidemiological changes emphasizes the need to introduce figures such as the Family and Community Nurse (FCN) into the healthcare system. However, formal recognition of the figure is currently lacking in Italy and there are few studies in this field. An exploratory study, funded by the Italian Ministry of Health, has been carried out in 8 Italian regions.

Methods: A set of local experiences in which the role of the nurses expresses functions and competencies related to the family and community nursing was examined. 138 stakeholders, with different backgrounds (GPs, nurses, nurse managers, service users), were questioned using semi-structured interviews.

Results: Two distinct models have been classified. In the first model, family and community nursing is applied to defined social contexts (a target population living in a defined area), characterized by a comprehensive view of care and a creation of a bond of trust between nurses and patients. The second model refers to nursing applied to the Chronic Care Model, whose objective is to improve health conditions in the population with chronic disease, through early diagnosis of possible complications, slowing down the deterioration of disease and, consequently, reducing unnecessary hospitalizations.

Discussion: The authors outlined the characteristics, meanings, and challenges that the Italian NHS is experiencing in trying to introduce the FCN, to guarantee coordination of care for patients in chronic conditions and a better sustainability of the system. The research produced a theoretical model for family and community nursing by centering primary care services through district agencies.

Social networking and diabetes management: the impact on the relationship between health professionals and patients, in the capitalist era.

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In the network society of the capitalist era, the increasing digitization and the pervasive use of social and participative web by individuals, groups, organizations in daily life, is producing momentous changes in the field of health and healthcare, at micro level, at macro level and in micro-macro relation (citizens-health institutions). It's therefore necessary that this dimension and, in particular, the activity of

social networking, is more and more taken into account in the health policies. Citizens, institutions and health professionals, are now immersed in a new medial ecosystem, with repercussions on the relationship management and the patient's taking charge, that assume specific characteristics in the case of chronic diseases, such as diabetes.

In this regard, we offer a reflection on the implications that the use of digital media (such as App and social media) entails in the relationship between diabetic patient and health practitioner / care center: what are the strengths and weaknesses related to the use of these media? What are the risks? We will consider some Italian cases in which the social platform "WhatsApp" is used daily by health professionals and diabetic patients, impacting on their relationship; we will reflect on the eventual possibility of adopting rules (policy) at the organizational level, concerning the use of social media in order to avoid generating new forms of inequality.

RN16 | Session 05b Discussing Mental Health and Illness: Making Sense of Mental Illness Diagnoses

Diagnosing Psychosexual Abnormality in Taiwan Military

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Gender dysphoria is substituted for gender identity disorder in DSM-5, and homosexuality has been removed from DSM since 1973. However, as for military services, according to military regulations for standing soldier service category in Taiwan, it is obliged that a soldier would be suspended or separated if he/she is diagnosed as "psychosexual abnormality" in Taiwan.

What is psychosexual abnormality? It is not clearly defined in the regulations. But as a psychiatrist working in a Taiwanese military hospital, I find it implies homosexuality and transgender, which is already depathologized in DSM. This research will be focused on what psychosexual abnormality is and how the diagnoses are made in Taiwan. By interviewing "patients" and psychiatric professionals such as psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists and nurses in Taiwanese military hospitals, I argue that although "psychosexual abnormality" is out-of-fashioned and contestable, the vagueness and uncertainty of the definition ironically give strategic space for both professionals and "patients". By analyzing the negotiation process of making diagnosis of psychosexual abnormality between professionals and "patients", I want to investigate firstly why "psychosexual abnormality" is still a standard to suspend or separate soldiers; secondly, how it is made in the military diagnostic practice; and thirdly, what gender/power structure it reflects in the military. I propose that a military mental health policy with all-gender-friendly perspectives

must be further discussed and planned instead of "kicking-all-the-deviances-out" policy nowadays.

The general physician and mental illness in times of neoliberalism in Chile

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In Chile, the explosion of depression arrives paradoxically in the spring of the "Chilean golden decade", characterized by the restoration of democracy in 1990 and a spectacular growth of the economy.

This paradox has been analysed like the fruit of the launch of the neoliberal laboratory in the 70s during the dictatorship and its subsequent success in democracy. I would like to analyse this paradox from a particular scene: the social success of the general physician to treat mental illness.

At an international level, this process is articulated to the discovery of new drugs of the spirit, causing a new medical offer and a new demand for treatments that is not only concentrated on the illness but also on the welfare and on the daily discomfort. In Chile, the general physician is called to deal with mental illness in the dawn of a new democracy, specifically with the revindication of human rights and the promotion of universal access to health. Nevertheless, the medical literature describes a new complaint among primary care patients: they must face more alone than ever before the demands of life. Epidemiological studies, in turn, show the explosion of depression and sociologists, meanwhile, talk about the loss of the common imagination in Chile, the blur of an "Us".

In relation to this, I propose some notes about the changes of the language of mental health when general practitioners start to deal with mental illness, to problematise how the relationship that is established between pathological expressions, economic transformation and the way of "making society" in Chile, can bring up a truth contrast about these crossroads in northern countries, particularly in Europe

Work-Related Suffering and Its Psychotherapeutic Re/Interpretation

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This paper examines how psychotherapists deal with suffering in its work-related forms. Based on the results of a qualitative empirical study in psychosomatic hospitals in Germany, I show how psychotherapy can lead to a normalization of overburdening demands at the workplace, and ultimately a de-articulation of social factors. I argue that psychotherapists transform social suffering into suffering related to the self by re/interpreting the links to society that figure in the patients' subjective theories of illness. The reason for this transformation

lies in the logic of the profession necessary to legitimize the claim that the patients' suffering falls under the competence of psychotherapy. Therapists have to disregard 'the social' in this manner since there are no medical diagnostic tools that would explicitly refer to work. The result of this professional re/interpretation is a form of therapy that medicalizes and personalizes social suffering, thereby intensifying, rather than mitigating, a self-referentiality on the side of patients that is forgetful of society and already weighs on the individuals seeking treatment. To develop my argument, I first consider the dimension of work and its significance for psychotherapeutic etiology and diagnosis. I then present the study used and explicate its results in terms of three strategies of re/interpretation. Finally, I discuss the social-theoretical implications of this re/interpretation

The shifting role of employees' mental health in the medical encounter – The problematization of work capacity in Finland, 1970-2015

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Over the past few decades, mental health problems have become key drivers of work disability in Western countries. This study examined occupational health professionals' perceptions of the underlying reasons for the rise of mental health-related work disability between the early 1970s and the mid-2010s in Finland. Using the concept of work capacity, we analyzed the changing role of mental health in a society that underwent a drastic transition in work life and culture during these decades. Our data included 41 in-depth expert interviews of Finnish occupational health professionals. The interviews were conducted in 2015. Our findings indicated that the rise in employees' mental health problems was increasingly associated with the problematization of work capacity during the period under examination. The occupational health professionals identified crucial transitions in the historical understanding of work capacity, which contributed to the increase in mental health problems among their patients. They were often related to the structural changes in work life that influenced the core requirements placed on employees. However, the explanations also pointed out long-term changes in employees' subjectivity, which made it possible to express psychological and social problems in the medical domain. Our analyses show that previously incompatible theoretical approaches can be useful in understanding the rise of mental health problems and concerns in 1970-2015 in Western countries.

RN16 | Session 05c Migrations and Health Inequalities in Europe I

Inequalities in Access to Health Care and Long Term Care in Europe for older migrants

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Older migrants in Europe are especially sensitive for questions concerning health care and long-term care. EU law draws a decisive legal distinction between immediate need or support and access to insurance coverage. It differentiates between benefits in cash and in kind. Health care is considered to be a benefit in kind, granted in the case of medical need. However, access to comprehensive health care including prevention, treatment of chronic diseases and care provisions are spanning over longer periods of time and take place in older age. Those cases are most often not covered by EU law. Access to local medical treatment is not available for many of the older migrants in the EU because the coordination of social security does not cover these cases. The difference is potentially stark for people with chronic illnesses and long-term care need.

Emigration and remigration in later working life or after retirement is influenced strongly hereby. Remigration to countries with a largely private health care insurance is often unaffordable. Immigration or remigration to countries with a statutory health insurance scheme like Germany is hindered by binding insurance on long contributive records. NHS hinders access for migrants also directly. These inequalities in the politics of access to health care and long term care in Europe for older migrants can explain migration behaviour in higher working age and in old age. We will explain this with statistics of the German Federal Pension Insurance concerning the major migration movements of persons to and from Germany in later working life and old age and additionally with data from Eurostat.

Neglected Relationships of Health Inequality among Immigrants in Europe: An Example of Intersectionality Informed Comparative Research

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The suggested paper moves beyond comparisons between immigrant and native groups and focuses on the way that relationships of health inequality are shaped among specific immigrant groups as those emerge from the different combinations of the dimensions of gender, ethnic origin, immigration, and socio-economic status. Integrating intersectionality theory with approaches on social determinants of health, the paper considers patterns of health inequality as the outcome of multiple and simultaneous effects of privilege and disadvantage as

those are experienced by individuals depending on their social positioning. In terms of analytic strategy, the study adopts an inter-categorical approach and compares relationships of health inequalities across different immigrant groups and countries. Logistic regression analysis is conducted using pooled data deriving from the European Social Survey. Measures include self-rated health data, ethnic origin as excluded from the respondents' and their parents' country of birth, generation and citizenship, gender and occupational status. The paper explores different operationalisations of immigrant groups and of socio-economic status for the documentation of multiple relationships among groups and examines the impact of two and three way interactions. The findings illustrate a refined depiction of health inequalities among different immigrant groups, and they highlight the constructed character of health inequality and the complex ways that combinations of privilege and/or disadvantage translate into increased burden of poor health and hampering conditions. Also, they have important implications about the ways that dimensions of individual social positioning interact with structural factors at the macro-level.

The State of Health of Eastern European Immigrants and Indigenous Population in Western European Countries

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Introduction

There is contradictory evidence to the effect of migration upon health. The healthy migrant hypothesis suggests that migrants are healthier upon arrival into their new home country than the locals. Nevertheless, studies indicate that this initial health advantage fades in time and it may even turn into its opposite.

Methods

The paper compares the subjective health of first generational Eastern European immigrants with that of the native population of Western European countries. The comparative analysis is based upon a representative sample of the working age population, the data source being the European Social Survey round 7, years 2014-2015.

Regression analysis is carried out in order to identify the social determinants of health and to assess the magnitude of their impact. The determinants of mental and general health are being searched for among demographic characteristics (gender, migration status, partnership status), socioeconomic status (income), social integration (number of intimate social relations, religiosity), and labour market features (number of working hours, flexibility of work, employment status).

Results

The migrants' health is worse than that of the indigenous population with regard to both mental and physical health. Immigrant women's mental health is significantly worse than native women's. Results show that even if other variables are being controlled for,

the migration status still matters, and natives have better chances for health than immigrants. Evidence supports the negative impact of migration upon health.

Health-related deservingness: irregularity as a deserving factor? A study of healthcare access for undocumented migrants in France

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Until 1993, undocumented migrants could benefit from equal rights with French workers: as long as they showed proof of employment, they received health insurance ("assurance maladie"). Their irregularity did prevent them from being treated differently. Starting 1999, with the Pasqua laws, undocumented migrants could no longer benefit from health insurance through their job, whether the latter was declared or not. They could only benefit from State Medical Aid – "Aide médicale d'Etat" (AME): a free healthcare coverage only poor people can access. From that moment on, undocumented people were perceived as poor people by healthcare instructors. Poverty allowed them to be protected by the healthcare system. Nonetheless AME recipients don't have as much rights as the others. They depend on a specific system which is more difficult to obtain. Moreover, as poor people, they are seen as a financial burden for the French healthcare system and as less deserving than others, because they have not paid for it. As foreigners, they cannot claim for solidarity. Therefore AME is seen as charity by healthcare instructors. The latter act as the healthcare system's gatekeepers by organizing a selection of who deserve AME and who does not. According to them, the deserving are the ones who are really poor, and who act as poors: meaning they do not ask for anything but charity. The undeserving are the ones who are seen as coming to France to take advantage of the French welfare system. To conclude, the intersectionality of poverty and foreign status matters more than irregularity in how healthcare instructors distinguish between deservingness and undeservingness, and ultimately grant healthcare coverage or not.

RN16 | Session 06a General Call - Old and New Objects

Mental wellbeing, the environment and the ecological state

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The association between physical environmental conditions and mental wellbeing is widely documented in terms of both positive and negative effects. Though there is some indication that the better a country

performs in environmental terms the better its levels of mental wellbeing are, the role of the state in this association is unclear. More specifically, this paper investigates the role of the 'ecological state', "a state that places ecological considerations at the core of its activities". With this background in mind, this British Academy-funded presentation examines whether the ecological state is a moderator in the association between physical environmental conditions and mental wellbeing. The presentation starts by identifying the existing typologies of ecological states and by defining a conceptual framework of the pathways through which physical environmental conditions and the ecological state impact on mental wellbeing; it continues by presenting the analytical approach used to explore these pathways combining multilevel modelling and spatial data analyses and the findings. The geographical focus is on regions and countries of the European Union. The study employs secondary survey data sets and other secondary regional and country level data. The paper aims to make a contribution to sociological cross-country health inequality research in terms of both substantive and methodological innovations.

In the Land of Pharma: a thematic analysis of the corporate communication of the pharmaceutical industry

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Over the past decade, the pharmaceutical industry has been battling a negative reputation and has been confronted with accusations, such as putting profits for patients and manipulating clinical trial results. In this study, we focus on how pharmaceutical companies use corporate communication as a strategic tool to battle, what we define as, "the Bad Pharma discourse". Drawing on interviews, press releases, corporate documentation, and ethnographic fieldwork, we analyse the main themes that are used by the industry to construct its corporate reputation discourse and focus on how this discourse interacts with other discourses. Our results illustrate that on the one hand the industry contests the Bad Pharma discourse by generating an alternative discourse. On the other hand, they also partly embrace and reframe this Bad Pharma discourse. Therefore, we argue that corporate communication can be perceived as a never-ending struggle over meaning with other discourses.

Social networks of persons with neurological diseases.

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Background: In scientific literature is gradually recognised that persons with neurological diseases face social barriers in their everyday life, which have detrimental consequences on their health and wellbeing. Also, components of social capital, such as social networks and trust, have been found to be positively associated with good health status and psychological well-being. Given the current economic crisis, the enhancement of social networks could be an inexpensive, yet highly effective solution, together with the increase of social support for the improvement of health and wellbeing of persons with neurological diseases, too.

Aim: To identify recent studies focusing on the role of social networks for persons with one of the following types of neurological diseases: epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, and Parkinson's disease.

Methods: A systematic literature review was conducted of peer-reviewed studies published from 2000 to 2016, focusing on social networks – according to the definition of social capital – of persons with one of the abovementioned neurological diseases. The databases searched were: PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, ProQuest, and PsycINFO. Specific inclusion and exclusion criteria were set.

Preliminary results: From 1,896 abstracts, 44 studies were considered eligible for analysis. Preliminary results indicate that the majority of the studies relates to the perceived support and/or the impact of the neurological disease on patients' social relationships or social functioning. Further research exploring structural or cognitive aspects of social networks in a larger variety of neurological diseases could contribute to the identification of the characteristics of social networks which improve social functioning of persons with neurological diseases.

Online health communities as a new object for sociology of health

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Digital health policy encourages people to take more responsibility for their own health through the use of information technologies, in particular through the creation of online-communities of people with various illnesses. Involving people on the basis of peer-to-peer consultation and exchange of information in a self-management of disease requires an understanding of social consequences in terms of the impact on health behavior. Results of the research of

online health communities will be presented. The tasks were to identify the everyday classifications of diseases affecting health behavior; to identify potential risks of participation in online health communities; to identify advantages of participation in online health communities.

The main advantage of participation in online health communities is improving of psychological well-being due to emotional support from people with similar problems, information support, inclusion, overcoming stigma and reduction of the digital divide. Online health communities have particular value to people with reduced mobility, with stigmatized illnesses or for those who, for some reasons cannot receive adequate medical care and emotional support face-to-face. At the same time, a common practice of peer-to-peer consultation in online health communities leads to the fact that people often get tips that can harm their health. Contributing factors include stress and negative emotions such as fear, anxiety experienced by patients and their families, which prevents rational assessment of information. In addition, the same information is perceived differently by different people, depending on their personal characteristics, such as gender, age, education, cultural capital, Internet literacy.

RN16 | Session 06b Health, Body-Weight and Everyday Life: Studying Subjectivities Through Time I

Exploring the Relation between Food, Health and Contemporary Living in an Obesogenic Environment

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As part of a wider research project which explores the obesogenic environment incorporating social, cultural, biological and psychological aspects; this paper draws on the findings from 17 semi-structured interviews. The research indicated that there were three thematic social practices relating to food, i.e., instrumental, aesthetic and disciplined eaters. Each theme was quite different and identified in function of how individuals related to food in their everyday practices, how they saw themselves in relation to health, socio-cultural functioning, economic conditions and embodiment. Individuals in each theme had a distinct moral imperative approach to food. Instrumental eaters were more likely to be picky eaters and food served as a function in quenching a biological need to eat rather than something done for pleasure. In contrast, aesthetic eaters found enjoyment and pleasure in food and exploring new food. Disciplined

eaters laid somewhere in between: food was functional and nutritional fuel, and typically, they had more of an awareness of sugar and fat content of food.

After inductive analysis of the interviews, each of the identified eating behaviours related to the accepted, albeit problematic, classifications of weight based on body mass index: instrumental eaters represented the obese category whereas disciplined ones, the normal weight category. These preliminary findings may challenge the traditional medicalised understandings that being overweight is on a pathway of 'disease progression' to obesity: the healthier attitude and approach towards food and life, shown by overweight individuals, may avert weight gain and the path to obesity.

Money for Your Fat!: Health, Morals and Capitalism

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In 2009, an anonymous Finnish private sponsor donated ten million euros for a nation-wide weight loss rally that was titled "Literacy with the Flab" (Läskillä lukutaitoa). The idea of the rally was simple: people were encouraged to join a competitive weight loss campaign and try to lose as much weight or "flab" as possible in eight weeks' time. For every lost kilogram, the sponsor would pay 15 euros towards improving teacher education in Nepal. On the surface, this campaign looks like any of the hundreds of other campaigns that have rallied against "obesity". It builds on a host of stereotypical and false assumptions about fatness, fat people and weight loss. However, in this paper, I will take a closer look of the discourses employed in this on particular campaign. I will argue that it actively constructs a connection between fatness, lack of morals and economy. I will illustrate this argument by analyzing press releases and newspaper articles written on the "Literacy with the Flab" rally and two similar campaigns that took place in Finland during the first decade of the 21st century. I will argue that by constructing fat people as the wasteful, over-consuming and immoral subjects, these campaigns reinforce the status of fatness, and fat people, as a global problem. I will show that the anti-fat sentiment employed in these rallies draw from mainstream health-, moral-, and economic discourses respectively, and are, in the end, very little about promoting health and all about neoliberal capitalist economy and moral judgment of fatness.

Obesity, Stigma and Reflexive Embodiment: Feeling the 'Weight' of Expectation

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The dominant obesity discourse emphasises moral responsibility and lifestyle modification. This particular framing of obesity promotes weight-based stigma.

Obesity stigma has consequently become a significant research inquiry. Findings overwhelmingly demonstrate that obesity stigma: is an ineffective means by which to reduce the incidence of obesity; exacerbates weight-gain and; has additional detrimental consequences. However, the sensate experiences associated with the subjective experience of obesity stigma as a reflexively embodied phenomenon have been largely unexamined. This paper addresses this knowledge gap by providing a phenomenological analysis.

Data derive from eleven months of ethnographic participant observation and semi-structured interviews with three single-sex weight-loss groups. Group members were predominantly overweight/obese and had low-socioeconomic status. This analysis triangulates these two data sources in order to investigate what/how obesity stigma made group members feel.

Obesity stigma is shown to have confused participant's objective and subjective experiences of their bodies. This was primarily evident in the finding of group members feeling heavier after engaging in behaviours associated with weight-gain but this 'weight' not registering on the scales. This is conceptualised as the weight of expectation and is illustrative of the perpetual uncertainty that characterised participants' weight-management. Additionally, the sensate experiences of physiological responses to physical activity are shown to have been ascribed moral and social significance. These carnal cues provided group members with a sense of certainty, that was otherwise largely absent, and played an important role in their attempts to negotiate the lived experience of obesity stigma. These findings deepen understanding of obesity stigma as a set of reflexively embodied sensations and provide further evidence of weight-based stigma being an inappropriate and ineffective means of promoting health.

Technologies of being-in-time: situating early childhood health care practices in time.

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The "first 1000 days" of a child's life - from pregnancy through the child's second birthday - are now treated in research and policy as a critical period for the child's cognitive, emotional, neural and physical development that shapes the health trajectory into adulthood. So too, new parents often experience this period as a unique and not-wholly-unproblematic phase of their lives. Their experiences may be marked by uncertainty, risk, and hecticness, although they can also be accompanied by senses of pleasure and intimacy. In the face of rapid changes, parents develop embodied ways of knowing how to care for their child.

In this paper, we draw upon data from a multi-method study (multiple time-point interviews and observations

with new parents and infants, and video analysis of children's health clinic consultations) to show how parents and professionals mobilised what we call 'technologies of time-ing'. These technologies included various tools and objects used in clinics and at home, and everyday, cultural, and professional knowledges and practices. They were used by both professionals and parents to ameliorate the sense of uncertainty surrounding early childhood eating and sleeping, and to address the risk of current and future undesirable weight and health status in children. In so doing, these technologies allowed for situated ways of knowing, by connecting and/or disrupting the link between the past, present and a desired future. Observing how parents and professionals mobilised these technologies revealed multiple temporalities, diverging and converging in the relations of power.

RN16 | Session 06c Migrations and Health Inequalities in Europe II

Cross-border patient mobility, consumer citizenship and the uneven European healthcare space

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Cross-border patient mobility (CBPM) has become a significant component of care experiences across Europe. This has also been acknowledged in EU legislation, which defines CBPM as a citizen and patient right in the European single market. As Brexit debates have shown, CBPM between 'old Europe' and Central and Eastern European (CEE) New Member States has, however, become increasingly contentious. The paper seeks to contribute to these debates by seeking to assess the overall scope of patient and resource flows between eastern and western Europe. It focuses on CBPM based on EU legislation and acknowledges that east-west CBPM takes place in an uneven European healthcare space whereby healthcare expenditure and service levels in richer EU15 countries contrast with those available in poorer EU11 states. The article argues that the articulation between EU social citizenship rights and the creation of the European single market contributes, among other factors, to making east-west CBPM a fuel rather than a deterrent of larger east-west healthcare inequalities in Europe. Furthermore, by adopting a transnational perspective, the article inquires whether these inequalities are solely territorial, i.e. between eastern and western parts of the continent, or are also cutting across territorial borders.

"Is this food?" A qualitative study on food security among refugees living at Norwegian asylum reception centers.

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Food security is a basic need and a human right. Food

security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences. Food security is a critical component for assuring adequate nutrition and is listed among the social determinates of health. Inadequate nutrition has been observed among asylum seekers resettled in developed countries. There are however few studies investigating food security among this vulnerable group. The aim of this study is to investigate health challenges and barriers to food security among asylum seekers living at Norwegian reception centers.

The study took place in three Norwegian reception centers. Data were collected through participant observation and qualitative interviews. The study indicated that the food provided at asylum reception center did not meet the food culture of refugees and that there was little variation. New eating habits were based on the strategy to survive on as little money as possible. Aspects related to acculturation such as lack of knowledge on the new food environment, communication difficulties, lack of availability of food complying with religious rules restricted food consumption to a limited number of food items. Also structural aspects as distance from grocery shops and lack of kitchen facilities hindered the preparation of food. The study provides indication that asylum seekers living at the reception centers are not entitled to food security. This can have relevant health consequences. It is important to know more about challenges to food security and entitlement to food for this vulnerable group is in welfare state societies.

New Migrations, New Inequalities? Health Professionals on the Move in an Age of Turbulence

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The study of skilled migration in the health sector is an opportunity to question the processes of global inequalities. In this vein, the implementation of austerity measures, particularly in an increasingly female social area, such as the National Health Services, proves the role of transnational actors in labour segmentation, cognitive injustice and regional unbalances. Moreover, the rhetoric discourses of mobility tends to replace the migrat labour practices, associated with insecure labour and educational paths, precarization and economic cost-effectiveness in the health sector.

In an age when there are several challenges, among others, the increase of population in need of care (refugees, asylum seekers, elderly, chronic patients); the migration of health professionals could be an opportunity to discuss the (re)framing of structural inequalities accordingly to socio-geo-historical positioning (global South/ global North; center/ periphery; `emigrant country`/ `immigrant country`; `origin country`/ `host country`). This paper seeks to be a contribution for that debate. It results from a

longitudinal qualitative study made in a semi-periphery European country, like Portugal, with a colonial past and an e-/immigration experience.

The (re)production of mobility and migratory discourses, practices and actors along time are tacking into account, considering the world system theory, the `international migratory system` and postcolonial studies; and its effects on global healthcare (re)distribution.

Setting limits in uneasy times - early overweight in migrant families

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The aim of this paper is to provide knowledge on barriers to preventive action on early childhood overweight in non-Western migrant families. It investigates the underlying understandings of the parental role in relation to weight control present in health-care professionals and in families.

The study is based on qualitative interviews with parents who are engaged in interventions aimed at helping them and their children to adopt a healthier life style, and on interviews with health-care professionals.

The paper shows that the participating parents, most of them migrants, all low-SES and living under different forms of insecurity, perceived their parental task for the present as creating wellbeing for their children, and they were, therefore, reluctant to enforce dietary changes. The health-care professionals, in contrast, considered the need for change through a perspective on future risks, and perceived early childhood obesity as a result of parental inability to restrict their children from unhealthy foodstuff.

The contrasting understandings, the paper argues, question the suitability of the universal model of parental feeding styles, which most health care professionals rely on, and it illuminates the implications of implicitly applying this model in health interventions which involve vulnerable categories of parents such as refugees to Western societies. The paper makes the point, that health care professionals preoccupied with what they see as inadequate parental assertiveness in ethnic minority families with unhealthy and overweight young children might fail to see the whole story of parental capability, and do not fully understand the rationale behind the parental practices they are trying to change. This can result in misrecognition of already stigmatized families and decrease the likelihood of successful intervention.

RN16 | Session 07a Unemployment, precarious work, and health (care) from a comparative perspective: Contributions to the development of an institutional approach.

Governing the unenterprising self in enterprising societies

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Sociologists studying the political economy have made the case that the turn to neoliberalism has resulted in a transformation, not only of the principles of governing individuals and populations, but also of the general understanding of what it means to be an able, useful, and healthy individual. Rather than docile individuals, government is alleged of striving for making up enterprising selves who are able to make use of their desires and individuality as parts of their human capital.

Given this it is surprising that so little attention has been devoted to the regulation of those groups of individuals who are marginalized because they are judged to have little potential to qualify as human capital. This paper seeks to bring light on this issue by accounting for a study of the largest Social Integrative Enterprise in Sweden, Samhall. A Social Integrative Enterprise seeks to integrate marginalized jobseekers who are diagnosed as functionally impaired on the labour market.

With the turn to neoliberalism Social Integrative Enterprises such as Samhall have undergone a transformation, from providers of sheltered employment for the functionally impaired to providers of temporary labourers to business firms, labourers who are alleged to display a bio-medically defined fit for simple, monotonous service and factory labour precisely because they are functionally impaired. Drawing on Foucault's studies of neoliberalism I will suggest that Social Integrative Enterprises hereby illustrate a general tendency in contemporary western societies, the tendency of supplanting the classical liberal distinction between 'the economy' and 'the social', between efficiency and solidarity, with an economization of life itself.

Precarious employment and health in Europe: prevalence, evolution over time and country distribution.

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In recent decades, socio-economic inequalities in health have increased in many European countries. This paper focuses on one important determinant of adverse health: precarious employment. Recent research indicates that precarious work experiences cause serious harm to people's health. Therefore, the main goal of this paper is to provide a thorough overview of precarious employment and its relation with adverse health outcomes in European employees. This paper uses data from three successive waves of the European Working

Conditions Survey (2005, 2010 and 2015) in order to shed light on 1) the prevalence of precarious employment in Europe over time and across countries and 2) the relationship between precarious employment and the health of employees. First, seven different aspects of employment conditions and relations are combined in an overall indicator for precarious employment: employment instability, lack of material rewards, lack of workers' rights and social protection, de-standardised working time arrangements, lack of training opportunities, lack of collective organisation and unbalanced interpersonal power relations. Then, descriptive analytical techniques are applied to show the evolution of precarious employment over time and its distribution across Europe. Finally, regression analyses are performed in order to examine the relationship of the precarious employment indicator with different health and well-being outcomes. Combining information from multiple employment features in order to define precarious employment provides innovative insights considering its occurrence and its consequences in Europe. The results of this study will raise awareness to the detrimental consequences of precarious employment situations for the health and well-being of individuals.

EU PATHWAYS Project: An effort in combating unemployment and increasing (re)integration in the workforce for persons with chronic diseases

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Persons with chronic health conditions often encounter challenges in finding and maintaining employment as well as returning to work after long-term sick leaves. The rising prevalence of chronic diseases in the European working age population increases the risk of labour market exclusion and has negative consequences at individual, national and European level. This threat becomes more visible in the context of the current European economic crisis.

In response, PATHWAYS (Participation to Healthy Workplaces and Inclusive Strategies in the Work Sector), a three-year EC-funding research project, aims at developing innovative approaches for professional (re)integration of persons with chronic diseases and support their participation in the workforce. PATHWAYS Consortium consists of 12 partners from 10 European countries with expertise in employment and health issues.

A specific objective of the PATHWAYS project is to determine the effectiveness of employment

(re)integration strategies within the European context. This presentation aims to disseminate preliminary findings from a systematic review of scientific publications evaluating employment (re)integration strategies for persons with chronic diseases in European countries. Particular emphasis is given to the strategies emerged as affecting positively the workforce participation.

The search strategy identified a total of 101 scientific articles published between 2011 and 2016; almost half of these targeted primarily to a quantitative evaluation of the strategies' effectiveness to improve employment outcomes. Positive change has been reported in 23 scientific publications for 12 strategies, including mostly services rather than policies or systems. The findings are discussed in order to support the implementation of innovating and effective employment (re)integration strategies.

Higher education & contemporary working conditions: a comparative approach

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Social epidemiological research is dominated by a rather optimistic view on the mental health status of the higher educated. Despite the consistency of this observation, recent empirical research points to some counteracting evidence as elevated forms of mental health complaints have been found for several higher educational professions and these are often directly linked to their working conditions. This issue is mainly studied from a micro perspective with a strong focus on working conditions as such but little attention has been paid to the potential influence of macro-processes. This research tries to fill this gap by focusing on how labor market competition among the higher educated influences their working conditions and hence their mental health status. Analysis are based on a subsample (N = 8848), aged between 18 and 65, of the European Working Condition Survey (5th edition, 2015). Results, from 30 European countries, indicate that increasing labor market competition among the higher educated is related to an amelioration of the mental health status for the employed higher educated. Furthermore, we see that labor market competition moderates the relationship between certain working conditions and mental health. It has been shown, for example, that managerial quality or support becomes more important the more a country's labor market is characterized by competition among the higher educated. The results are discussed in the light of literature on the expansion of tertiary education.

Work-family demands, health and lower status occupations: Europe in a Comparative Perspective

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The matching of personal and working life as a social determinant of health and well-being has been extensively discussed during the last years. Workers managing multiple roles may be at added risk of stress due to competing responsibilities of work and home. Although many studies in this field have focused on high-skilled workers, little is known about the situation of workers in lower status occupations. Lower status workers are more likely to work at lower hourly rates, with fewer benefits, and inflexible part-time schedules- conditions which create work-life challenges for families and single-parents. Further workers from lower status groups have fewer social and economic resources in order to cope with diverse stressors, causing stronger health impacts. (e.g. Folkmann 2011; Richter 2009; Hoven&Siegrist 2013; Richman et al. 2006)

In this study, data of the ISSP 2012 and 2015 is used and hierarchical multilevel regression models encompassing 18 OECD-countries are calculated. One hypothesis of this study is that the negative health effects of work-life stressors is stronger among low status workers than among higher status workers. Further the negative health effects are expected to be lower in countries of the Nordic welfare state (dual-earner support model) than in continental or southern European countries (general family support model), due to stronger social mediators on the macro level of society. The results indicate that the negative health effects of work-life stressors differ by occupational status and welfare state regime. The results are explained by using the sociological stress model of Leonhard Pearlin as a theoretical framework for the associations between work-life stressors and health outcomes and the impact of personal and social mediators on the micro and macro level.

RN16 | Session 07b Health, Body-Weight and Everyday Life: Studying Subjectivities Through Time II

The pervasive nature of moral discourse within GPs' accounts of obesity communication

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Despite increasing pressure on general practitioners (GPs) to use every opportunity to talk to their overweight patients about weight loss, evidence demonstrates that weight is rarely discussed in general practice. Taking the stance that anti-obesity discourse is harmful and disempowering for individuals living with obesity, this study explores how medical and moral discourse surrounding body weight similarly constrain and inhibit GPs from discussing weight loss with patients. Underpinned by a discourse analytic approach, I demonstrate the ways in which subjectivities of doctors and patients are governed by wider socio-cultural and political structures. 'Trigger films' depicting simulated doctor-patient interactions in

which a doctor either acknowledged or ignored their patient's body weight, were used as a reflective device in interviews with twenty GPs. The paper focuses on the moral and ethical discourses running throughout GPs' accounts, demonstrating that patients are positioned as both individually responsible for, yet simultaneously powerless to lose weight. I highlight the ambivalence and tension within GPs' accounts, outlining the ways in which they construct obesity as a significant health risk yet also recognise, and in some cases seek to block patients from revealing an embodied and complex narrative around eating and fatness. Findings reinforce the limited vocabulary available through which 'fatness can be discussed and accounted for' (Throsby 2007), contributing to a sociological understanding of the modern obesity 'crisis'.

The understanding of mothers' perspective on their children food practices.

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This paper focuses the lay rationalities on 'healthy food'. Previous knowledge shows that lay choices are primarily subjective and referring to the symbolic values of family and tradition more than to 'the healthy'. 'The healthy' is a concept of health built inside the scientific rationality where well-being is merely biological. In day-to-day life the concept of 'healthy practices' is implicated in cultural systems and associated with living conditions. Research shows that people adapt the dominant concept of healthy with their traditional values and norms (Silva, 2008).

The paper presents data from a qualitative study using group interviews, in Portugal, and aimed to the understanding of mothers' perspective on their children food practices. The aim is to deep the comprehension of the levels of reflexivity as well as the reflexive processes involved in children food choices.

The ages of the children go from 4 to 14. Method refers to focus group but practical constraints made it impossible to follow all the technique principles. Data analysis takes into account social position and gender. Paper presents first results and discusses the viability of focus group to this type of research.

Silva, L. F. (2008) *O Saber Prático de Saúde – Lógicas do Quotidiano*, Porto: Afrontamento - The publication, silva 2008, *O Saber Prático de Saúde – Lógicas do Quotidiano* ("Practical Knowledge of Health, The Logics of Healthy in Everyday Life") refers to a research project with participation in the entire research of Cristina Pereira Vieira - author of this abstract.

A Sociological Observational Study on Nutrition in Italians Children and Their Parents

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Nutrition plays a pivotal role in the health status of children. Furthermore, in developed countries child and adolescent obesity runs and affects later health, educational attainment and quality of life. Therefore, it represents an important social and political issue.

The eating habits of the Italian children and their parents have not however been extensively investigated. We know that obesity runs in families, with children of obese parents at greater risk of developing obesity than children of thin parents. However, we do not know the relationship among parents' socio-cultural characteristics and their children's nutrition style.

The aims of this study are to: 1) describe the eating habits of Italian children and compare them with those of their parents; 2) explore whether and how children's dietary intake are affected by the cultural and socio-economic status of their parents; 3) focus on the relationship between children dietary intake and places where the main meal is usually consumed (home, school canteen, fast food, restaurant, etc.).

The design and methods imply a retrospective population study with data from the 2010 face-to-face multi-purpose survey by ISTAT (Italian National Statistics Institute). This survey focused on collecting data about eating habits and nutritional aspects, and was conducted through face-to-face guided interviews with a pre-defined questionnaire. The survey aimed at Italian families; each family was extracted with random criterion by the municipal registry lists, according to a statistically representative sample of the population residing in Italy. All members of the family were interviewed. Among 48,336 interviewees (21,091 families) of all ages, we will focus on participants with 4-13 years old children (4,491 interviewees) and their parents.

Healthy food makes healthy bodies? How individuals deal with health-norms and their social demands on the body.

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Analysing current health discourses on food and eating practices, the fact that bodies are taken as physical expression of the success or failure in the efforts of self-management, has never been more obvious. Being skinny is no longer the primary goal. Bodies are supposed to be healthier, fitter, and more productive, and they are supposed to look like that. Nutrition in this discourse is meant to make people feel more energetic, prevent or even cure skin-problems and even diseases like cancer. Reports, life-style magazines, nutritionists and exchange forums create the vision of people regaining control over their own bodies by choosing the right food and eating practices. If these choices are presented as living up

to the demands of body-shape, health and productivity, it gets difficult to question these standards and their normative effects in general. Despite several movements questioning health ideals like fat-acceptance for example, I want to show, that individuals aren't aware on most normative effects and their instability. Instead of criticising the possibility to live up these norms, empirical data shows various strategies to handle with failure. The analysis of subject formations in health-food- debates, shows the difficulties with these normative standards. There are plenty diets and scientific papers on health food however there is no cure for the so called "obesity-crisis" and other conditions connected to food. Yet subjects are supposed to eat "right". I would like to show how these decisions are made based on scientific knowledge, the body and the idea of a self-reliant and autonomous consumer.

RN16 | Session 07c Migrations and Health Inequalities in Europe III

Goffman meets Butler: identifying frames of mental health in interactions of mental health care professionals with diasporic Muslims

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Although diasporic Muslims seem to have a mental health that is precarious, the evidence of their underrepresentation in established mental health care services is increasing. This issue has been identified, conceptualized and approached in a number of epistemological and methodological approaches in the existing body of international research. However, it can be argued that we lack an in-depth and dynamic understanding of this social problem, in theoretical as well as in empirical terms. In this contribution, we discuss the findings that are part of a current research project that examines this issue of underrepresentation in Flanders (the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium), in which we take the perspective of professionals in mental health care services to explore these questions. Inspired by the work of Goffman and Butler, we attempt to disentangle the frames professionals use in their contacts with diasporic Muslims with 'mental health problems' and discuss the three identified frames that are intrinsically interrelated: a biomedical frame, a resocialization frame and a cultural difference frame.

Explaining the Disability Pension Gap between

non-Western Immigrants and Natives in Denmark

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In Denmark, like in the other European Societies, it is well-documented that the risk of being granted disability pension is much higher among non-Western immigrants compared to natives. However, little previous work has been carried out in order to explain the disability pension gap between non-Western immigrants and natives. In this paper, we examine whether and to what extent differences in socio-economic status (measured as education, occupation and labor market status) and health between non-western immigrants and natives can explain the disability pension gap. Towards this end, we use high-quality register data from Denmark that includes information about disability pensions granted from 2010 to 2013 as well as information about socio-economic status and health on the individual level. In our statistical analysis we use logistic regression analysis based on the Karlson-Holm-Breen method, which allows us to decompose the effect of being a non-Western immigrant into total, direct and indirect effects without mixing confounding and scaling bias. Corroborating previous studies, we find a large total effect of being a non-Western immigrant, indicating that non-western immigrants have a much higher risk of being granted disability compared to natives, but we find that over half of the disability pension gap is explained by indirect effects via socio-economic status and health. In sum, our results indicate that the disability pension gap between non-Western immigrants and natives in Denmark would be less than half the size had non-Western immigrants been equally privileged in terms of socio-economic status and health.

RN16 | Session 08a General Call: Health Determinants

Differences in Determinants of Individual-level Health Between Western and Eastern Europe

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The East-West health divide in Europe is well documented, in both objective and subjective health. Ever since the Cold War, West European countries have fared better in terms of health than their Eastern neighbours. However, the question still remains whether this divide is determined simply by differing socio-economic conditions or whether determination of individual health is qualitatively different and cannot be generalised between East and West. Therefore, this paper analyses the determinants of both objective and subjective health in Eastern and Western Europe. Multi-level analysis on the dataset of the European Social Survey (ESS) is performed. The data covers 30

countries and almost 300 thousand individuals over seven rounds, and provides proxies for the main socio-economic determinants and two measures of health: self-reported health and functional ability. Health determinants are measured at both the individual- and country-levels, and are divided into economic, political, and social determinants, lifestyles and health care. The standard demographics – age, gender, education and marital status – are also controlled for.

The analysis reveals that determinants of health are not the same in Eastern and Western Europe. Furthermore, overall country-level context influences health in the West, but not in the East. These results might signify that different health determination processes occur in East and West Europe. All the findings once more reinforce the anomaly of the Eastern European region, and recommend that researchers treat comparisons of different health indicators, as well as their determinants, between these two regions with a high degree of caution.

Educational inequalities in general and mental health: does the curricular tracking system matter?

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There is a common view in literature that educational tracking amplifies social inequalities in a wide range of outcomes. The current study aims to examine whether this belief holds true for educational disparities in health. Taking an institutional perspective, it specifically explores the extent to which differences in national tracking systems matter for the relationship between education on the one hand, and general and mental health on the other. To shed light on this, we use information of the European Social Survey (round 6 and 7: 2012-2014) for individuals 25 to 40 years of age (N = 17,175) in 25 European countries. The national tracking system is defined by a factor that captures the age of selection, the number of different school tracks, and the length of differentiated curriculum at the country-level. Moreover, general health is assessed by self-rated health scores, whereas mental health is measured using the shortened Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D 8). The estimated two-level hierarchical models show that tracking is indeed associated with larger educational inequalities in both health outcomes. Lower-educated individuals fare worse in terms of general and mental health than their higher-educated counterparts in all countries, however the strength of association is much higher in countries with a highly-tracked system (e.g. Germany, The Netherlands, and Belgium) than in countries with a more comprehensive one (e.g. United Kingdom, Denmark, and Norway). These results underscore the counter-effective background of curricular tracking in tackling social inequalities in health.

Inequalities and Inequity in utilisation of health

care among the older people in Greece during the pre-crisis period from 2004 till 2009

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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 two nationwide (SHARE, Greek HIS) and one urban setting (PatraHIS) datasets and shed light on the equity issue in the use of health care before and after Greek NHS major reforms of 2001-4 and 2005-7.

The findings suggest that inequalities in health care exist mainly for the probability of specialist and dentist private visits. Income-related inequalities are less apparent in inpatient admissions and outpatient visits, favoring the less advantaged. Moreover, intra and interregional inequalities exist in most of health care services use except for probability of GP visits, favoring residents of thinly-populated areas. They are not apparent for inpatient care, as well. Furthermore even though we signify territorial disparities in the probability of specialist visit favoring the better off, once the positive contacts of specialist visits are included, the elderly have equal probability to make a specialist private visit, irrespective of their income and their region of residence. In addition, there is a regressive trend in OOP amount for inpatient admission in terms of ability to pay and region of residence favoring residents of thinly-populated areas and Central Greece region- who tend to be less advantaged. For outpatient care, there is a progressive trend in OOP amount in terms of ability to pay, SHIF coverage and region of residence.

Social Origins, Socio-Economic Status and Intergenerational Transmission of Smoking in Hungary

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Most studies of the determinants of smoking are based on cross-sectional surveys of individuals. However, individuals are influenced by experiences over their life courses, including parental exposures. While contemporary influences, such as price and marketing, are key factors, the very high rates of smoking among men and the rapid changes among women in the post-communist countries mean that this region offers an opportunity to understand better the intergenerational role of parental influences on smoking. In this study, we exploit a unique dataset, the PrivMort cohort study conducted in 52 Hungarian towns in 2014-2015, which collects information on behaviours of middle-aged and older individuals and their parents, including smoking. We explored the associations between smoking by parents and their offspring using odds ratios and predicted probabilities

from multilevel logistic regressions. The prevalence of smoking in our sample comes close to the latest available data from nationally representative surveys. Adjusting for a wide array of social origin, socio-demographic and socio-economic variables, our multivariate analysis suggests that although sons of regularly smoking fathers have higher likelihood of smoking, the association between daughters' and their smoking mothers is significantly stronger.

RN16 | Session 08b Loneliness, social relations and health

Is self-rated health stable assessment ? - Role of social characteristics of respondents.

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Several psychological and sociological concepts have been developed to explain the "nature" of self-rated health and showing the role of self-rated health in functional status, social activity and coping strategies with several serious diseases.

The aim of the study was to assess the stability of self-rated health and explain the role of such demographic and social determinants as age, gender, level of education, saturation of social networks, trust, loneliness and participation as predictors of changes in self-assessment health.

Survey was performed in two waves (2011; 2015-2016) covered 1850 community-dwelling Polish citizens (18+). Face-to-face interviews based on structured questionnaire were performed at homes of respondents by specially trained interviewers.

Self-rated health was assessed by single-item question, besides the Courage Social Network Index, 3-item UCLA Loneliness Scale and question focused on trust and social participation were used.

Comparison between I and II waves showed that 46 % of respondents reported no changes in self-rated health, 26,2% indicated better self-assessment and 27,9% noticed negative changes.

Results showed that among considered predictors (age, gender, level of education, the level of social network index, trust, loneliness and participation) of changes in self-rated health, the level of social participation was found as significant (the highest values of social participation was found for those who

indicated no changes (mean=23.4 , SD=14.9) or assessed their health as better (mean=22.8 , SD=14.7), the lowest values were observed for those who assessed their health as worse (mean =20.4, SD=14.4) (p=0.001)).

The results of the GLM Repeated Measures procedure confirmed social participation as significant predictor of changes in self-rated health controlling for other considered variables.

Results of performed analysis confirmed higher level of stability of self-rated health.

Loneliness, weak ties, and the ambivalence of culture

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This research uses objective and subjective factors to explain perceived loneliness among people in Europe. Objectively, it looks at the effects of living alone, emotional integration, and general social integration. Subjectively, it measures the impact of personal and country-level individualism-collectivism. Using a European sample (European Social Survey 2014) comprising 36760 individuals in 21 countries, the study predicts loneliness using multi-level ordinal regression using both maximum likelihood and Bayesian estimation procedures.

Results indicate that personal individualism enhances acute loneliness while the society's level of individualism reduces it. Moreover, these factors are smaller than the powerful impacts of social isolation on loneliness. In addition, no interaction effects are found between individualism and social isolation; individualists and collectivists are equally impacted by social isolation in terms of its loneliness outcomes. These findings suggest that weak social relationships strongly enhance loneliness, despite that social integration may be differently valued between individuals and across societies. Based on this data, the best case for reduced loneliness is when people have strong face-to-face social ties and are personally collectivist in orientation but living in a tolerant individualist society.

Social capital, gender and depression in Belarus.

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Depression is a major and increasing health problem worldwide, especially among women. The condition has been related to various factors, such as alcohol consumption, economic situation and, more recently, to social capital. However, there have been relatively few studies about the social capital-depression association in Eastern Europe, and especially in Belarus. This paper aims to fill this gap by examining different forms of social capital and depression in Belarus, focusing on gender differences.

Data was obtained from the Belarus National Health Survey, which was conducted in 2011. 2107

respondents were interviewed with a response rate of 71.6%. For depression, two measures were used: self-rated and medically diagnosed depression. Social capital was operationalized through questions about different social relations. In order to examine the quality of those relations, respondents were asked to rate them on a 1-10 scale from burdening to energizing. Logistic regression analysis were used to estimate the association between social capital and depression, separately for men and women.

The preliminary findings show that significantly more women than men reported depression. Membership in voluntary associations was very low. Nevertheless, many Belarusians had informal connections with relatives and friends. These were also the forms of relations that were rated as most energizing. Regarding the link between social capital and depression, those who had regular contact with relatives and friends reported less depression than those with less regular contact. It was also found that good relations with friends and relatives were associated with less depression. A significant gender difference was found in these associations. The mental wellbeing of men was mainly related to the quantity of social relations, whereas women benefit more from quality relations.

Understanding human wellbeing: A balance between solitude and sociality

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This study develops a conceptual framework to better understand human wellbeing as related to needs for solitude and sociality. In our conceptual model, we view sociality and solitude as opposing features, but two positive phenomena, and so further explore how to balance them. Three research thrusts were addressed: 1) a development of clear conceptualization and operationalization of solitude and sociality with regard to their underlying cognitive, emotional, physical, and environmental factors; 2) a development and specification of the psychometric instruments to assess solitude and sociality; and 3) a formal theory construction of solitude-sociality balance linked to human wellbeing. To do so, we differentiate solitude from loneliness, which is a lack of social integration. We redefine solitude as one's predominant affinity for or interest in being alone over being with others—a volitional state of being alone. As such, solitude is a motivational force that leads one to engage in constructive practices, including effective self-regulation, creative insights, and a restorative period between social encounters. Building on this idea, we investigate how people coordinate their specific need for solitude and sociality in their social and digital environment, and what negotiation strategies are made to fulfill their social well-being and life satisfaction. Proposed conceptual models and implementation challenges will be discussed from an interdisciplinary perspective, including psychology,

sociology, philosophy, and leisure studies. Findings will expand our understanding of the socio-psychological underpinnings of human wellbeing, and will serve as a basis of new-ecological paradigm in health studies and any related field of studies.

RN16 | Session 08c Health, Body-Weight and Everyday Life: Studying Subjectivities Through Time III

The case of Bariatric surgery: rethinking one's own body and a new style of life.

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The paper analyses, through interdisciplinary approaches, the perception of one's own body image in subject treated with bariatric surgery. This research clearly emphasizes the increase in adult obesity for biological causes as well as for factors inextricably bound up with a range of social and cultural elements, such as dietary habits, social and local backgrounds, family and gender customs.

The work presents the results an investigation on a sample of people treated with bariatric surgery and realized through both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The results of the research have shown the need for adoption of a more comprehensive and holistic perspective to further extend the discussion, connecting a social epidemiological framework for obesity together with an analysis of the transformations in the process of socialisation of the people. Such an approach highlights too the pivotal role of the individual in the (re)definition of cultural patterns and lifestyles.

The research showed also that for each patient is important the bariatric surgery because s/he prefers the perspective of the body as a 'project': from this standpoint, and for each respondent, the body represents a presupposition which provides the basis for defining oneself as a subject in good shape and presentable, anyway linked to one's own physical and social well-being. For people such a project casts into a total adherence to the indications received by their respective doctors (ranging from healthy food to risky behaviours).

The power of thinness. Stating moral supremacy through the body

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The data presented is based on a qualitative and comparative research conducted in Malta and Italy between 2012 and 2014, aiming to understand the socio-cultural factors leading to the onset of eating disorders. The study involved participant observation, semi-structured interviews, structured questionnaires and focus groups with 37 women with an eating

disorder and 22 health professionals

The label of 'eating disorders', appeared for the first time in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, only in 1980. It classifies a number of illnesses characterized by gross disturbances in eating behavior due to a strong fear of gaining weight or becoming fat.

In contrast to the biomedical perception of the phenomenon I consider eating disorders as the result of moral self-transformative processes that reflect the social expectations of women in Malta and Italy.

The drastic changes in personal attitudes towards both food and the body characterising eating disorders are the result of a complete dedication to the moral values embodied in thinness, namely the control of bodily needs and pleasure.

The self-transformative process of people with eating disorders can be understood as a form of moral conversion along a continuum of increasing control over hunger: the higher the control, the higher the level of satisfaction and the degree of moral conversion achieved.

In this sense, while thinness is a symbolic and powerful statement of the triumph of the mind-self, the annihilation of all physical threats to the idealised mind-self, fat bodies are perceived as symbols of moral failure.

Within and against each other: Comparative poetic vignettes as an analytic and educative tool in school health education

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One of the major challenges for school health education and teacher education in Australia is developing students' critical thinking skills in relation to health and the body. Because of a history of behaviour change and health promotion models, there continues to be a narrative of risk and anxiety, often individualised, around illness and disease as a consequence of individual lifestyle 'choices'. A 'child saving' agenda as others have named it (Evans, Davies & Rich, 2008) is deployed through individualised pedagogies, prescriptive of exercise and diet. In this paper, pre-service graduating teachers' subjectivities in relation to health and the body and their biographical lines of flight (Honan, 2007) are examined. The methodology is revealed as a resource to understand the nuances of how health manifests in different geo-political, economic and social contexts. A set of arguments are put forward for the utility of biographical narrative poetry, especially when used comparatively, and informed empirically by discourse analysis from a larger data set. The methodological process of constructing three representative poetic vignettes of discursive positions from interviews with 23 pre-service primary school teachers is outlined. Foucauldian discourse analysis (Jager and Maier, 2009) informs the steps taken to represent the positionality of the selected pre-service teachers' lived experience. A case is made for this

methodology as a powerful resource for theoretically and pedagogically exploring within and against normative dimensions of health and the body in school health and teacher education.

RN16 | Session 09a Citizen Participation, Genomics and Bio-Banking: Subjectivities

Storing and using the Guthrie Card collection for research purposes: a role for citizens in shaping policy

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In the wake of recent high profile public controversies relating to the collection and use of health data for research purposes, increasing attention is being directed at public attitudes and preferences in this area. This has led to calls for greater public engagement and to the changing relationships between research professionals and publics, where science is, in many respects, becoming increasingly accountable, not least to demonstrate public benefit. Public engagement has taken a focal role as a means of creating both transparency and accountability, particularly with unfamiliar or cutting edge scientific techniques that may seem controversial. One such provocative example is the possible use Guthrie Cards (heel prick blood spot), which have been stored since the 1980s, for genomic research relevant to medicine. At present, this potential resource is not available for research use. As one way of moving beyond a legal, political and cultural impasse, we conducted a citizens' jury with the overarching question 'Should the Guthrie card collection be preserved and made available for health research? Citizens' juries provide a dialogic approach combining the presentation of scientific evidence with discussion towards a resolute position. Participants have a degree of control over the process with the support of facilitators. We will present an analysis of the views expressed in these deliberations and an account of the process itself along with a consideration of the impact of the jury on participants and the wider policy landscape in Scotland.

"Citizens and "their" samples: The value of bio-material and data in biobanking

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Collecting, storing, and distributing biological samples and health related data by biobanks, and the potentials and risks connected to these activities, have been subject of many debates regarding ethical, legal,

and societal implications. Thus, questions such as how to improve the involvement of publics and patients in health care policy-making and how health innovation is translated in practices have been raised. Against this background, the paper examines the specific ways in which citizens discuss and imagine the processing of data and human body material in the context of the Austrian biobanking infrastructure BBMRI.at. It builds on the in-depth analysis of nine group-discussions where 114 citizens and patient representatives, together with professionals from the field debated about biobanking. Based on these data, the paper explores how citizens built a connection to the biological material in participatory settings. Based on the assumption, that samples contain genetic information about the donors, citizens imagined the samples as still belonging to the subject. Drawing on sociological theories and concepts in the interpretation of these constructions, the paper elaborates the entanglement of samples, data, and subjectivity. The analysis focusses on the practices in which this entanglement is enacted in ascribing the biological material value and, not least, worth during the participatory process. In connecting these findings to understandings of consent and ownership of (genomic) data, the paper concludes with a discussion of new models for engaging individuals and publics in biobanking.

Negotiating the position of lay expertise in healthcare development and service production

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Patient centred care, joint decision making and service user involvement have become some of the guiding principles of the process of reforming public health services in a number of western countries. Patients are no longer described as passive recipients of care. On the contrary they are hailed as the active participants, demanding for individualized care and choice. Particularly in relation to chronic illnesses, patients are also referred as experts, suggesting that they can possess skills and expertise which can also be referred to as experiential knowledge. Although empowering on the surface, these developments can also be viewed as means through which responsibility is shifted on to individuals, who are expected to utilize their expertise by managing their own conditions. However, increased emphasis on involvement and patient centeredness has also meant that people with illness experiences are included into the development and coproduction of services alongside health professionals. Despite these developments, the scope of their role remains vague and they are required to negotiate their own positions in relation to established professionals groups within healthcare. Furthermore, the position of experiential knowledge and its potential contribution to healthcare is often questioned. This study focuses on the perspectives of the healthcare service users who are actively involved in service development and co-production activities in Finland.

In-depth interviews conducted with involved service users are analysed in order to explore how they negotiate their own position and the position of experiential knowledge in varied healthcare service settings and in relation to healthcare professionals.

Solidarity and donor subjectivities: the Finnish case of blood donation and biobanks

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In his classic piece, Richard Titmuss (1970) argued that a system of voluntary blood donation - 'a gift for a stranger' free to give and to receive –works more effectively than commercial blood markets when it comes to blood supply. His explanation was that voluntary institutions were able to appeal and construct donors as moral subjects 'gifting' blood for their community which in turn provides for their needs by public goods. Titmuss pictured voluntary blood donation as a reciprocal system that runs on peoples' inherent altruism, instead of personal interests or money.

Today the Finnish Red Cross Blood Service is planning to set up a blood donor biobank. The vision is to provide volunteers 'another way of helping'. Based on blood donor interviews in Finland, I argue that blood donation for research is not the same 'gift relationship' that Titmuss described and the differences need to be acknowledged when these two institutions are integrated. Participation to biobanks is motivated through a narrative of technical innovation rather than social innovation and empathy. From the donor's perspective the 'strangers' in this picture are many and abstract and there is a long, risky wait before anything comes back to the community. Against this context it is more challenging to build on mutual solidarity and moral subjectivities, causing biobanks to rely more on institutional trust. However, capitalism is well rooted in biomedical innovation process and genomic data is specifically framed as 'personalised health'. This puts blood donor biobanks in a rather difficult place as intermediaries between private interests and public's altruism.

RN16 | Session 09b Chronic Siseases and New Health Policies in the Capitalist Era II

The contribution of new technologies to long-term care for Parkinson's patients and their caregivers

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Background

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a serious chronic-degenerative disease affecting the human central nervous system. Research has confirmed that PD is associated with a reduction in quality of life, not only for the afflicted, but also for their caregivers (Martinez et al., 2008; Kam Mei et al., 2011; Kudlicka et al.,

2014). Despite the wide occurrence of the disease, its social aspects have not yet been investigated in depth by researchers. In particular, little attention has been paid to non-pharmacological therapies which aim to improve the quality of life of those affected directly and indirectly. Our research investigates the contribution new technologies may make to guaranteeing better life conditions for PD patients and their caregivers.

Methods

We adopt a mixed method approach based on data collected from focus groups (No. 2), face-to-face interviews (No. 18) and web surveys (No. 554) administered to patients, their caregivers and clinical experts.

Results

Patients use online technologies for three main reasons: 1. to communicate with physicians (71.8% of patients interviewed communicate with their neurologist via email); 2. to find information about Parkinson's (over the previous 12 months, 85.5% of patients sought information about their illness on the net); 3. (less common, but important) to maintain contacts with other patients (over the previous 12 months, 34.2% consulted social networks dedicated to Parkinson's). Their caregivers also use social media and the Internet to obtain information about PD and to gain emotional support.

App use is still not common among persons afflicted with Parkinson's (only 15.8% consulted relevant apps), although the clinical experts interviewed predict a growth in technological tools and ensuing benefits for Parkinson's patients.

Difficult return to the labor market: professional re/integration of people with chronic health conditions in Greece and Poland (results from the PATHWAYS research project)

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In European countries the situation of people with disabilities at the labor market is regulated, unlike the situation of people with specific health conditions, but not having the "certificate of disability". Among these conditions there are depression, chronic headaches, diabetes, musculoskeletal disorders, COPD and cardiovascular disease. Specific solutions to improve work ability and employability of these groups of patients are needed, like policies, systems and

services tailored to their needs and abilities restricted by health problems.

PATHWAYS project contributes to the development of innovative approaches to promote the professional re/integration of persons with chronic health problems. The main aim of the project is to increase participation of chronically ill individuals in the labor markets through increasing their work ability. Work ability is a result of a combination of different factors, including individual-level and workplace-related factors (Ilmarinen 2009). Identification of systemic solutions and work-related conditions that are favorable to professional activity of persons with chronic conditions is among main objectives of the project.

The first stage of the PATHWAYS project research was aimed to investigate the policies, systems and services addressed to the people with restricted ability to work, existing in ten European countries. Mixed-methods approach was employed, including literature review, expert in-depth interviews with representatives of public, private and NGOs agencies providing support in professional re/integration to people with specific health conditions and internet survey with experts representing organizations working in the field of professional activation and re/integration of chronically ill individuals.

Aim of the presentation is to analyze results of the research conducted in Poland and Greece and to discuss them against the background of the situation in other European countries.

Promoting Telemedicine Implementation in Europe: Between Public Policies and Private Interests

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Contemporary health systems are facing challenging transformations due to increasing ageing population and mounting incidence of chronic-degenerative diseases. To address these challenges, a growing part of the literature call on to the implementation of 'telemedicine', which comes from the intersection of telematics and medicine, and has been firstly conceived in the 60's as a fundamental means to provide medical assistance in natural disasters or space missions. Nonetheless, starting from the 90's, the increased reliability of transmission devices has overturned this 'residual ratio' of telemedicine. Nowadays, thanks to the widespread availability of wireless networks and portable devices, telemedicine offers patients a huge range of care services accessible from home, which is meant to avoid unduly transfers to the specialist centres and reduce length of the hospitalizations. In parallel to this development, a public discourse has begun to sustain the implementation of telemedicine into the EU health systems. According to their proponents, telemedicine would improve quality and wide access to healthcare, allowing public health systems to save financial resources. Nonetheless, though telemedicine services are often presented as ready-to-use and without risks,

available evidences on cost-effectiveness and clinical acceptability are scarce and inconsistent, and many questions still need to be addressed for a coherent spread of these services in daily practice. In such a scenario, it is fundamental to assess whether the innovative models are intended to cover real needs of chronic patients, or to induce new ones matching the economic interests of private stakeholders and telemedicine vendors.

RN16 | Session 09c Forced Migration, Health, Policy: Challenges for Europe

Inclusion society, health and asylum seekers: sociological perspective

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According to the Unhcr over 362.376 people have crossed the Mediterranean last year. 3.771 victims have been recorded . 181.438 arrived in Italy, and 173.450 in Greece. In the first month of 2017, 11.154 arrivals by sea in Europe have been recorded . A research, funded by the University of Cassino, entitled "Project S.E.R.A.: The Health Analysis of Asylum Seekers" was conducted in Centres for Asylum Seekers of Castelnuovo di Porto, near Rome, in the period 2012 – 2013, to investigate health conditions at arrival of Asylum Seekers in Italy. The research focused on the detection of the incidence of 'culture' of origin on people's health in the asylum seekers by redefining their own identity kit (Goffman: 1961). Because of the complexity of the given contest, the survey had to be carried on with mixed methods research. Three focus groups and two seminars were conducted in the Camp. Health data regarding access to the Centre were collected. Overall, data on 792 people (mean age 27 years, 80% males, 58% from Africa) were assessed, and the association between socio-demographics characteristics and screening test results were analyzed. The research aims to suggest that, the promotion of health for asylum seekers, should be taken into account by the Europe policies, as one of the main goals to be followed. The aim is the reduction of health inequalities, and the protection of vulnerable people. A very important point is to ensure protection measures for unaccompanied refugee children.

<http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

Mediterranean mortality study: an exploration of the contextual factors associated with the increase of migrant mortality in the Mediterranean Sea from 2014 to 2016

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Purpose

The crude number of death and "missing" migrants across the Mediterranean migratory roads has increased from 2014 to 2016. Considering the limited available data, is it possible to contextualize the factors associated with this increase?

Methods

Using public available data, we will generate an estimate of the monthly and annual mortality of migrants in the Mediterranean from 2010 to 2016. The estimates will be disaggregate by "death" and "missing" migrants as well as by geographical route. Yet, using geocoded data, we will develop a spatial analysis of the shipwreck to identify the areas at higher risk of shipwreck.

MSF interviews with shipwreck survivors and rescue operators will be utilized to understand the voyage's conditions. Finally, an analysis of the border policies will be developed to contextualize the phenomenon.

Preliminary results

From a preliminary analysis, some trends can be observed: mortality rate has increased dramatically from 2010 to 2011-2012, during the period of the disaggregation of the Libya state. Then, from 2013 to 2014, the mortality rate stayed steady. Recently, from 2014 to 2016 the mortality rate has increase again from 1.93 to 2.46 to 2.80. The change is mostly attributable to the increase of "missing" migrants and to the increase of mortality across the Central Mediterranean route. From a preliminary spatial analysis, areas closed to the Libyan coasts are clusters of significantly higher risk of death compared with areas around.

Looking forward

Variation in mortality should be interpreted in light of the context and modalities of migration. Qualitative and policies analysis will help to understand the risk behaviors taken by the smugglers and the impact of national, regional and international policies on migration.

Networks of Care in EU Borderlands: Humanitarianism, Rights, and the State in Migrants' Maternity Care

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Through the study of refugee, asylum-seeker, and undocumented migrant pregnant women's access to healthcare in European borderlands, this paper

analyses the political economy of the provision of prenatal, perinatal, and postnatal care in three sites: Greece (Athens), southern Italy (Lampedusa), and an autonomous Spanish city in northern Africa (Melilla). National legislations in these three countries provide women with access to maternity care regardless of their migration status. If and how this access is granted, however, varies significantly between countries. The combined effects of neoliberal cuts in social services and the burgeoning – particularly in Greece and Italy – of the humanitarian sector in response to the advent of refugees have spawned new structures, networks, and dynamics in the countries' healthcare systems. The paper offers comparative insights into the changing roles of public healthcare structures and humanitarian actors and organizations, and interrogates the implications of emerging divisions of labour in the field: Is the humanitarian sector filling a temporary gap, or slowly establishing a more permanent niche? Conversely, how do national health services negotiate the growing entrenchment of their terrain of action? This inquiry generates a related and crucial one: Is healthcare provided to this category of political subjects as a social right or rather on a humanitarian basis? The paper's theoretical conclusions rely on the empirical findings of long-term ethnographic fieldwork conducted in these three sites by researchers of the ERC-funded project EU Border Care.

Violence indicators and health of refugees/asylum seekers: the first five days

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Hotspots are the first reception centers where refugees / asylum seekers make entry and remain up to a maximum of 5 days.

It is in this short period of time that the physical violences suffered by refugees / asylum seekers are discovered by medical personnel. However, indicators of physical violence does not constitute a prerequisite to an even psychological treatment program for the victims. They often have unmistakable signs (burns, injuries, physical fractures and so on) in their body. Physical and sexual violences have as target not only women but also young people and men.

Furthermore, some of them declare to be members of "families fake" and phenomenon of "fake family" is another violence after all those suffered.

The research describes the common experiences to 30 witnesses (doctors, nurses, social workers and educators), who work at the Hotspot Trapani-Milo (Sicily).

It describes an "reasonable map" of physical (concrete signs and related codes of interpretation) and psychological violence indicators (mapping of the emotional scripts) suffered by the victims.

It presents an integrated model of "first response" of victim health support and other essential services (accessible alternative accommodation, legal advice, medical and psychological counseling).

HIV and access to rights for Sub-Saharan immigrants in France: results from the ANRS Parcours survey

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Background In France, HIV-positive foreigners can obtain a residence permit for medical reasons (RPHR) (a 1-year renewable permit). However, associations for immigrants' rights have claimed that if RPHR holders are entitled to long-term permit, they had more difficulty to access them. In this study we assess whether HIV-positive persons are discriminated because of their holding RPHR.

Methods We use data from the ANRS Parcours quantitative survey which was led in 2012-2013 among 1705 randomly-sampled Sub-Saharan immigrants living with HIV/Aids or Hepatitis B in Paris area. This biographical survey allows us to reconstitute the entire history of residence permits. With discrete-time logistic models, we study the determinants of the access to long-term permits and the effect of RPHR on this access. Control variables are included to take the instruction level, the reason of migration, the period of arrival and length of stay into account.

Results The RPHR has a negative impact on the access to long-term residence permits (aOR between 0.15 and 0.27 according to the group, $p < 0.01$), thus RPHR holders are discriminated in their access to long-term permits in France. Additionally, our results reveal an increasing difficulty to access long-term permits since 2005, reflecting the hardening of migratory policy in the last decade.

Conclusions For the first time these results quantitatively measure the discrimination towards HIV-positive Sub-Saharan immigrants in their access to long-term residence permit and they claim for a sustainable legal status for ill foreigners in Europe.

RN16 | Session 10b Ethical Implications of a Sociological Approach to Health and Illness

He said, she said, we said: What are the ethical issues in conducting joint interviews in qualitative health research?

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Until relatively recently it had been supposed by most qualitative researchers that the individual was the natural unit of investigation for interviews, able to speak both about and on behalf of their partner and other family members, and in doing so convey the more relational aspects of their lives. However, recent work involving dyadic interviews (interviewing couples separately and/or together) has led to increased understanding of how couples experience and manage health and illness. Benefits of this method

include: involving those with health conditions that may otherwise exclude them from research participation; enabling a fuller understanding of how family life is experienced with health conditions; and understanding how men and women present themselves differently in a joint as opposed to individual interview. However, understanding of the ethical issues that arise from this method is not as developed as that for individual interviews and focus groups; this paper focuses on these ethical issues. These include: the topic of research, its sensitivity, and how this might affect interviewees and data collected; recruiting couples, the pressure to participate, and to what extent researchers can prepare participants; managing power imbalances, tension, and social response bias throughout the couple's participation; disclosure of new or contested information within the interview setting, and to what extent confidentiality can be maintained in disseminating research findings. No ethical approach can completely protect participants, yet it is clear that risks to participants from insiders as well as those external to the research can be reduced through attention to these issues.

GPs confronted with social gradients in their practices: looking for the ethical and clinical implications of a study on social inequalities in preventive care

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Our proposal questions the ethical and clinical implication of a quantitative survey (n=3600) looking for professional, educational and economic gradients in patient "health-related behaviours", on the one side, and in preventive care dispensed by French General Practitioners (GPs), on the other side. We found important gradients among the patients on both sides and almost for each type of care, either in favour or in disfavour of the bottom of the social ladder.

These findings were discussed with the GPs in a qualitative survey linked to the former one, in focus groups and in-depth individual interviews. Their reactions to the social gradients existing among the patients and in the practices were variable. Not every GP admitted the situation. Those admitting it diverged in how patient basic social characteristics could/should be taken into account in the doctor-patient interaction and the care. Ethical issues, especially related to equality, equity, and individual freedom, were embedded, and somehow performed, in GPs' views of their role. Our analysis contrasts 1) those considering the social environment effect as given, vs those intending to challenge it 2) those referring to an individual management of the care vs a more collective approach.

Wondering what could be an ethical clinical use of our findings, we would like to link (rather than to oppose)

the ways GPs think about social inequalities to an epistemological reflection about the meaning of social categorization among sociologists. This means revisiting and maybe updating some fundamental debates on the very nature of social categories or classes, trends or determinations, reification and stereotypes.

Needs versus rights: moral understandings of health workers in Belgium regarding access to healthcare for individuals with precarious immigration status

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Similar to other European countries, Belgium's increasingly restrictive asylum policies have engendered a growing population of inhabitants lacking citizenship, residence permits or any formal certification of 'belonging'. These individuals and communities live a complex and subterranean reality, in an ambiguous relation with the surrounding society. This ambiguity becomes especially tangible in the domain of healthcare. Belgium has a legal framework about who should pay for medical services provided to individuals with a precarious immigration status. However, empirical findings show this legislation is poorly implemented. Perceptions of 'illegality' somehow seem to conflict with solidarities and notions of 'universality' of access to care.

In this paper we explore what healthcare workers in Belgium consider to be the criteria to help individuals with a precarious immigration status, as well as the concepts and frameworks they use to negotiate dilemma's regarding access to healthcare. Based on multisite ethnographic research and in-depth interviews we identify different subject positions that are taken by healthcare workers.

Starting from an ethics of care perspective we analyse how these subjectivities are linked to broader normative theories and ideological conceptualizations of care in a context of global power imbalances. The normative framework that is currently used regarding access to healthcare, is mainly guided by deontological, utilitarian and human rights perspectives. Our findings suggest that there is a gap between these theoretical models and the lived realities in clinical practice. Starting from needs rather than rights, a care-ethics approach can furnish us with a more comprehensive understanding of how practices on allowing access to healthcare are related to specific ethical characteristics of care, as well as to broader moral values and norms.

RN16 | Session 10c The Pharmaceuticalisation of Performance: Consumption Practices Across Generations

Film representations of performance enhancement: the role of cinema in the shaping of social imaginaries and discourse

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This presentation discusses the nature and role of film representations of performance enhancement in the reframing of social imaginaries and discourse regarding traditionally bounded visions of the body and of the legitimate scope of its technical manipulation. Film constitutes a cultural product particularly embedded in society, both in terms of its production – usually involving complex networks of social actors – and of its, potentially global, reception. Therefore, it can work as a powerful mediator in the establishment of shared cultural definitions and views of social issues and problems gaining visibility in certain contexts. On the one hand, cinema can take away from social debate thematic material, securing a certain capital of social interest; but on the other, framing it in narrative form, it can contribute to settle the terms of subsequent social discussion, producing an exemplary vision of it. Therefore, cinema can, simultaneously, socially expand and culturally contract public debate. We will address that dynamic looking at representations of performance enhancement in film, and discussing them at three levels. First, that of narrative conventions in film, through which moral discourse on a subject can coexist with its cultural naturalization. Second, that of the place of cinema in contemporary infoscapes, which can further that naturalization by allowing for a growing circularity of representations across different media, which heightens films' mediation role in social discourse. Third, that of the relation between film representations and individuals' actual social representations and practices, concerning the use of performance enhancers, particularly medications.

Managing cognitive performance with medication: comparing youths and elders experiences

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One of the expanding strands of pharmaceuticalization is the reconfiguring of the social uses of medicines. If, once, these were confined to the realm of health and illness, empirical research has shown their usage beyond therapeutic goals, namely for the daily management of cognitive performance. Hence, medication consumption (or the dispositions to consume it), oriented to this feature, reflects not only the growing social pressure to enhance performance – which is one of the cultural traces of modern societies –, but also the possibility and desirability of managing performance with pharmaceutical resources, on a drive in which pharmaceuticalisation exceeds medicalisation. These social pressures assume different meanings for different generations and in the different daily contexts individuals live in. Starting from this outlook, this presentation aims to discuss the uses of medication to manage cognitive performance from a transgenerational and comparative perspective, illustrated with empirical data on the consumption, and dispositions to consume, of two segments of the population: youngsters (18-29 yo) and elders (65+ yo). These data were drawn from two sociological studies carried out in Portugal: the first, finished in 2014, on therapeutic consumptions for performance among youths; the latter, finished in 2015, on the psychopharmaceuticalisation of old age. In both studies, a mixed methods approach was used to collect the data, including a questionnaire (n=1483 and n=414, respectively), followed by semi-directive interviews (n=43 and n=30, respectively).

Performance-enhancement investments in urban Mozambique

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Within the increasingly diverse offer of products in the global (and local) market(s), more and more options are available for individuals to enhance their image and their (cognitive, social and physical) performance. These new consumption tendencies are connected with the idea of well-being and improvement, and are based on constructed desires, expectations and needs that go beyond the (often blurred) dichotomy of health and illness. While this seems to be a widespread trend, sociological studies on the pharmaceuticalisation of performance have mainly focused on 'western' contexts. This presentation aims to discuss how the circulation of such 'global' technologies (especially pharmaceuticals), ideals (of well-being, performance, improvement) and images (performative, aesthetical) is having expression in local consumption practices and aspirations in urban Mozambique. What are the individuals' main concerns regarding their performance? Which areas or activities are more permeable to investments through the use of substances (whether herbal medicines or manufactured pharmaceuticals)? What are the main differences in terms of gender and age? Based on a

total of ten months of ethnographic fieldwork in Maputo, including formal and informal interviews and conversations, focus group discussions, observations in pharmacies, and a household survey, this paper aims to address these and other questions. Data shows how the emergence of new areas of investment goes hand in hand with the reconfiguration of old consumption practices.

Risk and performance consumptions among young people: between conceptions and practices

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The main purpose of this presentation is to discuss the emerging reality of the new practices and logics related to therapeutic investments through medications and/or natural products for purposes of mental/cognitive and/or physical/body performance management (performance consumptions) among the Portuguese youth (aged 18-29), through the analytical prism of perceptions of risk and efficacy.

Grounded on the empirical data that results from the application of a questionnaire to a national survey (n = 1483) with non-proportional quota sampling, the sociological analysis that is undertaken is focused in specific indicators, like the perceptions of risk associated with these consumptions; the grading of risk given to different therapeutic resources for performance purposes; and the experience (and management) of risk and efficacy of actual consumption practices.

In terms of the main results, it is possible to underlie the idea that although the positions regarding the risk of performance consumptions do point out a negative perspective and the appreciation of safety, there are specific variations and differentiations that not only indicate permeabilities and predispositions towards consumption, but also conceptions that are redefined due to the actual practices, circumstances and purposes of the consumptions, as well as to the contexts in which those consumptions occur.

RN16 | Session 11a General Call - Health Determinants: Hot Topics

A Discourse Analysis Approach of Vaccine Hesitancy in Romania

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Currently there is major concern on multiple levels for the immunization issues both globally and in Romania related to: vaccine coverage rates, public trust in vaccines and pharmaceutical companies. I intend to approach the vaccine hesitancy subject from a Discourse Analysis perspective.

I analyze discourses and repertoires as commodities using a metaphorical frame of competitive market that will provide a dynamic perspective on how and why certain repertoires are picked up. According to this

metaphor, “sellers” are those who have firm pro- and respectively anti- vaccination convictions while the “buyers” are the parents who are trying to make a decision. My aim here is to analyze some of the most prevalent pro- and anti- vaccine repertoires that are displayed on the Romanian online discursive market. My starting assumption is that the parents that want to make an informed decision will soon have to deal with an enormous quantity of available information that is way too expensive to critically review. This brings them inevitably on a market of repertoires that provides ready-made discursive constructions displaying taken for granted: empirical data, scientific conclusions, analogies, categorizations and metaphors. Thus, a discourse that is accessible, rhetorically well augmented with selected moral and scientific assumptions, containing vivid metaphors easy to invoke and master, is tempting. Analyzing the interpretative repertoires, rhetorical construction, categorizations and metaphors used as weapons on a market of discourses, that is at war on the matter of child immunization, provide an insight on vaccination hesitancy intending to show why certain repertoires are more probable to be picked up, assimilated and used for decision making.

Discursive processes of de-legitimation: The construction of institutional distrust towards national vaccination programs online

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Since their start, the national vaccination programs of industrialized countries have been widely supported institutions with firm legitimacy. In recent years, however, these programs have been increasingly problematized and questioned by the general public as a result of the international swine flu crisis (2009-2010) in particular. In this paper, we examine the discursive processes through which the legitimacy of national healthcare institutions has been problematized, undermined, and defended in online public discussion. More specifically, we analyze the ways in which the national swine flu vaccination campaign was discursively legitimated and de-legitimated in print and online media news in Finland in 2009-2012. Our empirical material consists of 536 newspaper articles published in a leading national newspaper and 345 on-line articles published on the website ‘Vaccination info’, a Finnish non-profit, pro-choice, pro-information citizen association focusing on vaccines. All in all, our paper highlights the process through which institutional distrust against national health authorities was discursively constructed online during this period, and how this contributed to the assemblage of new critical online citizen groups and communities.

Education, job position or income? The importance of selecting the right SES indicator for the prediction of back pain

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Background: In health research the choice for specific indicators of socioeconomic status (SES) are rarely justified and different indicators are often used interchangeably. This is problematic since the predicted influence of SES on specific health outputs varies depending on the used indicator(s), making it difficult to gain insight into the influence of SES on health outcomes. In this contribution the relative influence of three common SES indicators (education, job position and income) on back pain is investigated, a health domain where this have not been investigated yet.

Methods: A longitudinal study was conducted with 502 healthy adults. Three different SES indicators, education by ISCED, job position by ISCO-08 and income were assessed at the first measurement point. Six months later back pain intensity and disability were evaluated by the chronic pain questionnaire (CPG). Separate regression models for each SES indicator were calculated and standardized regression coefficients were compared.

Results: For back pain intensity job position had the highest impact, followed by education. Income had no significant influence. For back pain disability job position had the highest influence. Education and income had equally strong impacts.

Discussion: Commonly used SES indicators had different predictive powers for the development of back pain, with job position being the strongest predictor for both dependent variables. Education also plays an important role, whereas income only had an influence on pain disability. Reasons for this will be discussed and the importance of SES indicator selection emphasized.

'Neither healthy nor ill': High cholesterol and the experience of risk

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Contemporary health care revolves around the concept of risk. Extensive epidemiological studies have connected individual aspects of lifestyle (e.g. fat consumption, smoking) and various personal vital characteristics (e.g. blood pressure, cholesterol) to the probability of developing an illness in the future. Consequently, significant parts of both public and individual health care aim at managing various health risks. Conceptually (elevated) health risk ranks somewhere in the middle ground between health and disease. Risk denotes only the possibility of illness,

yet risk imputations can have real consequences. These consequences are the subject of this presentation. I examine risk perceptions and experiences in persons who have elevated cholesterol, an asymptomatic risk factor for cardiovascular disease, or are otherwise concerned about their cholesterol levels. The material consists of semi-structured interviews with healthy adult individuals conducted in 2015. The analysis is guided by questions related to the demarcation of the boundaries between health, illness and risk: how does 'the experience of risk' relate to the experience of illness and in what way they differ from each other?

RN16 | Session 11b Making Publics and Building Solidarities in 21st Century Public Health

Between reflexive patients and reflected health care systems: the case of patient and public involvement

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This paper analyses the role of patient and public involvement (PPI) in the politics of health care in the Czech Republic. By understanding PPI both as a bottom-up civic engagement and top-down initiative stimulated by public policies, the analysis is focused on the dynamics between engaged citizens and health care system. In this regard, the capacity of PPI to transform, redirect and reorient health care is critically examined. In order to understand the PPI's impact, the paper discusses the internal heterogeneity of PPI. Furthermore, the paper identifies different scenarios that emerge due to the impact of PPI on the Czech health care system. Different health care (re-)configurations caused by the PPI are situated on the scale between the transformation and reproduction of the health care system. The analysis is theoretically framed by the concept of reflexivity; the focus is given to the dynamics between reflexive patients on the one hand and critically reflected and potentially reflexive representatives of the health care system on the other hand. A particular attention is given to the role of digital media in these processes. The data that underpin the analysis are drawn on the qualitative study carried out both online and offline of the patient and public involvement in the Czech Republic as part of the project "Civic engagement and the politics of health care". More specifically, a critical discursive analysis of primary and secondary documents is complemented with semi-structured interviews with citizens and policy-makers.

Europe and transplant tourism

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The focus of the presentation would be transplant tourism from Europe, using travel to China as a case

study. The rise of transplant tourism into China coincided with a shift in China from socialism to capitalism. The Government of China, as part of this shift, withdrew funds from the health system. This funding gap was filled in large measure by the sale of organs, often to transplant tourists, sourced from prisoners sentenced to death and prisoners of conscience.

Globally, humanity was not defended against this abuse. Outside of China, organ trafficking prohibitions were largely territorial nature, and did not apply to transplant tourism. The Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs opened for signature in March 2015, the European Parliament 2013 resolution on organ harvesting in China and its 2015 declaration on investigating organ transplant practices in China address the abuse.

The inclination of health professionals to focus on the health of their patients has come up against the need for concern about organ sources. The question of compulsory reporting by health professionals to health authorities of international transplant tourism is a particular area of tension. As well, the issue of organ transplant abuse in China gets tangled up with larger questions of China European relationships.

The presentation would consider the answers of pan-European institutions to these questions and the response of a sampling of European countries. The conclusion would be that subjectivities make resolution of the conflict between capitalism and solidarity in this area difficult to achieve.

Solidarity and cost management: Swiss citizens' reasons for priorities regarding health insurance coverage

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Approaches to priority setting for scarce resources have shifted to public deliberation as trade-offs become more difficult. We report qualitative results of public deliberation in Switzerland, a country with high health care costs, an individual health insurance mandate, and a strong tradition of direct democracy with frequent votes related to health care.

We adapted the Choosing Healthplans All Together (CHAT) tool, an exercise developed to transform complex health care allocation decisions into easily understandable choices, for use in Switzerland. We conducted focus groups in twelve Swiss cities, recruiting from a range of socio-economic backgrounds in the three language regions.

Participants developed strategic arguments based on the importance of basic coverage for all, and of cost-benefit evaluation. They also expressed arguments relying on a principle of solidarity, in particular the importance of protection for vulnerable groups, and on the importance of medical care. They struggled with

the place of personal responsibility in coverage decisions. In commenting on the exercise, participants found the degree of consensus despite differing opinions surprising and valuable.

The Swiss population is particularly attentive to the costs of health care and means of reducing these costs. Swiss citizens are capable of making trade-offs and setting priorities for complex health issues.

The impact of social networks on the level of health literacy among Polish elderly, in the context of their area of residence (urban/rural). The SKSPOL study.

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In accordance with the statistical prognosis the process of Polish population aging will be constantly accompanied by a dynamic growth of the old-age dependency ratio. It means, that along with the aging process, we can expect, both at the individual and the societal level, the intensification of the problemmes related to coping with worsening health and social dependency. One of the threats, which can contribute to the prevention of the threats is the empowerment of the elderly through activation and education of their social networks in supporting them in rising their health literacy . To perform this task a deepen knowledge on relationships between social networks and health literacy in different contexts is needed. The aim of the presentation is to show the newly identified categories of social networks and then to assess them in terms of their impact on the health literacy of older people in urban and rural area in Poland. The analyzed data come from the study, which at the turn of 2016 and 2017 was carried out by the Institute of Cardiology, Warsaw in the representative sample of 750 elders aged 65-84 years. Data were collected by the standardized questionnaire, using PAPI.

RN16 | Session 11c Precarity and Health in the Wake of the Crisis

RN16 & RN19 | Session 09a JOINT SESSION: Valuable Health Care? Curing and Caring in the Shadow of the Social and Economic Crisis

Changing frontline care roles to reduce bed blocking in the UK NHS

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The need for greater integration of health and social care services is headline policy in the UK (Social Care Act, 2014) in a bid to improve patient flow from

hospital to community and reduce bed blocking. One impact of this is that professional groups from differently managed and funded sectors need to work more closely and in new ways, as solutions are sought and implemented. The professions and change literature highlights some of the challenges associated with this, owing to status differences that exist between such professional groups (Huby et al., 2014) and the salience of such occupational identities (McNeil et al., 2013) One site has plans to alter the way by which discharge of patients from hospital occurs, transferring responsibility from a senior nurse to local nurses, care workers and physiotherapists, with an ambitious timetable by which this must occur. How such a change of roles might be approached, perceived and achieved is therefore of interest from both a theoretical and practice perspective.

**Does state care of those, who care about us?
Some challenges for health care practitioners in
the context of social and economic reforms**

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Neoliberal reforms appear to be one of the key factors, changing healthcare institutions nowadays. Applying both, market and managerial logics of regulation, such measures often cause some additional challenges for the work of health care practitioners and lead to unpredictable and unexpected transformations of the institutional field.

This paper addresses several levels of social change occurring in the field of obstetric care in Russian small towns. In particular, it describes some recent state reforms, which apply neoliberal logic, and reveals its innate contradictions. It also analyses the consequences of regulatory alterations for healthcare institutions' performance, medical professionals' work, and their clients' opportunities. Application of the neo-Weberian approach allows investigating the particular challenges for professionals' regulation, set by other parties, like state, insurance companies, managers and patients, violating the very ideals of professional commitment for doctors and other healthcare practitioners.

Moreover, I aim to show, that current institutional transformations unequally affect different areas and lines of health care. There are some important heterogeneities between formally similar institutions, working in different regions (like, for example, remote provincial areas). Further, the specificity of obstetric care itself predetermines some additional challenges due to unpredictability of the process of labor and symbolical meanings, related to the field of childbirth. The gender-sensitive analytical optics allows recovering such problems, as increasing demands emerging from the patients and some other social agents (the Orthodox church, state), imposing extra tasks and difficulties for the medical professionals' work.

**Health insurance and disability insurance:
solidarity development and deservingness
perceptions**

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Solidarity is the 'moral infrastructure' of social insurance arrangements that protect citizens against financial risks of illness. However, many European countries have set up different insurance arrangements for either risk: costs of treatment are covered through health insurance, while illness-related loss-of-income is arranged through disability insurance. This paper compares the development of these policies and the perceptions towards claimants in a case study of the Netherlands.

First, we conducted an analysis of the development of solidarity in health insurance and disability insurance since the 1980s. We conclude that restrictions in solidarity in disability insurance were broader, more thorough and implemented more quickly than in health insurance. Furthermore, there were differences in the development of their public-private mix. Whereas health insurance remained a public structure, private arrangements were introduced in disability insurance. Second, we examined a sociological explanation of the difference between health insurance and disability insurance by looking into the perceptions of citizens towards claimants. Do citizens support absolute allocation or do they think that benefits should be conditioned? If so, based on which criteria? We conducted a discrete choice experiment (n=345), which demonstrates that cooperation of claimants – with the treatment and/or reintegration into employment – was significantly more important (p<0.01) to be considered deserving for disability insurance (30% influencing choice) than to be considered deserving for health insurance (19%). These different perceptions of claimants in of health insurance and disability insurance may have contributed to the deeper impact of reform on solidarity in the latter.

**Between Caring and Killing – Ambivalences in the
Profession of Farm Animal Veterinary Medicine**

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Although animal farming is embedded in an (increasingly problematized) ambivalent human-animal relationship, and veterinarians play an important role in animal agriculture, livestock veterinary medicine as a specific healthcare profession has received little attention from sociology so far.

Sociological research about people working with livestock animals has shown the ambiguous nature of these relationships (Wilkie 2010). Professional work in animal healthcare also is, as in human medicine (Merton 1976), framed by ambivalences. However,

these differ from other health professions: The specific constellation of actors and professional values, which aim to serve both people and animals, lead to particularly complex moral issues in daily work (Atwood-Harvey 2005, Swabe 2000), which include, for example, euthanasia (e.g., Sanders 1995, Rohlff/Bennett 2005).

Farm animal medicine specifically holds conflicting demands. Animals are functionalized as commodities, and economical constraints determine the value of healthcare, but veterinarians also work with sentient beings and have a curative mandate (c.f. "Caring-Killing Paradox", Arluke/Sanders 1996: 85).

This paper aims to answer the question: How do farm animal veterinarians make sense of job-related ambivalences? The paper introduces a theoretical classification of 'ambivalence management' about the ways veterinarians cope with conflicting requirements of their professional work. The basis is an empirical study with qualitative, semi-structured interviews with 16 cattle veterinarians in Germany. The results show, that vets form complex perceptions about ambivalences and develop a professional identity with strategies to deal with them, such as normalization and distancing techniques.

RN16 & RN35 | Session 11a JOINT SESSION: Migrations and Health Inequalities in Europe

"...and what ends up happening is that we end up lying" Palliative Care Workers talk about Cross-cultural Interaction

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The social-constructionist perspective argues that language sets the framework for how we perceive the world around us. In interacting with others we negotiate the characteristics that we ascribe to different categories. This presentation departs from research showing that 'Othering' processes to could lead up to inequalities in health care. It is namely through these processes that people are reduced to a few stereotypic characteristics. This presentation aims focuses therefore on how end-of-life care workers discuss cross-cultural care interactions with patients categorized as migrants and the ways in which stereotypes about them are formulated.

Through focus group interviews with end-of-life care workers in Sweden (n=60) this presentation explores how end-of-life care workers negotiate, refute and compromise their understandings of cross-cultural interaction in talk and how assumptions about ethnic 'Others' are the backdrop against which they formulate their views on this type of interaction. Findings show that the end-of-life care workers interviewed often regard cross-cultural interaction as challenging since these patients are assumed not only to have needs that differ from 'ordinary patients' but needs that could collide with some of the core values of the Swedish health care legislation. As such, the study contributes

to research on cross-cultural care interactions and brings attention to the 'Othering' processes that take place amongst co-workers in care settings.

From expats to precarity. Migrant women and health care in the context of pregnancy and birth.

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Pregnancy and birth are important situation influencing maternal health and simultaneously are influenced by women's context and circumstances. Our research focuses on maternal health of migrant women in the Czech Republic. We are interested in women's expectations, experiences and in the context of their pregnancy and birth stories. We conducted interviews with migrant mothers and workers from helping professions, namely social workers, midwives and psychologist, who have worked with migrant women. In the presentation we will show how the intersection of legal statuses, conditions of employment and protective policies shape the position of migrant women when dealing with the need of health care during pregnancy and birth. Precarious status influence access to the health care and brings various challenges for migrant women, such as higher expenses, bureaucratic obstacles, uncertainty and stress. A significant topic is the health insurance system, which affects the access to the health care not only for the mother but also for a child.

"We are obliged to provide UAMs with special care" – Negotiating between Vulnerability, Autonomy and Identity in Malta

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25% of arriving refugees in Malta are classified as UAMs following age assessment. Consequently, they are placed under the Refugee Act and a Care Order, receiving general refugee and specialized services for UAMs, the latter being perceived as particularly vulnerable and thus housed in special homes. My research, based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted between 2013-2016 includes interviews with refugee and non-refugee actors. The research relationship with the young refugees can be described as long-term and collaborative. By analysing the situation within these homes —where age disputes occur beyond the formal age assessment procedure between refugees and institutional staff— from a postcolonial and intersectional point of view, Western notions of childhood can be made visible and investigated. The young refugees feel pressured, insecure and under surveillance. Thus, the home, formally established to protect vulnerable people, becomes a place of new insecurities, distrust and exclusion for UAMs. In this setting, help and vulnerability are negotiated, extending supportive practices beyond the mere legal frameworks in place. Both refugee and non-refugee actors developed

support practices there, but unmake them at the same time. The focus on the practices developed by young refugees in these homes illuminates the extent to which they can be understood as subjects acting with agency. I argue that borders are not merely locatable and fixed on a map, but rather unfixed, non-permanent and malleable. These can be described as (social) boundaries that exist in dividing between the in- and outside. The perpetuated age disputes thus contribute to producing these social boundaries.

Effects of ethnic group density on young migrants' health and health behaviour

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Throughout the 20th century and the beginning of the current one there has been a drastic increase in ethnic diversity in many European societies.

From a sociology of health perspective these developments pose the question of how processes of acculturation, and with it levels of acculturative stress, often seen as responsible for many of the adverse health effects of migration, are altered if the standard assumption of an allochthonous ethnic minority acculturating to the ways of an autochthonous ethnic majority is violated. The ethnic density hypothesis suggests that an increase in own ethnic group density or overall ethnic minority density, through facilitating social support networks among co-ethnics, decreasing the rates and altering the perception of incidences of interpersonal racism and lowering the gap between acculturation and ecology can have a buffering effect on the adverse health effects of migrant status. This contribution, relying on data from the 2013-14 wave of the Luxembourgish Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) study, investigates the relationship between young migrants' health and health behaviour and ethnic density in school classes. School classes, as an essential part of school-students' immediate social environment, constitute an important acculturation context. At the same time, Luxembourg, as one of the most diverse countries in Europe, where almost two thirds of school-aged children have a migration background and only roughly 17% of first- and second-generation migrants attend classes with a native majority, presents itself as the ideal national context to explore the implications of increasing levels of ethnic diversity for migrant health and, due to its high variance in ethnic density between classes, offers enough statistical power to detect the sketched potential moderating effects.

RN17 - Work, Employment and Industrial Relations

RN17 | Session 01a European Industrial Relations: Representation, Representativeness and Social Dialogue

Effectiveness and Engagement in European Sectoral Social Dialogue

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Research on the mechanisms and outcomes of Sectoral Social Dialogue Committees (SSDCs) point towards diverging directions. Some focus on good examples or cases that produced concrete outcomes and therefore see a genuine contribution of SSDCs to the multilevel governance of employment relations in the EU. Others, by contrast, emphasise how the massive output in number of SSDC-texts mainly includes legally non-binding agreements or procedural documents. Such literature focus on the obstacles that hinder both the commitment of social partners and the implementation of the documents jointly produced. The aim of this paper is to theoretically elaborate and try out different empirical measures of "effectiveness" and "engagement" in SSDCs.

As regards effectiveness we attempt to unpack the concept both by asking "for whom?", and "in achieving what?" Also the issue of engagement needs to be conceptually elaborated in order to be understood and measured adequately. The social partners' engagement may vary in relation to:

- topic and issue tackled at European level,
- different instruments (e.g. agreements, guidelines, recommendations, tools, statements),
- the direction of influence seeking (addressor),
- the process of communication (top-down, bottom up), and
- consensus building and collaboration (vertical and horizontal).

The paper is based on ongoing research in the SPEED-project (Social Partner Engagement and Effectiveness in European Dialogue). The projects

combines both quantitative material covering all 43 SSDCs, and in-depth qualitative interview studies of two SSDCs (metal and hospital) covering the social partner organizations in five countries (DE, IT, PL, SE, UK).

Representativeness and outcome of European Sector Social Dialogue - a comparison of 4 sectors

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Sector social dialogue has been established at European level within a legal framework from 1998. This resulted in 43 European sector social dialogue committees (ESSDC). Industrial relations research has shown great interest on understanding processes and dynamics of this form of multi-level sectoral social dialogue. To ensure that the right actors are involved in these ESSDCs, Eurofound is conducting representiveness studies on the request of the European Commission. In doing so, a longstanding cooperation over 10 years with Forba offers expertise that will form the basis of this paper.

Some research suggests the existence of a link between the organisational strength of the European associations involved in European sectoral social dialogue (ESSD) and their capacity to produce any outcome in terms of jointly agreed texts and implement these agreements. The hypothesis is that features such as low actor fragmentation, high organisation density, high levels of collective bargaining and formal European level mandating procedures, are generally found in the sectors where ESSD appears, at least formally, to have been most productive.

While representiveness studies compile data on those factors, they allow us to assess whether those hypotheses can be confirmed or countered. For this purpose, a comparative analysis of the representiveness of European Social Partner organisations in 4 different sectors will be conducted: Agriculture, Inland waterway, Footwear and Tanning & Leather.

"The Political Theory of European Works Councils; Transnational Trade Unions, Networks and Europeanization

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The aim of this article is to take the current analysis concerning European Works Councils one step further by examining the new political theory behind this form of employees' information and consultation structure. It is suggested that in those successful cases, which are the minority of the current ones, elements of transnationality, networks and identities may constitute a new form of industrial relations based on

collaboration between management and employees in the European multinational company. In those cases, attitudes of the representatives differ from traditional industrial relations approach when they are examined in the transnational framework. Also, European Works Councils may act as asymmetric “risk absorbents” concerning globalization, thus offering to the EU the capacity to re-balance her economic and social integration. Evidence for the article is being based on a set of semi-structured interviews that are conducted since the adoption of the Recast Directive 38/2009 and on literature concerning post-industrialism in the EU.

Activation policies : institutional standardization and lived forms of expected work

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The activation of job search behaviour is a key characteristic of the so-called Active Labour Market Policies in many European countries. Based on an incentive paradigm, these policies tend to intensify conditionality to unemployment insurance benefits (UIB) by a greater control of the effectiveness of job search. Numerous critical studies have highlighted the forms of standardization of job search induced by the control agencies, and the underlying pressure for behavioural change and increased responsibility. Our paper seeks to better understand the experience the unemployed under this activation regime, through the original point of view of the one who fail to cope and are sanctioned. Our empirical data is based on a corpus of some 30 in-depth interviews conducted with unemployed who have been definitely excluded from UIB in Belgium in 2015. We firstly describe the gaps between institutional requirements, based on a standard employment reference and an normative conception of job-search, and the subjective interpretations of the unemployed based on heterogeneous experiences of past employment and their present situation combining unemployment and exclusion. Post-exclusion effects are then analysed, highlighting the variety of what we call « the forms of expected work », drawing a large panorama of projections into work activities, often conceived at distance from standard employment, and more or less attainable depending on the relational and biographical resources. Our development helps us, in turn, to contribute to the understanding of the experience of employment after unemployment, and the contemporary transformation of the boundaries between inactivity and employment.

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RN17 | Session 01b Recognition and Inclusion at the Labour Market - on the Matter of Gender and Age

Individual perspective on the occupational prestige and gender discrimination on the labour market

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Occupational prestige is one of the classic research topics in the sociology of work and labour. However, there are some methodological problems still unsolved. The most important of them is defining the concept of prestige. Other important issue is the “invisibility of gender” in the research on occupational prestige – questionnaires relate to the occupational group as a whole, without differentiating prestige of male and female incumbents.

In the research for my PhD thesis I decided to focus on the individual perspective and describe experiences of members of high prestige occupational groups. My second goal was to elaborate social definition of occupational prestige. Differences between men and women on the labour market and gender discrimination were included in my research plan as a horizontal problem.

In order to obtain complex answers for my research questions I used triangulation of data, sources and methods. I chose explanatory research design: qualitative research was used to explain and deepen initial findings obtained by using quantitative methods. First stage of my research included quantitative media analysis, auditory questionnaire and desk research. Results enabled me to elaborate methodology of the second, quantitative stage – individual in-depth interviews with members of high prestige occupational groups. Interviews were analyzed with the use of methodology inspired by systematic text condensation, which enabled me to discover different meanings of occupational prestige in biographies of men and women. I was also able to elaborate a social definition of prestige which is based on binary oppositions.

Gender Imbalance in IT Sector: The Case of Taiwan

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Since the early 20th century, the labor participation rate of women in many developed countries has increased. However, many scholars have found that women often face gender segregation in a way that women are less likely to take jobs requiring high professional competence. As information technology (IT) industry blooms in recent decades, the relatively lower percentage of female employees in this industry has been particularly intriguing given that the first computer programmer was a woman, the mathematician and writer—Ada Lovelace. Although Taiwan, one of the economic entities that invests heavily in IT sector, has emphasized on the technology development and talents cultivation in this field, there has been a lack of research into women's

under representation. Previous studies examining gender imbalance in IT industry have mostly either adopted essentialist or social constructionist theories, and attributed the imbalance to female characteristics or work environment and culture. Whereas the essentialist approach simplified the gender imbalance problem and seen it as the result of gender differences, the social constructionist approach failed to take women's different reactions to the environment into account. Accordingly, this study adopted Trauth's "individual differences theory of gender and IT" and a mixed-methods approach by using both quantitative data from Taiwan's Manpower Survey and in-depth interviews with 22 female and 8 male employees in IT sector. The research findings showed that women were underrepresented in Taiwan's IT sector, especially in management jobs. The gender imbalance started from education and was associated with patriarchal culture and work-family conflicts. Unless these issues are addressed, gender inequality in pay and the promotion opportunities found in the analysis suggests a persistence of gender imbalance in future.

Split consciousness: Workers' representatives and social justice

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Unions' stewards at the workplace level are characterized by a split political consciousness rather than comprehensive one. They express egalitarian motivations and class solidarity, but this tendency remains local and limited in scope.

This paper is part of a larger study of the activity of unions' stewards in twenty different corporations in Israel. Based on a qualitative research, I demonstrate that while stewards make their organizational decisions at the workplace, these are often not consistent with their broader political views. For example, Jewish stewards have sought the political support of their Palestinian co-workers in the organization while disregarding the wider political implications of this endeavor in light of the general Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Similarly, stewards may express anti-neoliberal views, but at the same time they maintain their political support of the Israeli right because of its hard policy towards the Arab.

The findings imply that political consciousness and sense of social justice tend to be diverse among unions' stewards. The egalitarian motivation and class solidarity are often confined to face-to-face interaction at the workplace. Moreover, class egalitarianism and solidarity are repeatedly overshadowed by contradictory stronger commitment to separatist views regarding nationality, religion and more. Similar tendency may occur in other countries while the internal organizational dynamics are subjected to other external forces (such as mass immigration and economic turbulence).

The opportunity to be outsiders: minimum income scheme beneficiaries engaged in public works

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Following the literature on labour market insiders/outside, we challenge the view that labour market integration inevitably leads to social inclusion. We argue that labour market integration does not imply necessary a subjective experience of social inclusion.

We ground this claim on in-depth qualitative interviews with people on a minimum income scheme who are engaged in public works in return for their welfare benefit. The interviews focus on the perception of their occupation and we analyse them looking at how work insecurity manifests in their lives. These are a group of peculiarly vulnerable people which have been assigned to work experience programmes by the social assistance service provider (e.g. case workers), usually in the public or non-profit sector, as they are considered unable to participate to the labour market unless provided with a sheltered occupation. This specific group of workers is very little studied in the debate on insiders/outside and, therefore, we shed light on their job insecurity and investigate their outsidersness condition with regards to their participation both to the labour market and society.

Although the main narrative of policy makers and social workers on these kind of jobs rhetorically stresses their role as an opportunity for beneficiaries, our research outlines that 1) those work programmes display a whole range of characteristics associated to precarious jobs such as the temporary duration and low level of protection and employment rights; 2) subjectively, some workers experience both an high level of insecurity and forms of disrespect from co-workers.

RN17 | Session 01c Trade Union Formation and Organisation

On The Outside Looking In? A Micro-level Analysis of the Perceptions of Trade Union Representation and Membership in the Netherlands

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It is often held that trade unions predominantly represent "standard" workers, with permanent and full-time employment contracts. "Non-standard" workers, for example employees with temporary contracts, agency workers or freelancers, are believed to be

poorly accommodated by trade unions. To explain the representation gap, insider/outsider-theories postulate that non-standard workers would refrain from membership because they believe that unions protect the secure jobs of insiders rather than the insecure jobs of outsiders. This simple assumption, however, that links employment type and job insecurity to perceptions of trade union inclusiveness (or rather feelings of “outsiderness”) has rarely been empirically tested. Hence, the questions addressed here are: (a) To what extent have standard and non-standard workers different perceptions of trade union inclusiveness, and (b) to what extent are perceptions of a representation deficit related to a lower willingness to join a trade union?

To answer this question hypotheses are derived from insider-outsider theories and theories on union revitalization. It is hypothesized that outsiders (i.e., non-standard workers, unemployed) perceive trade unions as both less inclusive as well as less responsive to their needs than insiders. Moreover, it is expected that these perceptions of a representation deficit are related to a lower willingness to join a trade union. Empirically, this article focusses on the Netherlands, a country with a relatively flexible labor market and a typical gap in union membership between standard and non-standard workers. Data in used from the 2015 “Work and Politics”-wave fielded through the LISS Panel (Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences).

The position of trade unions and the discourse: a case of Poland

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Over the past 27 years, Poland has undergone a socio-economic transformation, which had a profound impact on labour relations, including the position of trade unions. These changes were reflected in the discourse on industrial relations. However, this question has received scant attention from sociologists. This is particularly unfortunate since there are efficient analytical tools that allow us for acknowledging those factors. The aim of this paper is to bridge the above-mentioned gap by demonstrating that Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a relevant tool in the context of research in industrial relations. It helps to study the asymmetry between the forces of Labour and Capital. For CDA, language is the most important factor behind the creation and reproduction in the society; the nature of power and (symbolic) domination. These two are hidden and covered by the “official” discourse. The creation of “commonly-shared” consensus, acceptance and legitimation for the domination are the main functions of the hegemonic discourse. Moreover, CDA requires that the “uncovering” researcher not only “externally” describes and explains the studied phenomena, but also actively addresses the voice of the dominated and defends those who, by means of symbolic violence, are subject to the tyranny of the power

relations. The paper presents an application of CDA to industrial relations in Poland, and the position of Polish trade unions, by using the examples taken from several studies which I conducted in the past years.

Narration of Workers from Turkish Steel Town: From Old to New Generations

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This paper examines the formation processes of the working class in Karabük on the basis of Karabük Iron-Steel Factories. The workers who have been working in the factory since the foundation of the corporation are chosen as the sample group of the study. The working class identity and the general formation of the working class are examined through three different 'generations'. Focus group and a field research based upon survey are applied in addition to in depth interviews. The aim of this study, in accordance with the historical development, to discuss each period separately, from the perspectives of their continuity and distinctiveness. By laying emphasis on trade union history and political field particularly, the study also tries to define the roles of these variables in the process of formation of the working class in different periods. It seems that the significant distinctiveness of the last generation of these three generations is remarkable.

This paper focuses on historical process of working class formation. Karabük is the oldest heavy industry investment of Turkey. In its 75 years history, it can be seen Turkish social and economic history with workers' perspective. Karabük is a one of the 'steel town'. In generally, from a historical perspective politics come before industrial workplace relations. On the other hand, the study tries to focus on last generation working class, and the results are signed that the last generation of steel workers as 'precariat'. Last generation workers quest new politics, old type of trade unionism and old type political positions are not operational for new workers.

Lonely in a crowd: do young precarious workers need trade unions, do trade unions need young precarious workers?

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Precarisation of labour follows various paths, depending on the institutional surrounding, socio-cultural underpinning, political framework and role of the state in a particular country. Trade unions seem unsure on how to deal with the consequences of the process, which has recently come to interfere with the longer and more persistent one, that is, of deunionisation. Empirical evidence (e.g. Kuene 2013; Martínez Lucio, Marino, Connolly 2017) suggests that the challenge of precarious work has not only been recognized but also addressed by European trade unions, yet their responses have produced moderate

effects, especially in terms of attracting people representing youngest brackets of economic activity age (up to 30) to trade unions. Bringing young people to unions has long been a tough challenge, and with those who are not only young but also in a precarious position in the labour market being a target for organizing activities, the objective becomes only more difficult to achieve.

The paper's main analytical focus is on the relationship between young precarious workers and trade unions in today's Poland from both perspectives. The key questions addressed are: 1) do young precarious workers want to be recruited into trade unions (if they see trade unions as viable vehicle for formulating, articulating and representing their collective interests, provided they are able define their interest in any other way than individual) and 2) do trade unions want to bring in young precarious workers (is there a genuine commitment and action behind the façade of declarations)?

The data employed come from primary (the preliminary results from the DFG-NCN funded PREWORK project) and secondary (existing empirical data, literature) sources.

RN17 | Session 02a European Governance and Social Effects

Industrial Relations in the European Union – A Race to the Bottom?

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Crouch divided the industrial relations systems of the then EU 15 into four types (Crouch 1996). Great Britain is representative of a type characterised by loosely organised and decentralised collective bargaining, the type of which Italy is the representative can be described as rudimentary, essentially unregulated, and employer-dominated. Sweden (centralised) and Germany (decentralised) represent corporatist types characterised by high labour standards.

It was shown that within the process of enlarging the European Union the industrial relations systems of the member states came under pressure (Kohl et al.2006, Schief 2006). We argued that with the enlargement new nation-states became members who seemed to enforce or renovate a tendency towards a growing importance of the company in industrial relations. There was reason to believe that a massive change in the balance of the two forecasted groups in favour of a loose and decentralized industrial relations system may have led to different consequences in the countries under investigation. The result could be a revised diversity or a single European model which more or less corresponds to the loose and decentralized type.

It is time to do a detailed re-analysis of the industrial relations systems of the old and new member states. We hope to gain insight to the possible changes in the balance between corporatist and loose and

decentralized countries. Based on several indicators we analyse the development of industrial relations of the member states of the European Union. According to our analysis, the development towards the loose and decentralized type has continued.

With a little help from my courts? Assessing the impact of the new European economic governance on the Irish reforms of wage setting mechanisms.

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In 2010, caught in the middle of a financial storm, Ireland was forced to resort to a 85 billion loan from the Troika. In exchange, the country representatives signed a series of Memoranda of Understanding which contained specific reforms to be implemented. At the onset of the crisis, Ireland had one of the most flexible labour markets among OECD countries. In addition, the long tradition of engagement of the social partners in centralized neo-corporatist agreements terminated quite abruptly in 2009. Hence, one might expect to find few references to labour market reforms in the agreements with the Troika. This was mostly true, but with an exception: the particular attention that the technocrats had for the only institutions producing legally binding wage setting agreements. These institutions, named Employment Regulation Orders and Registered Employment Agreements, were struck out by two sentences of the High court and the Supreme Court in 2011 and 2013 respectively. They were later reintroduced with significant changes by the government in 2012 and 2015. What role did the Troika play in the reform process? Are the Irish reforms of wage setting mechanisms solely explained by autonomous national developments? In order to answer these questions, I will make use of a two-level game theoretical framework, where both EU and domestic actors interact. My work will be based on the analysis of official documentation as well as relevant media sources. Through the use of process-tracing, I will try to assess the impact over time of both external and intervening variables.

Forms and content in European trade union cooperation: The importance of resource-, sectoral- and industrial regime differences

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Even though there are well-established structures for transnational cooperation in Europe, trade unions are currently facing challenges relating to transnational market and policy integration as well as a weakened position on the national level in many countries. In this situation there is a need to further develop both the vertical and horizontal transnational trade union cooperation. To understand the preconditions for trade

union to face up to this challenge, this paper studies the forms and contents of existing transnational trade union cooperation in five sectors in Europe: metal, construction, transportation, healthcare and banking and finance. The theoretical point of departure for the analysis is that the forms of cooperation, the issues focused and the intensity of cooperation is expected to be dependent on what sectors and what regions (or industrial relations regime) the trade unions belong to, and what resources they have. The aim of the paper is to test whether differences between sectors or regimes are of most importance for what forms and content transnational union cooperation take, when controlling for resources of unions. Empirically the paper is based on a European-wide survey to trade unions in these sectors (n 221). The main result is that sector-differences are more important than regime-differences in explaining the overall engagement in different forms of cooperation, when controlling for resources, whereas both sectors and regimes have some independent effects on what issues trade unions cooperate on.

Unmaking of employment regulation across the EU: what consequences for unemployment and labour market segmentation?

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Unemployment rates in the EU rose to record levels after the economic crisis of 2008, yet the experience varied substantially across member states. To remedy the effects of the recession and overcome the unemployment crisis, a powerful trend in EU policy making has focused on the functioning of the labour market and policies of labour market deregulation have been pressed on member states by the European Commission. The dominant analysis, especially from the EU institutions, diagnosed employment regulation as the root cause of unemployment in Europe and driver of labour market segmentation.

This paper engages with this policy stance and aims at stipulating alternative policy narrative. It summarizes findings from a collaborative research project that set out to investigate why unemployment has risen more in some countries than in others since 2008, how far this relates to the policies pursued and what have been the effects of employment protection reforms on employment (levels and structure). On the basis of experience in a large sample of EU Member States, we found that reducing employment protection does not bring economic benefits but also that post-crisis changes have led to increases in precarious employment and hence more pronounced, rather than reduced, labour market segmentation.

RN17 | Session 02b Recognition of Education and Skills at the Labour Market

Mismatch among graduates from the dual system of vocational training: a task-based approach

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The phenomenon of labour market mismatch, defined as a discrepancy between the skills and competencies of an employee and the ones required to perform that person's job, is widespread and has relevant negative effects at the individual and societal levels.

There has always been a debate about the best way to measure the mismatch phenomenon but none of the recent approaches takes into account the actual and occupation-specific tasks performed at work. We argue that comparing the tasks performed during the apprenticeship and the tasks performed in future jobs is a more detailed and accurate way of measuring mismatch.

Apart from developing a new task-based measurement of mismatch, we aim at studying in-depth the mismatch phenomenon among recent graduates from the dual system of vocational training in Germany and investigate the consequences for the career transitions in their first few years in the labour market. This is a relevant issue because this educational track has been appointed as one of the main reasons for a better performance of youth labour markets witnessed in some European countries.

We use rich administrative data from the German Sample of Integrated Labour Market Biographies (SIAB). Our first results point to the importance of the way in which mismatch is measured and support the use of the task-based indicator. Given this, we focus on this mismatch measure and use it in multivariate regression models to analyse its determinants (at individual and occupational level) and in a sequence analysis to examine the development of the graduates' careers.

Disability, education, and labour market participation: What is the effect of education inside the labour market?

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Participation in the labour market is regarded as a corner stone of active citizenship (Sainsbury and Coleman-Fountain 2013) in the Western world. Research has established that educational level is one of the most important predictors of employment for persons with disabilities (Kittelsaa, Wik, and Tøssebro 2015; Wik 2010; Molden, Wendelborg, and Tøssebro 2009; Grue and Finnvoll 2014; Bø and Håland 2015), and education seems to have a larger effect for employment among disabled than among non-disabled (Kittelsaa et al. 2015, Tøssebro and Wik 2015). Hence, educational level is regarded as an important means for social mobility for disabled people. However, so far we know less about the work situation that is achieved on the background of a given educational level or type among persons with

disabilities, and whether this is different for employed persons with and without disability.

In this paper we explore the question: What is the relationship between educational level or type of education and attained work situation among employed persons, and is the relationship between education and employment different among disabled and non-disabled? We will present data analyses from a Norwegian level of living survey from 2014 (EU-SILC Norway 2014), comparing the situation for employed disabled and non-disabled regarding factors like type of occupation, type of contract, and salary. We will use crosstabulations and correspondence analysis, and we will in particular focus on the relationship between type and level of education on one hand, and type of occupation on the other. The results of the analyses will be relevant for discussions about education and social mobility among disadvantaged groups in the labour market within an universalistic welfare state.

Formal, and informal, recognition of skilled migrant's professional qualifications in the European Union and its influence in labour market outcomes: the case of Portuguese nurses

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In the last decades the European Union has been very active in creating legal apparatus and mechanisms to enhance intra-european labour mobility, to further establish a single labour market and to achieve the EU2020 goals of smart and inclusive growth. However, several constraints of political, legal, administrative and practical nature continue to hinder the mobility of workers and the recognition of their professional qualifications. Professional qualifications are an element of economic empowerment and distinction. Recognition is a mechanism of regulating, and ordering the access to the labour market. Therefore, formal and informal recognition of professional qualifications, or their non-recognition, influences migrants' access to the labour market, but also the migrants' position within the market itself. Numerous observations on the European Union context, that included third country nationals and Eastern Europeans, continue to show the underutilization of skilled migrant workers and the existence of wage differentials. Similarly, recently conducted studies about Portuguese skilled emigrants, particularly on nursing professionals, suggest disparities in status and earnings when compared to natives. These results challenge the principle of nondiscriminatory treatment of workers and disclose the phenomenon of labour market segmentation. To cope with this issue it's relevant not only to identify the degree of influence of institutional, organizational and social contexts in the formal, and informal, recognition processes of professional qualifications, but also to understand its underlying

factors and mechanisms. In this research, we focus on the case of Portuguese nursing professionals. In this research we adopt a multilevel approach, thus contributing to highlight the articulations of the various factors and mechanisms that produce inequality, between migrants and natives, in the labour market.

Insecure transitions: how differences in education lead to different employment security pathways

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Austerity and flexibilisation policies in Europe have eroded employment conditions, enhancing inequalities and fostering career paths marked by job insecurity and labour exclusion. In this context, the paper aims to study the extent to which labour trajectories have experienced an entrapment within circuits of insecurity during the period 2002-2012 in Catalonia (Spain), and to identify the factors associated with such exclusionary circles of insecurity. A particular emphasis is given to the effect of education and its interplay with other individual and structural elements such as gender, social class of origin and industry that enhance or prevent the protective effect of education. The paper analyses the mobility of individuals between three states in relation to paid work, which are characterized by their different degrees of employment security: not occupied, unstable employment, and stable employment. To this end, data from the Catalan Inequalities Panel (PaD; Jaume Bofill Foundation) were adjusted through various dynamic multinomial logit random effects models that handle the unknown initial conditions problem. The results present evidence of a strong state dependence in employment transitions as well as an intense flow of transitions between non-occupation and temporary occupation. The results also show that higher education does not prevent workers from transitioning into unstable occupations, but contributes to define whether the individual further moves into a secure employment or remains locked in the exclusionary circle around temporary employment and unemployment. Finally, results on the structural factors that contribute to explain these inclusionary and exclusionary transitions are presented in relation to the dynamics of segmentation of the Spanish labour market.

RN17 | Session 02c Global Challenges in the for Work and Society**Basic Income as Transformation?**

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Basic income or universal basic income (UBI) is widely debated. Renewed interest in UBI spans from Silicon valley actors and big businesses, national governments e.g. in Finland to (post-Capitalist, e.g. Paul Mason) social movements. UBI is considered a response to myriads of contemporary societal challenges: unemployment, poverty and heteronomy inherent to Capitalism (Claus Offe), the prolonged crisis of the welfare state and assumed technological unemployment due to new potentials within robotics and AI (Osborne and Frey 2014). There is a wide range of hypotheses on how a UBI would transform contemporary Western society ranging from pragmatic to utopian. On the basis of both foundational and latest basic income studies, this paper compares competing justifications (Forst 2015) for UBI and hypothesized transformations of contemporary work society in each line of justification. The analysis shows five principal justifications for UBI: a moral, ethical, functional, anti-growth and feminist justification. Each justification is distinct in its outlook on and degree of the envisioned transformation defined as change in a) modern society's self-understanding as employment and work-centred social formation and in b) the division of necessary paid and unpaid labour beyond the present status quo. Moreover, the paper scrutinises the social conditions under which transformation is delineated within each justification. I argue that the study of the UBI as a real-utopian project should be subject to a contemporary sociology of work aimed not only at analysing present faultlines integral to contemporary work society, but also at prefiguring alternatives.

Logistics Workers as a Social Group?

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The following contribution presents the preliminary results of a collective Franco-German research project, which deals with retail logistics workers, who occupy an intermediate position between industry and services and represent 13 % of total worker's employment in France, 17% in Germany. Their work consists in getting the goods into cities, which is a core function for urban lifestyle. Having identified this group, the aim of our project is to understand what its social practices outside warehouses are. The research is based on an ethnographic survey conducted in logistics parks located at the peripheries of four cities: Paris and Orleans (France),

Frankfurt/Main and Kassel (Germany).

Our contribution will focus on the processes of labour market fragmentation in Paris and Frankfurt/Main, in order to analyse them in a transnational perspective. Indeed, observing a labour market at this scale and in the context of "world cities" enlightens the internal divisions of the working class and the ways these divisions differ from one context to another. Depending on the types of goods, the urban contexts and the ways industrial relations are regulated at different levels (from the local to the European one), the difficulty of working conditions in the warehouses, the salaries and the social recognition of these positions are quite different. Permanent employment on positions that aren't seen as "true occupations" is considered in the light of what it can offer: relative wage increases in Frankfurt and an access to mortgage loan in Paris.

Youth Revolts and New Union Movement in the Public Sector in Taiwan

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Under the legacy of authoritarian industrial relations, the unionism in public sector only exists in state-owned enterprises while the Trade Union Law prohibits the public servants from unionization. Shortly after the democratic transition in the mid-1980s, SOE unions used to play a leading role in national labour movement. On the other side, despite the fact that civil servants can only organise "association" which has no bargaining rights to represent themselves, the better working conditions and stable employment have largely kept civil servants quiescent. Recent development related to neo-liberal managerial strategies and pension reform, however, has been building up new momentum of unionism among young employees in the two sectors. In SOE sector, several new unions have been built by young employees since 2012. They have criticized the old unions and launched several strikes and protests which won strong public support. In government sector, the ongoing pension reform agitates the docile Civil Servant Association which mostly represents seniors and retirees who have been entitled the generous pension. A bunch of young civil servants, who are forming an alliance, have openly challenge the leaders of the Civil Servant Association and ask for a new pension scheme more fitting in generation justice. This research aims to explore the momentum of new organising trend and its impact on the public sector unionism. Three cases of new organising efforts will be reviewed and followed by the discussion on the possible change in the industrial relations in the public sector.

Examining management technologies as a site of conflict: political interests and class composition in distribution warehouses.

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Distribution warehouses - or 'fulfilment centres' - and their labour conditions have been a regular fixture in media investigations over the last few years, causing widespread concern (especially in the UK) about 'zero-hours' contracts and the physical pressures put onto workers. What remains underexamined is the technological infrastructure used to manage these employees and undermine the likelihood of them organising. Although we are witnessing a resurgence of debates around the dangers/possibilities of the labour-saving devices deployed in some high-end warehouses (e.g. robots such as Kiva), less is being said about the development and use of technologies which exist for the sole purpose of ensuring the effective - and sometimes relentless - actualisation of labour power from workers, to the detriment of the understanding required to develop new struggles on the terrain of work and technology.

This paper will present empirical findings from interviews I have conducted with workers in the British distribution sector, using Italian autonomism's conceptual framing of 'class composition' to develop an understanding of how management technologies such as dashboards, wearables and tracking devices exist within workplaces as sites of class conflict and contestation. In doing so I will explain how these technological innovations come to represent the collective interests of management while variously responding to, subverting and/or stimulating the political forms and expressions available for furthering workers' individual and collective interests.

The change of working time regime and the role of the trade union: some evidences from China's manufacture industry

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As a concept of sociology, time sociology is an important dimension and method of contemporary social science research. The time's sociality or the social time is a kind of expression of social relations and rights. The arrangement and convention of time are different in the different social field and life, as well as in specific social relationships and social organizations. They embody the different nature and condition of social rights and social welfare. The analyses and critical thinking of the social arrangement and regulation will result in the deeply understanding of social system and institutions from the perspective of sociology. Work and time have always been conflated and their relationship always socially constructed.

The research on time and also working time has not been paid much attention by China's academy, especially in sociology field. Refer to the issue of working time, a few researches could be found in industrial relations and labour economy, and few studies investigate the dimensions of working time flexibility in recent years.

It is reported that Chinese workers have to work longest hours in the world. This article reviews the forming of the work time regime since the 1950s, especially after the 1990s. It analyses that although the perfect labor legislations about the work time, certain number of Chinese workers in manufacture industry have to work longer, harder and according to the management demand. Drawing the fieldwork in 4 manufacture sectors, it is argued that there is evidence of a move towards a 'temporality' model of working time, the limited role of the union and also the traditional and "new" culture of work time worse the "employer/management-led" the work time regime.

RN17 | Session 03a The Role of Actors and Sectors

The Cement of Social Dialogue: The Pivotal Role of Trust for the Efficacy of Collective Bargaining

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Previous debates on the functioning of social dialogue concentrated on the analysis of the effects of different institutional and organisational structures. In this functionalistic approach of different structures little attention has been given on what accounts for the efficacy of these structures. In this paper the role of trust between the actors' involved in industrial relations for the efficacy of different social dialogue structures is investigated. It is hypothesized that for voluntaristic, coordinated and governed institutional systems mutual trust is the key factor for its efficacy. The hypotheses are tested and confirmed on the basis of recent and representative data on social dialogue for all European Union member states. As the question on the role of trust in institutions (re-) entered the political debate in many European countries the article finishes with highlighting the relevance of the results for current attempts to reform industrial relations institutions.

Legitimation, Power and Institutional Change – Sectoral-Level Collective Bargaining in Israel's Private Sector

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A lot of research tried to evaluate the importance and effects of sectoral, multi-employer, collective bargaining on economic performance and labor-market governance. While many (neo-classic) economists regard sector-level bargaining as an inefficient and non-representative form of industrial relations, other social scientists find its affiliation with wage moderation, low inequality and strong democratic institutions. As empirical evidence supporting both arguments continued to rise, new analytical frameworks suggested the importance of market characteristics or coordination mechanisms as accounting of researchers' different conclusions.

Traces of this debate can be seen through the ongoing political and academic controversy around recent policies promoted by Troika in some European states. Although important elements in this debate, the underlying (institutional) mechanisms of sector-level bargaining were rarely addressed as a focal point of research.

In order to assess the feasibility, influence, resilience and contributions of sector-level bargaining in a given industrial relations system, this paper will present different forms and mechanisms of power underlying sector-level institutional structure. Using data from the Israeli industrial relations system and through a sectoral point of view, I will present the patterns of power underlying processes of sector-level collective bargaining – its change and preservation. Through analysis of different industrial relations sub-systems in Israel, I will demonstrate different approaches for sectoral bargaining, their feasibility and prospect. By applying power-oriented terminology the paper will suggest a resolution for ongoing empirical and theoretic debate on the practicability of intermediary, sectoral institutions in industrial relations and will conclude with some remarks for future industrial relations policy and research.

EO's in the EU: A cross-national micro-level analysis of employer's organization membership in European Countries

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Employer's organizations (EO's) are of considerable importance in socio-economic decision making and industrial relations. Yet in contrast to their counterparts on the labor market, trade unions, scientific studies on the representativeness of EO's as measured by companies' EO membership have been few and far between. Moreover, empirically, existing studies relied on aggregated data, prohibiting adequate tests of the micro-level mechanisms implied by most theories on EO representativeness and membership. This paper redresses this lacunae by analyzing the major theoretical explanations for EO membership using cross-national micro-level data on 19.786 companies across 28 countries from the European Company Survey. Theoretically, the paper contributes to the debate by setting out a unified, multi-leveled theoretical framework, and by further developing extant theories by detailing the conditions under which various mechanisms operate. The (preliminary) results suggest that EO membership is more likely a) as firm size increases, b) as the organizational power of employees increases, c) for companies in the industry sector, d) as the skill-level of employees decreases. EO membership is also found to be more likely for companies in countries a) with strong trade unions, b) where the EO system is highly fragmented, c) where extensions of collective agreements are more common. The effect of the

organizational power of employees at the workplace furthermore increases with national trade union strength.

The convergence of Industrial relations traditions in Greece and Ireland in the European crisis (2008-2016).

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This paper investigates crisis-induced changes to industrial relations practices in Europe with a focus on Greece and Ireland over the course of the economic and social crisis since 2008.

The theoretical and analytical framework of the paper and the justification of the selection of these case studies are informed by Visser (2008; 2012)'s comprehensive classification of European industrial relations traditions, which places Greece in the state-centred tradition, and Ireland in the liberal-pluralist group.

In the state-centred group, involvement of the social partners with the state is traditionally low, and collective bargaining is decentralized. Policies are designed without systematic input from the social partners, with actors subsequently accommodated via flexible implementation processes often based on derogation from the law. The liberal-pluralist group traditionally displays higher organisational density, high collective bargaining coverage at a very decentralised level, and limited interaction between social partners and state authorities. Greece and Ireland conform to some of these conditions, but not to all.

This paper contends that crisis-induced EU-backed structural reforms have brought about a convergence between the industrial relations traditions in these countries, where the Greek model is being recast to resemble the Irish one. The role of EU and national authorities in this convergence, and in the general reordering of European industrial relations through the introduction of new economic governance measures, is also analysed.

The paper finally reviews trade union responses to these changes, including through the formation of new coalitions, through changing relationships with political parties, and through involvement with EU-level actors including ETUC.

RN17 | Session 03b Natives and Foreigners on the Labour Market

The invisible proletarians of Ostrava: Ethnographic observations on racialised labour in a post-socialist city

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This paper will focus on intermitted and informal labour of Roma residing in a neighbourhood of

Ostrava, a city in the Czech Republic. Work accessible to Roma was at the core of my 11-month ethnographic research. Working alongside the street-cleaners and recycling labourers, I embarked on the process of learning about other aspects of their lives, including the local conditions for material reproduction of labour. The 'features of work' that have emerged from the data so far include Roma workers' contractual insecurity and dependency on welfare; informality of their employment arrangements and related 'invisibility' of Roma work in the eyes of the public.

In the second part of the paper I theorize on the relationship between racialisation of Roma labour and capital's demand for the 'industrial reserve army' in the local context of Ostrava. My aim was to explore what role has the race been playing in formation of hierarchies and fractions of working class and whether it has been (and continues to be) a factor that maintains the local industrial reserve army. Albeit significant, discriminatory racism in employment, isn't the only factor of racialisation of Roma workers. Their access to formal, regular and better-paid employment complicate also debts, often incurred as a result of intermitted employment or low wages. Taking a contract-based job by a person with formal debts results in a cut of their wage by compulsory repayments. I ponder an argument that debts reproduce informal work as a specific form of unfree labour among Roma workers in Ostrava. Debt adds a specific vulnerability of workers who become tied to a certain types of employers.

Bosses and 'new' strangers: Syrian workers' positions in craft-based furniture industry

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In this study, the Syrians, who escaped from the war and sought asylum Turkey from 2011, will be evaluated through their 'native' and 'foreign' positions within their everyday and working lives in Sıtele Furniture Industrial Zone. The study will focus on the formation of native-foreign identities in the relations between Turkish citizens living in the Ankara Sıtele's coming from in various parts of Turkey and, living and working around the Industrial Zone and refugees coming from Syria.

Although Turkish citizens themselves migrated to reside in Sıtele region, they have become native as they came into contact with the Syrians since they settled to the region before the Syrians. Syrians are attracted to the industrial districts of the provinces since they are able to get ahead in the labor area surrounded with low wages and double insecurity, these districts provide a cheap housing complex that is included in the scope of urban transformation. Thus, local small producers, crafts and landlords have a new income source.

The Syrians have made a strengthening effect on the furniture industry, which is being built on the basis of

artisanal craftsmanship and has almost come to an end. Syrian workers who were previously engaged in craftsmanship have integrated quite easily and they became a cheap and qualified labour force within the region.

In-depth interviews were conducted with both local residents and Syrians in a qualitative research design, and native-foreign positions in the region were tried to be read through the employee-employee-employer relationship. The striking data obtained reveals the hierarchical competition of Turkish workers with Syrian refugees and its reflection on everyday life.

Structural weaknesses, economic downturn and the competition between immigrants and natives in the Italian labour market

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The Italian labour market is historically characterized by some structural weaknesses. First, compared to other Western European countries, Italy has a much lower level of employment. Secondly, the Italian labour market is characterized by a structural "reluctance" to create highly skilled jobs. Finally, in Italy there is a very strong occupational penalization of young people and women and a marked territorial dualism. Nevertheless, in the last two decades Italy has become one of the foremost countries in the world for the consistency of migration in-flows. Differently to other Western European countries, in Italy immigrants (compared to natives) experience a trade-off between lower levels of penalization in terms of employment entry chance (and risk of unemployment) and higher levels of occupational segregation in the area of bad jobs (Reyneri, Fullin, 2011).

In this scenario, the economic downturn starting in 2008 has strengthened the structural weaknesses of the Italian labour market. In fact, differently from the international dynamics (Gallie, 2013), in Italy we have observed a deep decline of the employment rate combined with a clear trend to a downgrading in the quality of labour demand.

It considered that, the main research question is the following: what have been the effects of the economic downturn on the traditional dimensions of inequality characterizing the Italian labour market? In particular, the paper will focus on the evolution of the competitive relationship between native and immigrant labour force, considering also the internal differences among the Italian macro-areas. The analysis will be addressed using the Italian LFS 2005-2015 and focalizing the attention on different dimension of inequality in the labour market (employment/unemployment, job quality, employment conditions).

The earnings of immigrants: actual versus potential country-specific human capital

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This paper uses the theoretical framework of country-specific human capital in order to study earnings of immigrants and natives. The objective is to ascertain the difference in earnings return to labour market experience between specifications that use potential and actual experience. Theoretically, labour market experience acquired prior to migration should have a positive effect on earnings but with lower return than domestic experience; this is because some, but not all, skills are transferable across national contexts. But using potential experience measures, as is most common in previous research, will negatively bias the estimate for experience before migration, and bias the estimate for experience in the host country towards zero for the group with more instances of unemployment, i.e. immigrants.

By utilizing a combination of the Level-of-Living Survey 2010 and the Level-of-Living Survey for Foreign-Born, I estimate the return to experience for immigrants and natives. Models with actual experience show that the return to domestic experience is about the same for immigrants and natives, and that experience before migration has a return significantly below domestic experience, but significantly above zero. Models with potential measures show instead a coefficient for domestic experience that is biased towards zero for immigrants, and that potential experience for work before migration has no economic return at all. The results for models with actual experience are more in line with theoretical predictions, because some skills are indeed transferable across borders. And the difference between models points to the importance of good measurement when comparing groups.

RN17 | Session 03c The Changing World of Work

Möbius Management: The Internal Dynamics of Business Ethics Programmes

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The present study draws on the theoretical framework of Giorgio Agamben to conceptualize the dynamic that business ethics programmes create within companies—an area of study that is underexplored in organization and management research. We suggest that the “ethical” corporation can be regarded as a machine that dissolves the boundaries of the firm and conflates the goals and values of management,

employees and the corporation—a process we call Möbius Management. Using ethnographic methods, we have studied the American-Hungarian IT company Prezi’s engagement in the Budapest Pride Parade, in a Roma settlement, and in a mission to help Syrian refugees. These different situations can be regarded as what Agamben calls “zones of indistinction”: places where seemingly contradictory values and categories are merged, and where the value of life is momentarily challenged. Entering these zones, employees’ personal engagement is encouraged and developed, which in turn strengthens bonds between employees and sustains an atmosphere of openness at the office. To make the interventions into company events that are also individually rewarding, management and employees downplay the political specificity of the situations in favor of emotional aspects and general references to humanist universalism. In this way, corporations with social visions can themselves also be regarded as “zones of indistinction” where idealism and economic gain, as well as individual and employee identities, are merged. In conclusion, the contrast between Prezi and the present political situation in Hungary, characterized by a rhetoric of inside and outside, accentuates the process and effect of Möbius management.

Changes in the Newsroom: Technology, Improvisation and Multitasking

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My research touches upon issues of work, technology and institutional organization in the context of television. Using sociology of work literature and social studies of infrastructures and drawing on ethnographic research in two small size TV companies from Romania carried out since 2014, I argue that continuous technological innovation and transformation of technological standards and protocols have produced significant transformations of this profession. These include high and often unrealistic technology-related expectation, frequent errors, improvisation and unexpected technological events, additional time pressure for learning the new technologies, and new opportunities for workforce downsizing through multitasking.

Self-disciplined entrepreneurs in the new economy: A case study of white-collar engineers in China’s high-tech industry

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Knowledge workers’ working conditions and labor rights have not kept up in step in China, despite an improvement in workers’ autonomy and bargaining power. Unlike manual workers, knowledge workers’ poor working conditions and violations of legal rights are a consequence of choices made by workers

themselves, rather than being the result of employer's direct and coercive control. Based on the case study in a large Chinese enterprise in the ICT industry, I will examine the formation of the self-discipline mechanism in China's high-tech workplace. The self-discipline mechanism is shaped with the synergy of state's social and economic institution, capitalists' management and workers' subjectivity. The joint interest between capitalist and workers is built as a result of the internal labor market and performance-vested reward system. The conflict of interests between capitalist and workers is transferred into a conflict between the interest of workers as economic actors in the production and the interest of workers as social actors embedded in society. Workers are always faced with the dilemma when they have the impulse to resolve the conflict in interests. China's uneven regional development policies, along with the marketization of resources for livelihoods and marketization of social insurance, have a greater role in the transformation of workers into self-disciplined entrepreneurs who regard their labor power as a kind of capital (human capital) that can be invested in the labor market and from which they can earn a profit. The economic and social structure force knowledge workers to prioritize financial rewards and to give up other rights and benefits. Poor working conditions and violations of rights are regarded as inevitable sacrifices for mobility from underdeveloped regions to developed cities.

Like there`s no tomorrow: Work(ing) in a start-up organization.

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In the last two years, Portugal has been increasingly presented as an emergent "start-up nation". During this period, public grant programs have been stimulating startup "hubs" across the country, positioning the so-called Portuguese innovation ecosystem as a "success story", as one of the "best-performing startup communities in Europe".

Critical, dissonant perspectives of this phenomenon are rather scarce. In this paper, we consider that it's necessary to go beyond dominant discourses of (public) glorification, in order to study how business is concretely managed in a start-up context, or if organizational practices, work cultures and individual, immediate, work experiences are somehow specific in start-up organizations.

Conceiving a start-up primarily as a temporary organization is suggested to represent an analytical lens that can help uncover some of its less "visible" dimensions.

Analytical work is anchored in qualitative interview and direct observation data, gathered during a 12 months longitudinal research, held in one the most successful start-ups created in Portugal, in the last four years. One narrative – "Like there`s no tomorrow" – is presented and discussed. Organizational and management practices are described to be primarily

based on relentless experimentation, a focus on action (on "getting things done"), an alluring need to be always "on the move". The continuous need to promote organizational differentiation and singularity is highlighted, as it constitutes, in a start-up context, a relevant proof of (institutional) existence. Due to this need, managerial visions tend to emphasize, in a neo-schumpeterian vein, the virtues of disruption and discontinuity.

An overall sense of uncertainty, volatility and normative impermanence, and the defuturization of individual work experience(s), are suggested to be two concrete implications of these organizational and managerial orientations.

RN17 | Session 04a Can Labour Voice be Oppressed?

The Oppressive Boss and Employees' Authoritarianism: Exploring the Relation between Suppression of Voice by Employers and Employees' Preferences for Authoritarian Political Leadership

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In contemporary society, economically active people typically spend most of their waking hours doing their job. Having that in mind, this research examines how socialization at the workplace shapes political preferences. Innovatively, it examines in particular the possible relationship between employees' voice suppression by the employer and the formation of their political preferences. Since the employer is perceived as an authority figure, their behavior might induce spillovers to attitudes about political authorities and authoritarian governance. Therefore, a positive effect of suppression of voice by employers on employees' preference for authoritarian governance is expected.

The hypothesis will be tested on the data gathered within the first wave of Dutch Work & Politics Data set 2017 (N=6000), which allows for a wide range of demographic and psychological control variables. Although a cross sectional analysis to be used at this point does not allow for causal inferences, the confirmation of expected relationships would encourage and justify further longitudinal research on the same panel data-set, in order to get a clearer image of causal relationship between employers' suppression of voice and workers' political preferences.

Suppression of voice in the workplace and its effect on the political efficacy of the worker

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The workplace is one of the agents of political socialization. Through participation at work civic skills can be developed. These skills are also useful outside the workplace, e.g. in the political domain. Therefore, worker participation can foster political efficacy. Research also suggests that negative work experiences can create a negative spillover from the workplace into the political domain. However, empirical proof is still limited and focuses mainly on positive work experiences. This paper contributes to this debate by testing the effect of a clear example of a negative work experience: suppression of voice by the employer. We will answer the following research question: to what extent does suppression of voice by the employer affect internal and external political efficacy of the worker? When a worker's voice is suppressed, it can damage the development of civic skills and create the feeling one is incompetent to bring about change, inside and outside the workplace. Therefore, we expect that suppression of voice has a negative effect on both political internal and external efficacy. For the empirical test, we use the first wave of Dutch Work & Politics Data set 2017 (N=6,000). We apply regression analyses to test the model.

Which voices get suppressed and why? Studying antecedents of voice suppression and burdens to employee voice in The Netherlands

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Flexibilization of the work force as well as a rise in migrant workers in European societies has led to an increase in the share of employees with an insecure position at work. For this group of employees, the burden to speak up in situations where they experience problems or conflicts at work may be especially high because their insecure position makes them more vulnerable to retaliation. While institutional conditions shape the space for employee voice, suppression of voice takes place in social interactions between the employer, the employees and their co-workers. Currently, no explanation exists for variations in the prevalence, intensity and types of suppression tactics deployed. Furthermore, data on suppression of employee voice is scarce and notoriously difficult to obtain because of its sensitivity. In this paper, we develop a theory on the suppression of employee voice. In addition, we develop a survey instrument that enables us to measure employee voice suppression. These data, collected among a representative sample of Dutch employees (N=5000), enable us to study under which conditions and in what ways employers and co-workers attempt to suppress what types of voices of employees. This paper contributes to our understanding of current burdens to employee voice. Hence, the insights obtained from our study can offer valuable contributions to both scholarly and public

debates on employment relations in the post-industrial era, in particular on the voice of precarious workers.

Labour movement in a context of state repression in Turkey: Wildcat strikes and the internationalization of trade union action under the AKP rule

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Since its arrival to power in 2002, the AKP government holds the parliamentary majority, allowing it since then to transform the state, to apply neoliberal public policies that undermine and damage labour unions' action. The cost of trade union affiliation and workers protests rise, strikes are annulled and restricted by the government under the pretext of "being dangerous for national security". Some trade unions, close with nationalist, rightwing political groups collaborate with the state and support the restrictions. Glass manufacturing industry, aviation, mining, petroleum industry and public sector are faced with suspension of strikes. Metal sector is another example of the restriction of strikes. However, the case of the mobilization of metal workers in Bursa (a city in the west of Turkey) against union discrimination and violation of union rights allows to examine how workers can still protest in workplace and to what extent strikes can still be a useful way of obtaining rights during collective bargaining processes. Thus, this paper will firstly make a brief analysis of legal and political obstacles against strikes. Secondly, it will focus on the case of metal sector and metal workers mobilization strategies mainly in the companies of Renault, Ford and Bosch between 2012 and 2015 in Bursa. It aims to discuss the limits and the opportunities of two main strategies in a context of state repression: wildcat strikes on workplace level and the internationalization of trade union activities in order to create leverage and support on national level.

RN17 | Session 04b Employer Perceptions and Practices – Discrimination and Discourse

New cleavages in the low-wage labour market of the Central European region? Employment practices in the Austrian border region

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This paper deals with employment practices in the context of East–West cross-border commuting in the Central European Region (CENTROPE). Since 1 May 2011, citizens of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary have had full access to the Austrian labour market. The geographical proximity and the higher wage levels in the Austrian border region make it appealing for commuters residing in these areas. In order to understand the current structure of the transnational labour market, the introduction of a common legal framework is only one part of a broader

picture. Therefore the aim of this paper is to shed light on the role of employers and the recruitment process in CENTROPE.

The guiding research questions are: What are the employers' attitudes towards hiring cross-border commuters? How do the employers justify these attitudes? Have new social hierarchies developed due to the placement of low-wage workers in the Austrian border region?

Methodologically, 20 expert interviews were conducted with mayors, business owners, European Employment Services (EURES) employees and trade unionists operating in the region between 2011 and 2013. The analysis provides comprehensive information about the practice of employers, their preference towards commuters as a flexible workforce and their patterns of rationalization of this preference, e. g. by referring to the commuters' specific work behaviour or differences in their local resident labour market. The analysis reveals norms of decision-making that lead to a new social hierarchy between potential employees in the hiring process.

The data was gained in the course of the research project TRANSLAB, funded by the Vienna Science and Technology Fund (2012-2015) at the Department of Sociology, University of Vienna.

Discourses on work and entrepreneurship.

Defining reality in (post)transformational Poland

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As a result of a series of historical events in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, contemporary capitalism celebrates the emergence of a human whose ontological self-definition is that of an independent entrepreneur (Beck 2005). In the "Life-World" order, the status of humanity is no longer determined by a mere transfer of emphasis from freedom to coercion, but a shift towards an individual, intentional and planned self-employment. Most of the concerns of private life and problems of social life have their source in this "operationalization" of the concept of work. The knowledge of it, while becoming part of the "uncontested obviousness", creates "common beliefs" of today's individualized societies. This knowledge is also called rational.

The material I would like to discuss is based on ten focus group interviews. Their primary goal was to determine to what extent the content and discourse strategies presented in the media influence and modify the language used by the respondents to describe their social reality (including the economic one). The selection of the respondents (all of them Lodz residents) and the criteria set can be regarded as legitimate for both substantive and practical reasons. Those questioned included the owners or senior managers of small and medium-sized enterprises, blue-collar and white-collar workers, self-employed and unemployed. Respondents belonging to particular groups have different interests in real terms, which can affect their perception of the

economic reality. Crucially, the respondents were also grouped by age.

My intention is to reconstruct the linguistic description of the issues of work and entrepreneurship among people differently positioned in the labour market.

A field experiment testing for discrimination against ethnic minorities in the Austrian labour market

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Internationally, it is unusual or even illegal to attach photographs to job applications. In the German-speaking world, however, it is a common and expected practice across all sectors of the labour market to send a portrait photo when applying for a job. This provides those employers and human resource developers who hold racial stereotypes with an opportunity to discriminate not only based on foreign names but also based on skin colour and other visual clues of ethnicity. This paper investigates whether such discrimination occurs in Austria and if so, to what extent. I present results of a correspondence testing experiment in which applications of a number of fictional characters were sent in response to job advertisements in the tourism sector across Austria. The applicants had comparable resumes and qualifications but differed in their names (native, Nigerian, Chinese) and in their enclosed portraits that depicted Caucasian, African or Asian models. The number of invitations to job interviews (callbacks) per fictional character tells, whether some ethnic groups are more popular on the labour market than others. Results show that both clues - names and photographs - affect the callback rates of the applicants, however, to differing extent depending on the applicants' ethnic backgrounds. Callback rates are always highest for native applicants, suggesting discriminating behaviour by employees. Differences between Chinese and Nigerian applicants exist as well and may be explained by varying sets of stereotypes associated with both groups.

Discrimination based on phenotype in the German Labor Market

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Results from numerous field experiments unequivocally show that employers discriminate against ethnic minorities in the labour market. In these studies researchers have signaled ethnic origin, usually for only one or two ethnic groups, by the name on the resume. However, a name-based operationalization of ethnic origin conflates with other characteristics that are associated with ethnic origin such as e.g. phenotype. This paper presents first

analyses of a correspondence study on discrimination in the German labor market based on applicant's phenotype for a range of 35 ethnicities (N=6.832). German exceptionalism allows testing this hypothesis, as photos on resumes are still the norm in applications. In this study, we therefore varied profile pictures on the resume using a range of up to seven pictures representing very light to very dark phenotypes, while keeping the ethnic origin of the applicant constant. We suggest that if individual tastes are behind discrimination, phenotypes that deviate from the common norm in a country will lead to reduced callback rates. As a robustness check we do not only vary pictures for ethnic minorities, but also for the German natives using the whole range of pictures. Results show that callback rates for both, applicants with a migration background and applicants with a German sounding name, are highest for stereotypical North or Central European phenotypes. Callback rates are lowest for stereotypical South European or East and West African phenotypes. We predict this as evidence for taste based discrimination, as phenotype in itself is an irrelevant trait for productivity.

RN17 | Session 04c Changing Environments and the Implications for Labour Relations

Individual wage setting in the public sector – Fulfillments of a “one company approach”?

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An ambition within MNCs is to establish and transfer company-wide HR policies and practices across borders. Common HR policies and practices is a way to create a unified company. Yet, national institutional frameworks, with distinct norms, rules and common assumptions, exert forces on implementation and transference and thus conditions HR practices and actions.

Against the background of international companies' quest for a “one company approach” it is interesting to explore how large national public sector organizations manage and succeed in this matter. Such organizations do not face institutional and cultural hindrances as they actually act within and share political and economic structures.

Wage setting policies and practices are particularly delicate within organizations as it aims to communicate what attitudes, behaviors, and performances that are evaluated and assessed within the organization. Wages and wage setting practices are also often discussed with reference to organizational justice theory as it is important that these procedures and practices are conducted transparent, equal and fair.

This paper explores how informational and procedural

justice is perceived by employees and managers in a middle-sized municipality in Sweden. Drawing on the results from a survey study conducted in 2016, the paper discuss the possibilities for “a one company approach” in a national settings. Preliminary results show that access to and knowledge about the municipalities wage policy differs to a high degree. The paper explores whether this can be explained by field of operations within the municipally (care, education, technical etc), district, occupation, gender, age etc.

Seizing the Hybrid Areas of work by Re-presenting self-Employment

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The contribution will present the ERC Starting Grant 2016 research project SHARE - Seizing the Hybrid Areas of work by Re-presenting self-Employment. The project is a transdisciplinary and multi-method study of the work arrangements which destabilize the dichotomies between standard and non-standard work, and between self-employment and dependent employment. More specifically, it will research solo self-employment, namely self-employment without employees. This is a growing category in Europe which comprises very different subjects, often disguised by official statistics and difficult to represent by unions: from highly skilled independent professionals to ‘fake self-employed’ workers, legally self-employed but in fact wholly dependent on the company.

SHARE will study the emergence of hybrid areas of work through a comparative research in six European countries: Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy, UK and Slovakia. Despite the overall large increase of solo self-employment, path-dependency connected to welfare state traditions has induced national legislators to adopt distinct strategies of labour-market (de)regulation and adjustment of social security systems, producing different consequences on both social protection and collective bargaining.

In the presentation the strategies to combine the comparative analysis of labour laws and labour force surveys with a cross-national ethnography will be discussed. Particular attention will be paid to the new forms of collective representation of solo self-employed workers in Europe, to be explored by adopting the comparative ethnography as an on-the-ground approach, able to inform both macro and legal perspectives. By researching the practices used to classify, measure and represent the solo self-employed workers, the project aims to furnish societally relevant findings, thus providing both theoretical and applied advancements.

Declining Demographics, Growing Worker Demands: Insights from Eastern Germany

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As with many other European regions, large parts of Eastern Germany are confronted with an increasingly aging and declining population. It is well established that shrinking demographics cause shortages of skilled workers and bring challenges for recruiters and companies. Largely unexplored, however, remains the impact of demographic change on the subjective perceptions and attitudes of workers. To address this, we focus on worker attitudes toward labor and employment relations using the example of East Thuringia, a structurally weak region in Eastern Germany. Conceptually, we understand demographic change as a “game changer” that sets a structural limit on wage dumping and poor working conditions, thereby affording workers a better position in the labor market. Empirically, we take a multi-level approach: on the macro level, we use official statistics to track demographic developments in seven districts over the past two decades. On the micro level, we draw upon survey data from a large regional study (n = 2,188) conducted in spring 2016 and perform cluster analyses of worker attitudes. Our findings indicate that recent demographic changes – in conjunction with other favorable socio-economic trends – have significantly increased workers’ self-confidence and demands, as measured by a shrinking fear of dismissal and a stronger orientation toward participative work arrangements, learning, health, and work-life balance initiatives. However, attitudes and demands still vary strongly by socio-economic strata and spatial factors (e.g., attractiveness, urbanization). In conclusion, employers would be well advised to consider the growing demands for better working conditions in order to attract employees and remain competitive.

Occupational Sex Segregation vis-à-vis Differences in Education, Skills and Employers’ Preferences

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In societies all over the world we observe substantial amount of occupational sex segregation. This state of affairs may be brought about by a variety of factors, including stereotypical beliefs, differences between sexes in terms of personal predilections, level and type of completed education, skills required for particular kinds of job, as well as employers’ hiring preferences. Five rounds of Human Capital Study in Poland (2010-2014) provide us with unique data to investigate the interdependencies between these factors. The situation in the Polish labor market has been diagnosed via random samples of working-age population (17,600 persons each year) and employers (16,000 firms each year). We employ both sections of the study to reveal the links between the actual

occupational segregation and job-holders’ and job-seekers’ characteristics, as well as job-providers’ hiring preferences. In particular, the unified framework of the study allows us to analyze the extent to which skill requirements of particular occupations coincide with skill self-evaluations of men and women in the labor market. At each level of the analysis we observe differences between sexes, and those differences tend to be intercorrelated. In our presentation we show how employers’ proclivity to hire males or females is contingent both on the type of firm, and the characteristics of the vacancy to be filled.

RN17 | Session 05a Crisis, Post-Crisis and Employment Relations (special session 1)

Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Social Partners and Labour Market Reforms in Greece under Austerity

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Existing literature that sought to examine the recent developments on employment relations in Greece in the context of austerity and the Eurozone crisis (Kretsos, 2012; Wood et al, 2015; Ioannou, 2012; Koukiadaki & Kokkinou, 2016) has not managed so far to provide a convincing account of the social partners’ responses to the far-reaching reforms and institutional changes in the labour market during the Greek crisis. While several works broadly agree on the general direction of travel towards ‘deregulation’ (Ioannou, 2012) or ‘deconstruction’ (Koukiadaki & Kokkinou, 2016), they do not unveil the fault lines and the hidden fractures between and within peak-level trade unions, employers and policy-makers on the unprecedented agenda of labour market deregulation.

The present article will fill this gap exploiting rich data sources comprising primary documents (position papers, announcements, etc.) as well as in-depth face-to-face interviews with key actors representing labour, business and the state. The fieldwork was carried out in the period June-August 2016 and involved interviews with key representatives of GSEE, SEV, SMEs associations, and the Ministry of Labour. The thematic analysis will focus on three areas: collective bargaining and minimum wages; employment protection legislation; and policies towards undeclared work. The preliminary analysis suggests that the resistance to deregulation perspective is a simplistic account of this story. Instead, the fault lines between and within social partners have been more nuanced than expected and different actors conceded to the need for institutional recalibration, albeit in different directions.

Did the chickens come home to roost? Public pay settlement and industrial conflict in post-crisis Ireland

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The scale and magnitude of the fiscal and budgetary adjustments in Ireland in the years following the Great Recession were among the most drastic and largest ever witnessed in an advanced economy. Yet in contrast to countries in southern Europe, which were also under the grip of the Troika, there was little union protest. Geary (2016) explains this by the absence of a tradition of ideological unionism; the dominance of a normative orientation to pursue agreement through dialogue; as well as a perception among union leaders that the external constraints arrayed against them were too powerful. Resistance risked provoking political mobilization against public sector unionism in particular, which would probably have gained traction with a public that had grown rapidly distrustful of unions.

However, the context was not entirely hostile. Public sector employers were willing to seek an accommodation in order that union leaders might be enlisted to sell unpalatable cuts to their members and gain their support in implementing public service reforms. Thus, there remained the scope, however circumscribed, for unions to shape the process of adjustment, and to retain the (albeit contingent) protections offered by the collectively negotiated agreements.

This paper considers the period from when Geary's analysis ceases (2014) by which time the Troika had departed Irish shores and the Irish state had regained elements of its former economic sovereignty, and by which time, too, the shoots of economic recovery had begun to bear fruit. It addresses the question of whether unions retained their approach of 'reasonable' accommodation in the improving economic context or rather did they seek to press advantage, and be more confrontational in an effort to recover lost ground?

Public service employment relations in the EU countries after the crisis: a fundamental change or business as usual?

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In almost all EU countries, public administrations and public service employment have been one of the main targets of governments' responses to the economic and sovereign debt crisis. The stricter constraints of the new EU economic governance have made containing or cutting public expenditure, of which wage and salaries of public employees are a key component, a prominent concern that has not been confined to countries covered by an assistance program from the Troika. Employment levels, working

conditions, wage and salary dynamics and pension benefits of public employees have often been at the centre of governments' measures to contain or cut the total public sector wage bill. Alongside these measures, also employment relations institutions and practices have been significantly affected.

The relevant question that the paper wants to explore is therefore whether post-crisis public service employment relations present discontinuities deep enough to configure a fundamental transformation of previous patterns, to some extent resembling the transformation that occurred in the US private sector employment relations in the 1980s, according to the well-known book by Kochan, McKersie and Katz (1986).

This issue will be addressed updating the empirical evidence and the analysis of a recently published collection of national case studies on 12 EU countries, with a special focus on the growing, albeit indirect, role of the EU economic governance on national public service employment relations.

Industrial relations through the crisis in Italy: Which way forward?

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Industrial relations in Italy have experienced important developments during the Great Recession. At the beginning of this period, in January 2009, the framework set by the 1993 tripartite agreement was reformed, without the support of Cgil, the major trade union confederation.

Two of the most important changes introduced by the 2009 cross-industry deal concerned the termination of the income policy scheme, which had determined a long phase of wage restraint, and the introduction of a broader scope for decentralisation, within an 'organised' system of opening clauses to be determined at sectoral level. The latter element became a matter of contention, especially because of the split on the union side about the balance to be found between sectoral and decentralised bargaining and the divisions in the metalworking sector on sectoral renewals and the reorganisation plan at Fiat.

A series of intersectoral agreements on representation and representativeness, as well on the rules for decentralised bargaining and opening clauses, established a new shared regulatory framework between 2011 and 2014, with the participation of Cgil. At the same time, the economic difficulties persisted (and are still there) and a number of reforms on the labour market and social security system were introduced (without social concertation).

The paper provides an assessment of this period in the light of the most recent renewals of industry-wide agreement as well as on the analysis of recent survey data on collective bargaining and industrial relations at company level.

RN17 | Session 05b Job Satisfaction and Workplace Representation

Workplace employee representation in a voluntaristic context: the Swiss case in comparison

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In most continental European countries, employee representation bodies elected by the workforce (works councils / Betriebsräte / délégations du personnel / ondernemingsraden) play an important role in social dialogue. They are, either alongside with trade union representatives, or alone, the primary dialogue partners for management when it comes to regulate certain issues at the workplace, establishment or firm level, such as working time and conditions, remuneration, health and safety, consequences of restructuring etc in medium and large size businesses. Their formal constitution as well as their roles and competencies are usually regulated by law.

The case of Switzerland in this international context is quite particular: On the one hand, such institutions enjoy a long tradition, especially in the manufacturing industry and in the financial sector. On the other hand, a law on workplace-level employee representation was only introduced in 1994, whereas a number of collective agreements – on branch and on firm level – provide regulations on “works councils” for a long time already, and in a much more detailed way than the law. Furthermore, terms are also defined on firm or establishment level – which is relevant, as only around half of the private sector workforce are covered by collective agreements. The role of “works councils” in Switzerland can thus only be understood by taking into account the voluntaristic character of Swiss industrial relations.

We will present preliminary findings from a research project on “works councils” in Switzerland, based on an analysis of dominant patterns of collective bargaining within different industries of the private sector in relation with incidence, forms and functions of “works councils”, as well as on a number of case studies in selected industries.

The effects of individual motivation and contextual factors on job satisfaction. A cross-sector analysis.

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The implementation of welfare policies at local level heavily rely upon public and private (mostly non profit)

organizations' cooperation. The quality of service delivery is influenced by the quality of working life in these organizations.

The paper presents the results of a multi-sector survey on Public Service Motivation (Perry-Wise, 1990; Pandey et al, 2017) and organizational well-being carried out in the area of Terni, Italy, in 2016. The interviews involved the staff of 2 Municipalities, and the employees of 2 social cooperatives, for a total population of over 1.500 workers. The paper describes the main determinants of job satisfaction, comparing two different organizational settings, and furthermore evaluating to what extent organizational well-being and perceived workplace safety influence the level of perceived job satisfaction.

The paper investigates on the connection between individual motivation, relational and contextual factors, organizational well-being and work satisfaction, leveraging on a multi-sectoral approach to compare the pro-social attitudes of workers employed either in a public, in a non profit both front-end organizations.

The survey was based on mixed mode research techniques. The following tools were used: focus groups; on-line questionnaire; in-depth interviews to key informants.

The findings show significant connections among the dimensions under analysis –i.e. between PSM, job satisfaction, perceived performance, and other contextual factors like leadership style, “red tape” and workplace deviance. Meanwhile, various differences seem to emerge in each kind of organization, suggesting the influence of some “institutional specific effects” at work when trying to explain what facilitates or inhibits employees participation to work.

Stuck on similarities and differences? The practice of comparative workplace employment relations research

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Despite their growing prominence within industrial relations and the sociology of work, there has been a surprising lack of discussion on the design and execution of cross-nationally comparative workplace case studies. A frequent criticism of such is that it lacks in representativeness or typicality and so its capacity for making country-level generalizations is limited to noting cross-national similarities and differences. Further problems arise when the cases are taken to be typical of particular industries or of MNC companies operating in those countries. Accordingly, the selection of cases is the central choice available to the qualitative comparativist. How then does this emerging workplace literature address this problem?

To capture the current ‘state-of-the-art’ I focus on a random sample of papers published in the leading American, Australian, British, Canadian and European journals on work and employment relations between 2000 and 2014. The articles were analyzed through a form of directed content analysis that combined

qualitative and quantitative methods.

In examining the way this research address the problems of national generalization and cross-national comparisons, I focus on problems of case selection, analysis and types of generalization. Current case selection strategies raise a number of questions about the nature and level of comparison. In terms of analysis, a key issue is the division between within-case and cross-case forms of research and their resulting interpretation of the different roles attributed to national differences. The paper concludes by arguing that if this research is to overcome problems of representativeness and demonstrate that differences in national institutions matter then the challenge is one of understanding how such differences matter for theoretical purposes rather than for specific, historical or idiosyncratic reasons.

RN17 | Session 06a Crisis, Post-Crisis and Employment Relations (special session 2)

Concertation during and after the crisis: is governmental unilateralism the only game left in town in the Eurozone periphery?

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The impact of the crisis on dynamics of social dialogue and concertation across European countries has not been uniform. Some authors (cf. Bieling and Lux, 2014) have hypothesised an emerging divergence between 'core' Eurozone countries, where the institutions of concertation and joint governance are said to have been relatively resilient during the crisis; and 'peripheral' Eurozone countries, where the crisis is said to have marked a shift towards governmental unilateralism as the dominant mode of policy-making.

This paper aims to problematise this account by investigating empirically how have the relationships between governments, trade unions and employers' organisations in the formulation of economic and social policies changed in the crisis' aftermath in four peripheral Eurozone countries: Italy, Ireland, Spain and Portugal. Is governmental unilateralism actually 'the only game left in town' in the post-crisis landscape?

The paper analyses developments from 2008 to 2016, combining documentary analysis and findings from semi-structured interviews. It assesses how have social partners' organisations been involved in policy-making processes in labour market, welfare state and collective bargaining reforms during the Eurozone crisis and in its immediate aftermath, and whether there are differences in the nature of their relationship with governments between the 'peak' of the crisis phase and the emergent post-crisis 'recovery'.

The argument put forward is that rather than a homogenous drift towards governmental unilateralism, we are witnessing different country-specific trajectories in the reconfiguration of governments-social partners' relationships and of the institutional

forms through which these are articulated. The complex interplay between macroeconomic conditions, institutional legacies, power resources and governmental partisanship must be analysed to account for different trajectories of development in these circumstances.

Talking about the same but different? Alliances and cooperation in social movement and industrial relations theory. An integrative approach

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Social movements and labour have been key forces contributing to building and strengthening democracies and creating institutions that democratically govern capitalism. Against the background of the ongoing economic crisis in Europe, the shrinking of democratic space, and multiple institutional failures, a joint claim of social movement and industrial relation research is that cross-movement alliances should help to construct and maintain solidarity within and among societies in Europe. Understanding reasons for cooperation and their failures is thus an important task. Social movement and industrial relation theories both embarked to theorize and empirically research such alliance formation, yet mainly from their own theoretical background. This paper starts by comparing different but similar theories of both research fields, calling for a further integration of resources, identity, cleavage or political-economic opportunity approaches both theories use albeit in different ways. The paper suggests that using such an integrative approach to study what we call transnational cooperation events - European wide events which are jointly organized between trade unions and social movement organization - is an important step towards explaining the relationship between social movements and trade unions and their joint potential to recreate democratic ways for governing work and capitalism in general.

Recovering from the crisis. Organizational adjustment practices in South Europe.

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In this paper, we analyze how companies are tackling the challenges brought by the economic crisis regarding human resources' management and organizational functioning.

In an economic and social context shaped by increasing pressures to the reduction of labour costs, many organizations have adjusted their structure,

policies or strategies in face of external restrictions, aiming to assure high levels of performance while simultaneously trying to maintain previously accumulated human capital.

Developed under the project Organizational strategies of adjustment to the economic crisis. A comparative analysis of HRM practices in South Europe (FCT, 2014-2017), this paper presents a comparative analysis of the most frequent types of measures put in place since the beginning of the crisis by Portuguese, Spanish and Greek companies. Based in data from the European Company Survey (Eurofound 2013) and in organizational case studies in small and medium sized companies in the three countries, we discuss how the responses to the crisis are influenced by the interaction between organizational practice and national institutional functioning.

This study focuses companies in countries with similar institutional configurations and strongly affected by the crisis, and intends to reinforce the organizational dimension in the analyses of labour market adjustments.

Why flexible working arrangements did not protect the Greek labour market during the recession? A dual labour market perspectiv

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Our paper examines potential reasons for the failure of FWAs to protect the Greek labour market during the crisis. The study seeks to provide fresh insights into the role of FWAs as an instrument for recessionary adjustment mechanism, by considering the case of Greece, a country that has been taken aback by the recent economic crisis with regard to both its overall economic performance and more specific labour market outcomes.

Drawing on dual labour market theory, we define and look at employer-centred FWAs, used at the margins of secondary labour markets, and in parallel employee-centred FWAs, predominantly found in primary labour markets.

Analysis suggests that as an adjustment mechanism employee-centred FWAs do not support the primary labour market in Greece, which is a vital condition for avoiding excessive job losses. We demonstrate the failure of FWAs to support the Greek labour market during the recession is rooted in often overlooked institutional determinants. In particular, the deeply ingrained gender division of the Greek labour market deprived dual labour markets of flexibility necessary to insulate primary jobs from unemployment. It is not merely Greek organisations that defy FWAs as a means of protecting primary labour markets from imminent recessionary shocks, but predominantly core male employees, who, empowered by culturally embedded masculine stereotypes, reject at face value any mechanisms that may hamper their privileged

position in the labour market.

RN17 | Session 06b Regulatory Mechanisms and Changing Patterns of Labour Mobility

Transnational Capital/Labour Flows - Managing Cross-Border Collaborative Projects. Adapting Labour Market Policy to a Transformed Employment Structure

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The shift towards recognition of a capital-labour flows have occurred within the broader context of a globalized knowledge economy and a global race for skills. Change in a country's employment structure is shaped by the evolution of skill supplies, implies that educational expansion and migration flows are crucial to understand occupational change. The local communities, Taiwan is in competition for its share of the intellectual capital and for the best skilled migrants. Taiwan has announced the opening of a new office for blockchain coders for financial technology, and expands its expertise in the blockchain industry. We aim to disentangle the strategy applied by Taiwan to adapt its national labour markets to increasing globalization and flexibility demands. The paper is presented as follows. First, we compare national patterns of job growth in Taiwan, extending the discussion of the reach of job polarization. Second, we examine differential patterns, building on the analysis of educational patterns of employment growth. Third, we go about understanding the relationship between capital flows, labour flows and em/migrant resettlement patterns. We assess the impact economic globalization has on the flows of the highly educated, and documents incentive programs put into place by the government to tap highly educated talent abroad. A final summary reflects on the key finding of this paper, its contribution to the research arena, as well as open questions for future research. The paper delivers both quantitative and qualitative data as well as an account of the relevant labour market reforms in Taiwan.

Key Terms skilled migration, employment policy, intellectual capital, entrepreneurial excellence, youth livelihoods

Towards 'fair control' over movement of labour: Labour market regulations and immigration at the EU margins

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Recent migrants, whether from inside or outside the EU have tended to concentrate in insecure forms of employment, unlike previous waves that were finding work in relatively secure jobs mostly in manufacturing, raising the issue of a complex link between migration, flexibility and poor employment conditions. Social concerns over employment have become central in

particular around free movement of workers, as exemplified by the Swiss referendum of 2014 and the British one of 2016. The paper reviews, through social survey data, labour market data, documentary and media information as well as interviews with key stakeholders, the experience of the three countries at the margins of the EU that have tried or are trying ways to regulate free movement of workers while maintaining as much free trade as possible with the EU, ie Norway, Switzerland and the UK. It identifies the extent to which labour market regulations can address social concerns over free movement while being perceived as 'fair' by local and migrant groups, and the role of industrial relations actors in 'embedding' free movement of workers into local employment regimes. The paper concludes with implications for the EU and for Brexit.

Brexit and the future of EU labour mobility to the UK: the analysis of institutional actors' responses to changing regulatory mechanisms of migration

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The paper aims to explore the implications and tensions of Brexit for patterns of labour mobility from the European Union to Britain. The paper investigates how different interest groups view the challenges of Brexit for labour mobility and how they seek to respond to the post-Brexit employment landscape. Brexit affects EU labour migrants, creating uncertainties for the position of EU workers in Britain, in terms of labour market rights and social protection. At the same time, this changing landscape also affects a variety of other stakeholders (Rolfe, 2016). For example, employer bodies have expressed concern over the implications of changing migration policy for skills supply, while union organisations have highlighted the consequences for working conditions and the regulation of migration. 'New' industrial relations actors such as labour lawyers, state agencies and migrant groups also seek to influence policy formulation around labour mobility. With the fault lines of Brexit still emerging (O'Reilly, 2016), the paper examines emerging and potential areas of agreement and tension among stakeholders. The paper draws on literatures in migration studies and employment relations, and offers an analysis of ongoing, shifting stakeholder positions using publicly available sources. The analysis looks at the putative post-Brexit migration regime in the UK and its implications for the rights of EU workers in the UK labour market, to explore the nature of ongoing social dialogue among these groups. This dialogue has

important policy implications for the developing UK social model and the changing relationship with the European social model.

Europeanization of work and the implications for labour inspectorates

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Europeanization of work and employment has caused fragmented and complex labour markets and sectors and occupations regulated by regulations that tend to serve employers' demand for cheap labour by eroding labour standards. At the same time, the most extreme forms of labour and criminal law breaches are attaining increasing attention and labour inspectorates are expected to contribute to efforts to fulfil international obligations, e.g. in tackling "trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation" (THB-LE). Labour inspectorates and other national inspecting and enforcement bodies have difficulties in overseeing and sanctioning standards in the view of this growing complexity and the multiplication of their tasks, and are acting in a climate of negative attitude of economic and political actors against their routine activities.

The paper will use the concept of the regulatory state (Majone, 1994) to analyse different regulatory approaches of labour inspecting authorities in five European countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Netherlands and UK). Particularly it will investigate whether and to what extent 1) inspectorates are required to address severe crimes such as THB-LE (ideology), and 2) the means are provided to implement these tasks (practices). We assume that debates and practices on THB-LE should be analysed as an expression and function of an ideology that draws 1) the state as defender of the vulnerable (instead of the worker and his rights) and opponent of evil traffickers to 2) legitimize the institution building of a repressive top-down enforcement of migration, tax and social security law and 3) as a specification of a meta-environment that veils capitalist logics.

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RN17 | Session 07a Crisis, Post-Crisis and Employment Relations (special session 3)

Unemployment and precarious employment experiences in Greece in times of crisis

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The Greek debt crisis combined with austerity measures have led to soaring unemployment rates to unprecedented for the Greek labor market levels and

to the formation of a workplace landscape marked by increasing employment precariousness and deregulation of labor relations. In this context and in view of their intensity, the concepts of unemployment and of precariousness seem to acquire a different content and scope. However, in Greece the scientific analysis of unemployment and precariousness is mainly of statistical character. Although statistical analysis allows us to register households or individuals affected by situations such as unemployment, they do not however allow us to see how these households and the unemployed experience their unemployment situation and how they manage to cope with unemployment. In the same way, it is difficult for statistical analysis to take account of and to register the various forms of employment precariousness and insecurity which are present in the Greek labor market. The aim our paper is to investigate how men and women experience and cope with unemployment and/or employment precariousness (and insecurity) as well as how they perceive their present and future general working (or non-working) situation. Our work is based on in-depth qualitative interviews examining both subjective experiences and significations of unemployment and and/or employment precariousness, as well as how the broader situation of economic crisis and rising unemployment impacts on these experiences and significations. It seems that in this context unemployed people demonstrate a certain pessimism with respect to their ability to escape their unemployment situation. Finally, we also examine the role of traditional supporting networks such as the family protecting unemployed (and their families) from extreme deprivation.

New middle classes facing crisis: old and new precariousness

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The crisis exploded in 2007 did not affect only the most vulnerable employees. It took a multifaceted range of factors: investment restraints, legislative changes, crisis accentuated in some professional sectors and branches of activity. These factors also affected high qualified working groups. In particular, many white-collar professions altered their activity. The aim of this paper is to show the first results of an ongoing research (GVA2015-055) that analyses the situation of these occupational groups in the context of the crisis. In this case, their social expectations have been soaked by insecurity.

In this project, we selected three case studies that represent well this crisis of the new middle classes: the first is the lawyers, who have suffered public cuts and legislative changes that have altered the functioning of their profession; the second are the

architects, affected by a drastic reduction of construction and, thirdly, journalists involved in structural and technological changes, and specially, in the case of Valencian Region affected by the closure of the radio and TV public service (RTVV).

The research has a qualitative methodology based on in-depth interviews at working professionals, focusing on intermediate age groups (35-50 years). The interviewees show us that job security -considered a success already achieved- has been questioned by the crisis. The first results give us a picture of life and job insecurity significantly over a much greater perception of the crisis as their job prospects were built in times of strong expansion of employment and economic activity.

The revival of the household economy -- Social Land Program in Hungary

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The concept of social land programs was initiated at the beginning of the 90s by the Crisis Management Program Office of the Ministry of Social Welfare in Hungary. The rationale behind the government support was tackling deep poverty in disadvantaged regions. After the crisis in 2008, the social land program gained more and more importance among the social group with precarious life situations. With the reduction of the welfare benefits and expansion of the workfare model, the main objective of the program is to strengthen self-sufficiency and to support people dropped out from the social aid system. Self-sufficient 'family farming' was a widespread form of economic activity under the state socialist period. The social land program sought to revive the tradition of self-sufficiency in small villages among the most disadvantaged groups in order to empower them to satisfy their basic needs. However, the conditions in the last 2-3 years have been missing; neither the expertise nor the tangible assets (land, tools) have been available, albeit the number of people in need continued to grow. The Hungarian government also made efforts to connect the originally volunteer activities of the social land program with the compulsory public work programs. Thus, the program became one of the well known 'test' tools of the conditional social transfer. Instead of independent family farms, a quasi-feudal form of collective work started to develop with the new model. The present paper is based on an extensive empirical fieldwork on 10 research sites.

Vocational habitus in liminal contexts: the case of a Greek training voucher in Tourism sector

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The paper addresses the issue of precarisation in the making, as manifested in traineeships in the Greek tourism sector. The research explores recent experiences of 20 young trainees (up to 29 years old) who received 80 hours of theoretical training in 7 tourism-related professions and gained 420 hours working experience as interns (June 2016 - March 2017). Our findings suggest that the trainees –mostly those with working-class backgrounds and lower levels of social capital- instead of identifying and enriching their career prospects, they endorse precarity as a general rule, preparing themselves for an endless and sometimes purposeless drifting into a vaguely conceived post-crisis labour market. The concept of liminality is coined here for this existential condition, which describes both the “between and betwixt” position of the young trainees and the vocational habitus of the “protean” multi-tasking service employee. The paradox that we seek to address with our analysis could be described as follows: the dominant national and EU policy paradigm considers the individualized learning on how to cope with precarity, as a strategy to overcome this condition and enter labour market, first as an intern and then (hopefully) as an employee. In reality, the unintended consequences of this approach, points to the opposite direction: a spiral of precarity with service economy and tourism sector being at the epicentre with multiple political and social implications.

RN17 | Session 07b Institutional Responses to the Vulnerabilities of Migrant Workforce

Imagined independence among Swedish highly skilled labour migrants

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Transnational labour mobility among the highly skilled is often described as a result of the individual's free will to move, thus excluding structural motives for migration. This paper examines how Swedish labour migrants reason about their decision to seek qualified employment abroad, exploring their motives as well as the preconditions for their labour mobility. Even if it is a well-known that the intra-European mobility is facilitated through legislative changes during the last decades, there is still a rather poor understanding of the assumptions and experiences of these individuals who de facto chose to search for work abroad for improved career prospects.

The paper is based on an interview-study of Swedish highly skilled migrants employed either in London (UK) or Munich (Germany). The collected interviews examine the migrants' motives to seek qualified employment abroad, as well as their experiences. A clear pattern that occurred in the data was a struggle to manage one's life independently. Despite their strive for independency, all of the interviewees acknowledge a certain vulnerability and dependency on a social security system that they comprehend.

This tension, between a desired independency and a perceived vulnerability and dependency, is herein framed as an imagined independence. The migrants' imagined independence allows them to gain a perceived social security by knowing that ‘they can always return’, and via their imagined community of highly skilled Swedes living abroad they can gain trust and comfort when needed. Such descriptions reflect both the highly skilled migrants' (potential) problems as well as their privileges.

Between national and global: Challenges to Trade Union Solidarity by Migration, Europeanization and the Rise of the Populist Right.

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Since the first workers' movements, solidarity between workers is the fundamental norm of trade unions. It aims at breaking the competitive thinking between workers within a nation state but also on a global level. Nevertheless since unions in Europe mainly act on a national level, their concepts on solidarity are currently challenged by the Europeanization of work as well as by the so-called “migration crises” in 2015/2016. Vast socio-economic and regulatory differences between the EU member states combined with the opening of the labour market reinforced the competition between workers. The arrival of a large number of refugees in 2015/2016 brought a very vulnerable social group to the national labour markets and thus produced a further intensification of workers' competition. Unions found themselves in a tension between a form of solidarity based on the interests of national workers and the demands of transnational solidarity.

The current rise of the populist right in Europe further challenged trade union solidarity as they propose a competing - ethnic/nation-based - version. Trade union solidarity thus is challenged twofold: on the one side by national/global contradictions and on the other side by the “nationalization of the social question” through the populist right.

In our paper we illustrate these challenges to trade union solidarity by taking the empirical example of the debate on the labour market access for refugees in Austria. Therefore, we will examine the following questions: How did unions react to the debate on the labour market access for refugees? How did they refer to workers' solidarity in this debate? How was their position influenced by the Austrian populist right (FPÖ)?

Extending the typification of temporary organization: the case of a trade union

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The great majority of studies of temporary organizations have been conducted in business organizations. Taken together, they suggest that a temporary organization normally has certain characteristics such as the task of accomplishing a specified project to a given completion date. The configuration of these characteristics can be regarded as a prevailing 'ideal type', in the Weberian sense. The investigation we report reveals divergence from a central feature of this ideal type, namely 'planned temporariness'. Our empirical evidence is drawn from an in-depth case study of a temporary branch initiated by a British trade union for the recruitment of East European migrant workers.

The temporary trade union branch differs from the typification of a temporary organization in the existing literature. The contrasts that emerge serve to identify comparative dimensions of organizational temporariness as well as factors likely to give rise to different positions along those dimensions. They suggest that there may be different types of temporary organization, conditioned by the nature and context of trade unions as occupational interest organizations, which also exhibit differences in their development over time. The paper offers a critical examination of both the results and the method, and builds on this to indicate fruitful avenues for further research.

Union and migrant advisory offices approaches towards posted workers in Germany

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Posted workers are hired in one of the EU countries and carry out their work on another Members' State territory. Studies show that they have high chances of getting stuck in precarious jobs (Brentsen, 2015, Molitor, 2015).

On the other hand, limited bargaining power when it comes to posted workers (see Laval, Viking, Ruffert vs ECJ law cases) and other institutional limits reduce the capacity unions have to represent them. Against this background, to address labour related problems of posted workers (and highly mobile migrants) German unions support advisory offices which council migrants in their native language.

My research focuses on the construction sector and meat industry sector, two economic sectors with high numbers prevalence of posted workers. The paper is based on interviews with national representatives of IG-BAU Industrial Trade Union Building, Agriculture Environment, NGG (Catering Trade Union) and of DBG (Umbrella Organization of the German Trade Unions) and on interviews with employees of migrant advisory offices. Data have also been collected using participatory research when translating for a local branch of the construction union at their interactions with Romanian workers and by interviewing Romanian posted workers in Germany.

In order to get a better understanding on the position and strategies of German unions towards posted workers my research brings answers to the following

questions: What is the approach German unions have towards posted workers? Where do advisory offices stand in the picture? What is the extent of collaboration between unions and advisory offices?

RN17 | Session 08a Crisis, Post-Crisis and Employment Relations (special session 4)

Returns of Education. Labour Market Inequalities in times of crisis.

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The study of the labour market and of the triptych "labour market, human capital and earnings" is an extremely important issue for the competitiveness of the economy. Dealing with labour market and the formation of individuals' earnings through human capital are the main objects of the paper, which aims to contribute to the current scientific debate.

This paper focuses on the Greek labour market, within the framework of national economy that characterised by a great transformation, because of the crisis that began in 2010.

The main research question, which connects economic inequality and educational inequality in the context of the labour market, is formulated as follows:

"Do differences in human capital or education lead in inequality on individuals' earnings and consequently in inequality on the labour market of Greece?"

The main research question is summarised to the following subquestions:

- "In which extent workers' human capital-characteristics (such as education and experience) explain possible variations in individuals' earnings in the Greek labour market?"

- "Are individuals' earnings determined by a series of other personal characteristics (such as gender or marital status)?"

In order to answer the above questions, human capital theory will be used as the main theoretical framework, together with application of Mincer equations. Specifically, the relationship between earnings and a number of explanatory variables will be investigated using a microdata set from Household Budget Surveys 2011, by Hellenic Statistical Authority. Results showed that education and professional experience positively associated with individual earnings, with university education showed the highest performance.

The young people in the labor market: employment issues

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Data: sociological survey of 4365 graduates of the professional education system conducted in 2015-2016 in the Novosibirsk region.

Theoretical basis of this study relies on the works of the founders of the human capital theory T.Shultz's, G.Becker's and others.

The economic crisis of 2008 and the post-crisis period negatively reflected on the state of the labor market. The fraction of full-time employment with sufficient compensation is reducing and the fraction of part-time and temporary employment is increasing. There is an increase of jobs that require low or medium qualification. These characteristics are peculiar to the labor market of the Novosibirsk Region and majority of other Russian regions.

Labor market is a place of conversion of human capital into capital. In this context it is important to study the behavior of the population that looking for a work, adapting to new opportunities, organizing priorities in the labor market and demonstrating work motivation. The results show us that young people are "sacrificing" a received profession (63%) for employment in any job. The current situation contradicts a national goal of building-up of a human capital and innovative potential of the economy.

The paper analyzes the amount of losses in professional and qualificational potential of the economy and human society as a result of the degradation of the socio-economic characteristics of the sector. It also describes those segments of the labor market, where deprofessionalization risks of workers are especially great.

Negative attitudes towards unemployment in European countries, in relation to the activation shift & macroeconomic changes

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This study investigates public attitudes towards unemployment within the context of the recent economic crisis and the activation shift in Europe. We use two waves –1999-2000 and 2008-2009– of the European Value Survey (EVS). By using the information of a high number of countries (25) and combining two waves of the EVS (50 country-years), we are able to relate the macroeconomic and institutional context as well as changes therein to individual's attitudes towards unemployment. A negative social image about people who don't work seems to predominate in all European countries, and has strengthened in several countries from 1999 to 2008. Our results have revealed that the public attitude towards unemployed individuals becomes more negative in countries with a strong increase in unemployment levels. In countries with on average a high level of expenditures on Active Labor Market Programs as well as in countries with an increase in efforts in activation, people are less eager to agree that 'not working turns into laziness and that 'receiving benefits without working for it is humiliating'. In sum, a strong economic downturn may reinforce the negative social image of people without work, while efforts in

activation rather weaken this negative image. These findings highlight the importance of studying macroeconomic and institutional characteristics in cross national and dynamic nature on attitudes towards unemployment.

RN17 | Session 08b Ethnic Workers and Entrepreneurs

New Actors and New Conflict: Labour Conflict among Workers in Construction Industry in Turkey

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Recent years, Syrian refugee flows have influenced Turkish construction sector. It is estimated that a lot of Syrian refugees are working as construction worker informally because they do not have working permission. This situation has created an environment for interaction among workers with different ethnic identities in construction sector. Then, any construction site is a confronted space for different identities especially between Turkish and Kurdish people in Turkey. At the same time there are competition for job opportunity among ethnic identities. Especially resulting from Syrian migration, the composition of construction workforce has changed and then the competition among construction workers has risen sharply. Bargaining powers of workers in Turkey have decreased because of Syrian workers. This paper explains the confrontations between workers with different ethnic identities and Syrian workers in construction sector in Turkey. This paper based on an ethnographic research project on construction workers. Fieldwork was conducted in Diyarbakır; a city that has been less studied in comparison to other big cities in Turkey. As the research focuses on workers' experiences; qualitative methodology has been employed. In-depth interviews have been conducted with (N=32) construction workers in Diyarbakır city centre.

The bargaining power of outsiders: the experience of temporary workers in Italy and the UK

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In recent years, driven by the increased number of people employed in atypical contracts during and after the Great Recession, literature in social policy and political science has brought attention to issues of individual and collective bargaining related to temporary employment, focusing the analysis towards power relations within the employment system and between categories of workers with different employment statuses. However, this literature has mainly investigated the objective structure of power relations in the employment system. It has hitherto failed to explore the actual experience of the temporary workers embedded in this power relations

structure. To fill this gap in the literature, this paper compares the experience of individual and collective bargaining among temporary workers in two countries with extremely different industrial relations systems. While the UK epitomises a fragmented system of industrial relations with bargaining happening mostly at the workplace level, Italy is characterised by national sectoral collective bargaining that is legally binding for all firms in the country, complemented by workplace bargaining in medium-large firms. The methodology entails semi-structured interviews with temporary workers in the service sector, trade union staff members and other relevant stakeholders. I argue that the industrial relations system does indeed play a relevant role in shaping power relations between different groups in the employment system, but that the relative bargaining power of temporary workers does not necessarily follow our expectations from the analysis of the objective structure of power relations, and that the characteristics of the industrial relations system shape their actual experience of bargaining power in unexpected ways.

Serbian immigration entrepreneurship in the USA: Case Study

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The most important sociological contribution in the field of entrepreneurship relates to concept of ethnicity and ethnic groups. In contrast to majority of papers that deal with the ethnic entrepreneurship as a whole, this paper analyses its early phase – immigration entrepreneurship. This term refers to entrepreneurial activity of an ethnic group in the process of adjustment to a novel socio-economic context, during which all of the members of that ethnic group are still considered to be immigrants.

The paper will present research results of entrepreneurial activities of the Serbian citizens who migrated to the USA from Europe. The aim of this research is to find the relation between the Serbian community's social capital in the USA and the success of new members in the area of entrepreneurship. The research will be conducted using case study methodology, and the data will be gathered using scientific interview. Using in-depth analysis of ethnic entrepreneurship, authors are going to make a contribution to this interdisciplinary problem.

Small Shops Big Tragedies: Doner/Kebap Ethnic Workers in Berlin

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This paper aims to discuss the how Turkish immigrant has become entrepreneurship in Western European metropolises like Berlin throughout "ethnic business." These businesses based on small entrepreneurship have gained ethnic character in major European

metropolises. The ethnic economy has intensified in certain cities (Langlois and Razin, 1989). In addition to this, it seems that the ethnic economy gained a gender-based dimension in terms of both entrepreneurial and labor power (Jones, 1992, Lewin-Epstein, and Semyonov, 1992, Weinkopf, 2009; Wilpert, 2007; Mushabena, 2006; Caglar, 1993: 2013). This research shows how Turkish immigrant has become ethnic business entrepreneurship and workers regarding the political economy and Berlin metropolitan policies and seek how changed of immigrant labor policy of Germany within declined of secured jobs and; to seek how important of being qualified or unqualified workers in Doner Work? What are the effects of working under low wages, long working hours, limited mobilizing throughout the space circumstances to integration process to German society?

I did 20 interviews with workers, five businessmen, two managers of Turkish business journal, two members of the business and social organization of Turkish immigrant. Oral history method was conducted to get the story of workers and their immigrant experiences in Berlin. I have contacted specific person depending on the information, and I gathered some data about the specific institution from various brochures, advertisements, catalogs, reports. I have contacted with background Turkish, Kurdish/Sunni/Alevi, German/Turkish/Kurdish and contact limited new Syrian refugees.

RN17 | Session 08c New and Old Forms of Industrial Conflicts and Collective Representation

Dynamics of labour struggles against austerity: a case study on the total strike in Madrid underground in 2010

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In the aftermath of the great recession, numerous austerity measures were implemented in Spain. The first to apply to the publicly financed Madrid underground was a 5% wage-cut adopted by the Assembly of Madrid in June 2010. The underground workers responded immediately and vigorously: for the first time since 1991, they went on a total strike, causing a standstill of the underground during 48 hours and a traffic gridlock in the city centre. The strike did surprise because of its magnitude but also because of the risks taken by the workers, since they could be held liable – even dismissed – for non-compliance with the compulsory minimum services. The question rises how these workers came about to risk their jobs to counteract this wage-cut, a fortiori in times of general economic uncertainty.

In order to provide responses to this question, I adopt a processual perspective and retrace the genesis of the strike and the course of the event itself. The analysis includes subjective experiences, with moments of uncertainty and doubt, avoiding thereby a too linear reconstruction ex-post. In this regard,

particular focus lies on the production, the expression and the reception of emotions and how these processes contributed to the dynamics of the event.

The research is based on primary and secondary sources gathered during 8 months of ethnographic fieldwork among Madrid underground workers and their union sections. They include written materials produced by different union sections before, during and after the strike (e.g. circular letters, periodicals, press releases), interviews with members of the strike committee and with ordinary workers, as well as written and audio-visual materials gathered from online news portals and social media.

Alternative forms of the workers resistance in Poland's Japanese Foreign Direct Investment

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The paper empirically examines workers response towards specific managerial practices in Japanese electronics factories located in peripheral Poland (Toruń). The research was conducted in the years 2010-2014. Working conditions at the site were harsh. The subordination of labour was brought about by the precarious status of employment, rather than the implementation of Japanese quality policies. Workers did not remain passive actors in this process. The evidence gathered from the interviews, and online discussion boards is explicit. The resistance is mainly disorganised. Although the role of formal trade unions was limited, the data pointed to other forms of resistance, both conventional and novel, from sabotage, absenteeism, humour to insubordination and the use of blogging sites. In the context of the researched labour process, the empirical findings point to markers of collectivism in all forms of worker resistance and hence identified that the presence of the collective worker not only has persisted in both the labour process debate and the workplace itself, but, even if not evidently, through the resistance to management practices and control. This research demonstrates that capital-labour conflict has not disappeared in Poland and workers can still resist capital, albeit through unconventional methods. This paper augments critical discourses and voices about the experience of workers, particularly in the context of the intense competition that has led to flexibility and precarious employment.

Beyond strikes: shape of workers' collective actions in Poland

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Political opportunity structure theory identifies structural factors that influence actors' ability and will to mobilize and also the repertoire of such mobilization. We discuss the possible convergence between political economy and POS theory in a framework of "political economic opportunity structure"

(opportunities for the labour mobilization). It is used to enhance our understanding of labour organization as a varied, often extra-institutional response to structural characteristics of its environment, beyond counting strikes or union density.

The paper uses protest event analysis of collective action of the labour in Poland since 2004, the year of the EU accession, until today. We have gathered all acts of workers' non-routine collective resistance or disobedience in that period that were reported in the nationwide press: from strikes through picket lines and slowdowns to social campaigns. Attention was also paid to threats of protest as an important indicator of labour's organizational capacity.

Analysis of protest data in terms of sectors of economy and forms of organization of labour process shows where the labour can and does organize beyond relying on institutional data. The analysis also shows the opposite, the spaces where there is no collective resistance or it is not visible. This, in consequence, allows us to track and compare characteristics of certain workplaces or sectors that shape the chances for the labour mobilization. Our major intention is to show new possibilities of sociology of industrial relations that incorporates social movements theories – the possibility to follow workers' in their struggle beyond institutionalized forms of contention and of studying them. This is especially important in a political environment that is hostile to institutionalized representation of interest, such as Poland.

RN17 | Session 09a Transforming Labour (Market) Structures and Expectations

Job-rotation between companies in regional networks as a tool to maintain employability

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In the face of the demographic change and the increasing digitalization of workplaces, innovative age management concepts become more important. The decrease of the performance of older employees is related to a health-threatening work environment and to a lack of opportunities that could help to develop professional and personal skills.

There are a lot of jobs with a „limited period of work activity“ (due to monotonous tasks, high stress, a lot of routine etc.) that provoke physical and mental wear and lead to demotivation, deskilling and the loss of the ability to learn. To maintain employability, preventive concepts are necessary. These concepts should counteract deficits of health, motivation and qualification. It takes a long-term view on the whole working life to prevent age-related mental and/or physical disabilities.

Here job-rotation between companies could be an effective tool to maintain employability. It can help to reduce physical/mental stress and is linked with new professional and personal demands (which foster the

cognitive performance and the ability to learn). The research project „Job-rotation between companies in regional networks as a tool to maintain employability“ (TErrA) identifies chances and limits of this tool.

In our project we focus on small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) because they do not have the resources to perform job-rotations (in contrast to large enterprises). SMEs are not able to provide a wide range of workplaces and work. In addition they have neither a full-time human resources department nor a personnel development program.

The role of employer, job and employee characteristics for flexible working time

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Modern working societies face the challenge to combine the establishments' with the employees' needs for working-time flexibility. However, conflicts between the employers and employees' needs for working-time flexibility can arise. The purpose of our study is to examine the employer-, job- and employee-sided driving factors of working-time flexibility using Germany as a role model. For this purpose, we consider overtime and four different working hours' arrangements as two measures for working-time flexibility. We investigate the determinants of overtime and different working hours' arrangements using the German Linked Employer-Employee Study of the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP-LEE) and logistic regression models. The results show that employer and job characteristics are most important for determining overtime and the different working hours' arrangements (fixed daily working hours, working hours fixed by employer which may vary, self-determined working hours, flexitime within a working hours account), underlining the power of employers with regard to working-time flexibility. Employee characteristics play the least important role, although employees can flexibly organize their working times and can benefit from certain arrangements, such as self-determined working hours and flexitime within a working hours account. The study provides evidence that working-time flexibility in Germany is mainly employer-oriented. However, through demographic changes and a possible lack of qualified personnel, employee-friendly arrangements are likely to gain importance.

The trajectories of job seekers with activity : exit to permanent contract or locking-in effects ?

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The development of atypical forms of employment

makes increasingly blurred the boundaries between employment and unemployment, and questions the French system of job seeker allowance, based primarily on a model of long term contract and full-time job. The proportion of job seekers with activity has tripled since the mid-1990s, and has grown by over 80% since the crisis opened in 2008. The French employment agency has called job seekers with activity : job seekers in "Reduced Activity" (RA). The RA refers not only to an activity – part time jobs or temporary jobs - carried out by the job seeker while being registered on the list of job center, but also the possibility for job seekers compensated to cumulate their income from activity with their allowance. It is therefore in line with employment policies that respond to an activation logic. This research presents a quantitative and qualitative analysis to highlight the effects of the different characteristics of jobseekers on their path. For this, we have built a typology of job seekers' trajectories from a method of "optimal matching". We mobilize a panel data from the FH-D3 from the French Job Center and the DPAE (declaration prior to hiring which is mandatory for employers). This longitudinal analysis allows to highlight the types of trajectory groups in terms of using more or less sustainable RA and exit to a job also more or less sustainable. This analysis is coupled with our field survey that sheds light on the different trajectories with the biographical path of jobseekers according to their characteristics.

RN17 | Session 09b Employment Arrangements in Times of Globalization

Internalising the experience of restructuring: steelworkers and occupational identity

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The impact of redundancy on affected employees following employment restructuring includes issues such as poor health, financial hardship, emotional and psychological distress and feelings of helplessness towards future employment. Addressing the impact on individuals in industries that generate a powerful sense of occupational identity, such as steel, is especially important in understanding the different ways in which employees respond to restructuring. In order to try and ameliorate the impact on employees, responsible restructuring has been proposed in the academic and policy literature, from the European Commission and the International Labour Organisation, as way for organisations to address the concerns of those affected.

Thus, this paper presents the findings from a case study of UK based steel plant (SteelCo) that claimed to have conducted its restructuring process in a responsible fashion. In particular, the impact of the restructuring, and the supposed responsible approach, on affected steelworkers is discussed, highlighting a range of social, cultural, material and experiential factors most pertinent to the response of

employees to SteelCo's restructuring process. The findings presented point to the notion that, for steelworkers, the experience of restructuring had become internalised as part of what it meant to work at SteelCo, generating an indifference to SteelCo's description of its process as 'responsible'. Understanding the extent to which a restructuring process is responsible, or not, must therefore be understood in relation to the social and historical factors that constitute particular occupational identities, and thus the subsequent disposition of employees to the onset of restructuring processes.

Precarity of work and employment in Slovenia: Forgotten flexicurity?

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In the past two decades the situation on the Slovenian labour market has changed towards increasing flexibility of work and employment with weak demands for the implementation of the flexicurity concept in practice. More recent analysis (Kanjuo Mrčela and Ignjatović, 2014), found that those changes are in line with typical trends present in the developed world (US and many European countries) and that increasing part of the workforce is at risk of unwanted flexibility without security which the literature identifies as the concept of precarity (Kalleberg 2009, 2012; Standing, 2011 and 2014).

The purpose of this analysis is to analyse the changes on the organizational level of Slovenian companies, which are crucial for the understanding of precarization trends. The conceptual – theoretical framework of analysis represents a literature that contributes to the understanding of the concepts of flexibility and precarity as analytical instruments with which we analyse the current changes in the sphere of work.

The central part of our analysis will be the latest data from the CRANET survey and empirical data obtained from other European and Slovenian surveys and analyses, offering insights into the situation in the Slovenian organizations. The special attention will be given to the organizational level information on the use of flexible employment and work, remuneration arrangements, the situation in the field of health and safety at work and employee satisfaction in Slovenian organizations. In conclusion, we will reflect on and assess whether the trends confirm the precarization of work that we have seen in previous analyses.

Working on it at Home: Work and Family Conflicts experienced by Self-employed and Hired workers working from home

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Throughout recent decades, economical, organizational, and technological changes, have led to a silent revolution of office location in Europe and other Western economies, reflected also in the growing rate of home-based teleworkers. The challenge of home-based teleworkers in managing the interface of home and work and the conflicts between work and family have provoked research attention. Some researchers suggest that home-based telework contributes to the balance between work and family, while others indicate that the home-office has a negative effect on work-family balance. However, this scholarship ignored the important distinction between 'hired workers' and 'self-employed'. Each such group encounters dissimilar control systems and career development characteristics and therefore may experience and manage their conflicts differently. Based on twenty semi-structured in-depth interviews with hired and self-employed workers working from home, this research indicates that some similarities are found in relation to these two groups' perceptions on the nature of homeworking. However, essential differences are noticed regarding their experience: hired-workers experience a stronger work-family conflict than self-employed workers, who demonstrate a more intense family-work conflict. In order to cope with their conflicts, the two groups adopt bureaucratic mechanisms, using different strategies of integration/separation regarding time, space and tasks management. While hired-workers make reference to bureaucratic mechanisms when they blur the boundaries between work and family, self-employed workers seek to construct bureaucratic boundaries and a formal work schedule and space to help them to separate work from family. This study illustrates how in an autonomous work space such as home-based telework, bureaucracy still plays a significant role.

Winner Takes All: Bidding and Contesting for highly skilled work on Internet Platforms

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Currently we are witnessing developments in the use of digital media which represent a fusion of processes, combining aspects of user-generated content, global value chains and crowdsourcing which have a number of ramifications for working conditions, employment security, work content and work flows within and between companies. Although the trends in externalizing work through crowdsourcing initially were seen as affecting occupations or profiles requiring less skill or levels of formal qualification, the types of work affected have expanded to encompass a growing range of occupations: from creative professions to highly skilled technical professions.

User generated content is largely perceived as a form of peer production or cooperative work. Crowdsourcing, however, carried out in the framework of crowdsourcing through the use of platform intermediaries, has been seen as an extreme version

of outsourcing and offshoring across global value chains. As such, it has been linked to processes of standardization and codification.

This paper tackles the issue of crowdworking highly skilled work in three ways: looking at jobs being offered through 2 internet platform sites in Germany and Austria for skilled professions both in terms of the target group, the type of work, the means of applying, the remuneration, and the contract form. The paper also utilizes data from interviews conducted with crowdworkers in Austria and Germany. Finally, it reviews the secondary literature on crowdworking studies focusing on highly skilled occupations. The analysis examines processes of fragmentation of work, implications for careers and reputations of the workers, as well as impacts on existing employment regulation resulting from the shifting configuration of value chains between individual workers, intermediate employers and companies.

RN17 | Session 10a Voice Opportunities and Alternative Forms of Representation and Cooperation

Formalization or disrespect of labor? A survey on voucher based occasional employment in Italy

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This paper wants to focus on the reasons behind the paradox of the use of voucher based occasional employment in the Italian context: on one hand it is supposed to be a tool to improve conditions of informal workers, and on the other hand it creates a new frontier of informalization for everyone. The use of voucher in Italy was introduced in 2003 to legalize the wages paid without an employment contract, but since then this mode of payment has exploded involving more than one million of workers on the national level. In the first section, statistical evidences will be presented to focus the relevance of the explosion. Interviews collected in the city of Bologna, capital of Emilia-Romagna region, one of the Italian regions where voucher based occasional employment is spread the most, will be reported in the second section. They will be analyzed to answer three research questions: What kind of formalization the use of voucher based occasional employment have produced? What are the effects of the use of voucher that can be seen in the workplace? What are its effects on the Italian labor market? Main results are: on one hand, vouchers have produced a formalization which has only benefitted the employer, who can avoid their responsibility since voucher workers are not considered to be in a formal employment relationship. On the other hand, voucher based occasional employment seems to have stressed asymmetries both between workers and employers in the workplace and between different workers in the labor market. Thus, the formalization produced by

voucher work seems to consist a new and more efficient frontier of disrespect of labor in network capitalism.

„Please accept your new order“ - On-demand food delivery services and the social sustainability of platform-based work

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Online on-demand food delivery is a growing market: an increase in smartphone use, middle class spending and mobile payment allow firms such as Deliveroo, UberEATS or Foodora to provide a link between restaurants and customers at home or the office. During labor disputes at these companies, such as in UK (Delieveroo; UberEats) or Italy (Foodora), bad working conditions, low payment or a lack in workers' representation have been addressed and caught public attention.

Since the on-demand food delivery companies, which are structuring a new market and industry, are relatively new, labor research hitherto did not gain deeper insights in the actual labor process of these. Thus this contribution aims to shed more light on that distinct organization of platform-based work.

By using participatory observation the author worked several months at an online on-demand food deliverer. Based on that, an interview guideline has been constructed which was used for qualitative semi-structured interviews with riders of the company.

Workers tend to be doubled integrated, not only as labor-power in a standardized labor-process, but as subjective being who, by forced friendliness, are encouraged to identify with the overall undertaking.

Some of the question this contribution deals with are: How do workers in that new industry describe the labor process? How do they see themselves with regard to the firm? And what can we derive from this very labor process with regard to future challenges for social sustainability?

Between institutions and movements: Comparing union strategies in fashion retail in Italy and US

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This paper investigates union strategies for organizing workers in 'fast fashion' retail, a sector with endemic low-wages and high precarity (Grugulis and Bozkurt 2011). We focus on two very different national contexts where union revitalization has long been pursued in opposite directions: social partnership in Italy and organizing in the US (Frege and Kelly 2004). At the same time, while many scholars acknowledge the use of multiple strategies, others affirm that if revitalization is to be effective, unions need to 'learn from each other' — that is, move towards institution-building for social movement unionism and grass-

roots mobilization for social partnership unionism (Heery 2001). To better understand this strategic crossroad, we examine the initiatives targeting the same multinational companies (Abercrombie & Fitch) in two large cities, Milan and New York. On the basis of interviews with union activists and retail workers, our results report unions in Italy able to organize 'zero-hour contract' workers and unions in the US able to create an innovative channel of representation through a new 'institutional actor' (the Retail Action Project, a workers' center supported by the union). In both cases, our analysis demonstrates that what moved unions there were not just available institutional opportunities (Turner 2009), but especially a broader working class orientation (Hyman 2001). In line with a 'constructivist institutionalism' (Morgan and Hauptmeier 2014), this work explores union strategies as resulting from the interplay of institutions and ideas.

Dialogic leadership in the worker co-operatives

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Leadership demonstrates to have an important role in the development of working environments in which leadership practices of employees may grow, improving the quality of organizations (Waldman, et al, 1998; Srinivasan & Kurey 2014). The theoretical advancements on distributed, shared or transformational leadership contribute to analyse the relationship between leadership and participation in diverse business organizations. This work deepens in the concept of dialogic leadership (Padrós & Flecha, 2014), in which leadership is not reduced to a particular role assigned to a person and not to others. Instead of this, leadership becomes a dimension of any human being, enabling diverse people to contribute to the improvement and effectiveness of organisations.

In the worker co-operatives, the members participate in the management of the organisation and promote leadership practices. As a result, some workers show relevant implication in the cooperatives if compared to non-cooperative organizations. Through a bibliographic analysis, some cooperatives have been explored to identify leadership principles among workers that are contributing to improve the work environment through dialogue and participation. The results show how leadership is developed and how principles as "one person, one vote" in the organization allow more effective participation of workers, beyond their position in the organization's structure.

RN17 | Session 10b The Impact of Globalization on Working Conditions and Working Contexts

Coworking - innovative form of work

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Modern society is struggling with transformation on the labor market caused by individualization expressed by among others: increasing number of freelancers, start-ups and micro-entrepreneurs, the accelerated dynamics of changing job or profession, a new model of living and growing uncertainties and risks related for example with flexibility, mobility, instability, temporary work. The era of globalization is a time of unfair social contract in which employees accepted flexible working in return for a promise to preserve jobs, it is also a time of commodification, which has spread to all aspects of life.

In response to these changes, we observe the emergence of alternative, often innovative forms of work. The aim of this paper is to analyze one of these forms - coworking understood as a response to changing conditions on labor market. Coworking is a new phenomenon; it attracts attention because it has been recognized as having the potential of the "third way", located between the conventional experience in corporate work and individual work, performed in the isolation of space (office).

The main topic discussed in the paper is therefore a paid work, understood both as a space of organization, as well as the institution that is the source of the identity of individuals. Transformations of the labor market are considered in the context of the process of individualization and a growing sense of risk and insecurity.

This paper will introduce the conception of the individual, which is suspended between the desire of individualization and need of community.

The author indicate the development trends of coworking based on first results of the 2017 Global Coworking Survey carried out by Deskmag The Coworking Magazine.

"The impact of globalization on changes in maritime transport - globalization and the "global seafarer"

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Maritime transport has a bilateral relationship with the process of globalization. The possibility of transport on a large scale and the reduction of transport costs provides a basis for the development of the international economy. In this sense, transport is one of the most significant cornerstones of globalization. On the other hand, globalization has a tremendous impact on the maritime industries; it is no exaggeration to say that this sector is currently one of the most globalized.

The globalization of maritime business can not be reduced to the relationship between economic operators. Changes in maritime transport includes the developments in work organization and transformation of the social structure of the ship's crew. These

changes lead to the emergence of a “global seafarer”. In the presentation we intend to describe the social context of changes in the maritime sector and their importance for Polish and European seafarers. The presentation will include own investigations (survey research) and review of the current literature.

RN17 | Session 11a Industrial Relations and the Welfare State

Job insecurity and the devaluation of social inclusion: a new social cohesion model in Spain

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The main goal of this paper is to analyze the relationship between job insecurity and both social exclusion and vulnerability in Spain. This aim was tackled by means of quantitative and qualitative techniques. Secondary sources of statistical information were used together with interviews to experts of the institutional sphere and to individuals currently undergoing processes of job insecurity, vulnerability and social exclusion.

Last years, job insecurity has experimented a process of extension and intensification resulting in a displacement of an increasing number of social groups from the central segment of the labour market to the periphery. Work, although still keeping its main role over the rest of social exclusion dimensions, has lost its social inclusive capacity. On the contrary, it has emerged as a triggering factor for the vulnerability and social exclusion processes.

The social speeches linked to the social facts shape individual's lives, redefining the new social and labour spaces of the social exclusion. The research has identified four new spaces in the labour market that define the situation of workers in terms of job insecurity and social exclusion.

The changes have generated a new social cohesion model characterized by larger and deeper vulnerability and social exclusion spaces which have undergone changes in their social valuation; even social inclusion has been devalued after considering as inclusive situations that in the former model would have been considered as typical situations of vulnerability or social exclusion.

The Making and Breaking of Solidarity: The Struggle of Unemployed Workers in the UK.

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This paper is concerned with the solidarity relations that underpin the resistance and commoning processes of unemployed and disabled workers groups in the UK. The purpose of this paper is to explore in what way solidarity relationships are (un)made between unemployed and employed workers and with other activist groups. Thereby, a distinction between solidarity concepts based on

sameness and understandings of solidarity based on interdependence and difference will be made. The paper is based on an extensive period of participatory action research from 2012-2016 with 18 activists groups. This paper thereby feeds into broader discussions on the decline and future of trade unionism and new ways of organising around work, which go beyond the workplace and might demand new workers institutions as well as a greater engagement with other actors in the community. Conceptually the paper is informed by Cleaver's concept of the “social factory”, which conceptualises work taking place in productive and reproductive spaces and includes the unemployed. As such, Cleaver sees opportunities for links between different struggles, as all workers struggle for more wealth and less work, on the basis of mutual interest. Yet, Cleaver understands work as a social relation, which is not only key but also unique to capitalism and his subsequent understanding of class struggle as limited to the resistance against work (hence capitalism). The term resistance thus refers to reactionary practices but it cannot capture the proactive creation of alternative social relations of production. I thus draw Federici who pointed out that commoning practices for alternative modes of production and ways of being are intrinsically interlinked with resistances against capitalism.

Work of the Unemployed? Working Conditions of the Marginalized Workers in Poland.

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The aim of this paper is to present working conditions of the marginalized workers in Poland. Although, the unemployed persons officially do not work, it turns out they often perform work offered by public institutions (Public Employment Services and social assistance organizations), like internships, trainings etc. Moreover, due to lack or very low financial support (benefits) they often enough are forced to work on the black market.

After the collapse of communist regime in Poland mass reduction in employment associated with dismantling of huge industry typical for socialist era have created large segment of society which permanently oscillate between short-term or informal jobs and unemployment (the formal level of unemployment during 25 years after transformation has been higher than 10%). During research conducted among the unemployed and beneficiaries of social assistance (2013-2014) in two post-industrial cities in Poland we found out that they usually were engaged in informal or short-term work. Conditions of that work are hard, level of exploitation seems to be very high and aforementioned workers seem to be the most vulnerable group on the labour market. Norms of labour code are not obeyed and the power of employers over workers is overwhelming: long working hours, no safety standards, cases of non

payment for work. Despite of the fact that these workers are in touch with public institutions they are not protected from aforementioned abuses. Moreover, employers who breaks labour code are among these who receive support from public institutions.

Effectiveness of the Tripartite Commission for Social and Economic Affairs (2001-2013) in Poland as an institution of social dialogue: conclusions and perspectives for the Social Dialogue Council as the new, systemic social dialogue body.

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In 2015 with the initiation of the new national social dialogue institution – the Social Dialogue Council (SDC), some new expectations have emerged about the shape and real effects of peak (national) level social dialogue policy in Poland. Some of these expectations are about a greater impact of the SDC on social and economic issues, because this new institution has been granted more power than its predecessor – the Tripartite Commission (TC). Nevertheless, no theory or sociological analysis has been created to enable researchers to formulate hypotheses about the expected effectiveness of the new settings from a historical perspective, which would take into account evidence and in-depth assessment of TC's effectiveness, especially in successful mediation of employers' and employees' interests (agreements, resolutions, compromises etc.). In such circumstances, the author will present the results from analysis of dynamics of effects achieved by the TC in 2001-2013 (the so-called „second Commission” [Gardawski, 2009]). These results were achieved using a qualitative content analysis [Mayring, 2000] of over 100 documents elaborated in the course of TC operation (43 resolutions, 74 announcements) and analysis of media reports available in EurWORK database. To gain some in-depth insights, several IDIs with TC stakeholders and other social dialogue investigators have been performed. Conclusions of the study foster an assessment of the (rather disappointing) effectiveness of TC in 2001-2013 and enrich the discussion on the expected role of the SDC as an institutional solution to the issues of organizing employers' and employees' interests.

RN17 | Session 11b Occupations and Jobs

Inter-Occupations Inequality and Linguistic Work

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Sociological theory and research has stressed the relevance of occupations as a source of social inequality in post-industrial societies. Pay-off to skills has been proposed as one of the main aspects to account for between-occupations inequality. Literacy, cognitive skills among other abilities and knowledge

exert an important role on this processes. However, few works on skills and wages has specifically focused on analyse the role played by language work and the communicative and linguistic skills associated. Considering that internationalization and informationalism are producing a greater need for language-related work, in this paper we analyse how are rewarded these skills across occupations (taking into account different compositional, institutional and skill demand variables). We address empirically this question measuring language work in its multidimensional nature from ONET database and linking the measurements to the CPS earnings data. This research contributes to enhance sociological comprehension on postindustrial skills and income inequalities. The research is part of a project supported from the Ministry of Education and Science of the Spanish Government (CS02015-64247-P).

Becoming on-the-job trainers: the impact of changes in the world of work

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The Swiss dual VET system is the pathway followed by most young people after compulsory education. While on-the-job trainers play a key role in the training process, there have been very few studies about them.

From a perspective of the sociology of work, and in particular from theories about changes in work, professional identity and commitment to work, this contribution aims to shed light on the impact of changes in the world of work on the endorsement of on-the-job trainers' positions.

This paper draws on a PhD thesis focused on on-the-job trainers' trajectories in the French-speaking part of Switzerland, and is being carried out within a broader study on this theme (Projet FNS100017_153323).

Based on qualitative methods and data, this contribution relies on the analysis of semi-structured interviews conducted with on-the-job trainers (N=80) and focus groups (N=4) organized with future on-the-job trainers (N=28) working in companies of different sizes from a variety of sectors.

Our preliminary analysis has produced some unexpected results. Some on-the-job trainers show a strong professional identity and commitment to work that they want to transmit to their apprentices. Others also have a strong professional identity and their training duties offer them some room for manoeuvre to withstand their difficult working conditions. Finally, some, while committed to work, do not necessarily show a strong occupational identity. It appears that their position is a way of finding a new sense of meaning in their job.

This contribution will discuss the meanings of this position and the impact of changes in the world of work on this issue.

Destinated to become a restaurant worker?

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A significant part of the labour market debate is devoted to issues concerning the problematic youth. Expressions like “the lost generation” is coined to address the very core of the matter: the current challenge for especially low educated young people is to gain a sustainable work life. In a strategy to increase employment opportunities specifically suited for the latter group, the Swedish government lowered the VAT for restaurant and catering services from 25 % to 12 % in 2012. The purpose was to make ground for an increase in demand for restaurant and catering services and by that also make ground for an increase in suitable employment opportunities. In this study I interview young men and women, who a few years after the implementation of the new VAT participates in a publicly funded training program in restaurant work. In the study I view the tie between the interviewees and the government strategy as a power relation, which frames the analysis of how personal experiences of both previous employment and unemployment contributes to form conceptions about restaurant work and a future as restaurant workers. The young men and women tell their personal stories at an intersection where the ambition to transform into an improved Self and the labour market strategy meet. At this intersection a space also emerges that becomes possible to relate to power, not through the political view point, but through the interviewees own perception of who they have been, who they are now, and who they want to become.

Survey of Career Plans of Sociology Senior Students After Graduation in Turkey

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According to the statistics of Statistical Institute of Turkey, unemployment rate for life sciences, social & behavioral sciences and humanities is ranged from 10% to 15% in Turkey. Sociology has high number of students because of having both undergraduate, secondary and open-distance education systems. Sociology alumni started to work, as sociologist in public institutions is approximately 1560. Even though it is preferred by huge number of students, sociology alumni have difficulty to find a job.

“Survey of Career Plans After Graduation” applied to senior students as a part of quality improvement studies of Sociology Department of İstanbul University in Spring Semester of 2015 and 2016. The aim of the study is to find out what kinds of concepts and skills seniors think that they gained as a part of their majors, which skills they place on their resumes, and their future plans. In the questionnaire, students were asked why they chose sociology as a major, what skills and concepts they learned through program

qualifications, what activities they participated in during four-year period, what they intend to do after graduation as future plans, and what kind of experiences they have during job search process.

The survey instrument is developed with the light of American Sociological Association studies about “what can bachelor level graduates do their degrees in sociology?” The result of the study will be described in three parts, which are demographic characteristics of students; students’ evaluations about the concepts and skills they learned in department, and their experiences; and job searching processes and their future/career plans. Moreover, Turkish senior sociology students’ results will be compared with the results of American ones.

RN18 - Sociology of Communications and Media Research

RN18 | Session 01a Academic Labour, Digital Media and Capitalism

Theorising Academic Labour

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Modern universities have always been part of and embedded into capitalism in political, economic and cultural terms. Situated in this context, the overall task of this paper is to make a critical contribution examining universities, academic labour, digital media and capitalism. Questions that need to be raised include but are not limited to:

What is the historical role of universities and academic labour and how has it changed over time? What kind of workers are academics and how are they related to knowledge, informational and cultural workers? Given that the academic work process is today strongly mediated through digital media, to what extent can academic workers be considered as digital workers, and academic labour as digital labour? How are the working conditions of academics characterised by extension and intensification in the realm of the digital university?

I address these questions based on a critical social theory approach. Firstly, I engage with the history and context of the university. Secondly, I deal with the forms and concepts of academic labour and provide a systematic analysis of working conditions at higher education institutions. Thirdly, the impact of new information and communication technologies on academic labour is outlined. Fourthly, the paper concludes with a summary and discusses political potentials and alternatives.

The paradox of disintermediated knowledge: the unwitting path to marketisation of educative system

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In my contribution I assume that the progressive dematerialization of the book is expected to affect the social value of legitimate knowledge transmitted by the school with consequences not so easy to predict,

in spite of the enthusiastic claims of political decision-makers. First of all the digital metamorphosis of teaching-learning mechanisms leads into discussion the complex topic about immaterial labour (Lazzarato 1996, Terranova 2000, Gill and Pratt 2008) in the Net. The massive growth of a horizontal, networked, interactive fruition of elearning resources makes it important to highlight the unpaid work that they depend upon. The diffusion of this kind of prosumerism (Toffler 1980, Ritzer and Jurgenson 2012) might irreparably devalue the intellectual labour: if everyone in turn can teach and learn and the results are evaluated by the community of users, with no regard of professional skills and official degrees, as in the case of Wikipedia, the consequence is a general weakening of the teachers' social role (Eijkman 2010). On the other hand we can see a clear attempt to standardize the educational routines on the Net by the intervention of strong subjects, with high reputation and a great economic and organizational set-up (i.e. Google, Amazon, Apple, Microsoft and so on). The consequences of these processes should be set into the frame of general marketisation of education. At last it is worth noticing how the rise of the so called MOOCs in this context could affect in several ways the educational system: it concerns the value socially attributed to scholastic knowledge, the educational policies and the budget cuts, the pedagogical assumption in this kind of practices.

Analyzing «attention economy»: communicative capital, communicative labour and communicative exploitation

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In the paper I discuss globalization, homogenization and commodification of everyday communicative practices following works of critical theorists such as C. Fuchs and J. Dean. I consider latter's theory of "communicative capitalism" as a starting point for elaborating and clarifying two concepts, "communicative capital" and "communicative labour". For this purpose I develop P. Candon's findings on Bourdieusian / Dean's "capital", and focus on "attention" as a key resource of informational economy.

Communicative capital circulates on different levels of the global computer mediated network. Hypothesis is that all network users are competing and cooperating in the "attention market": they invest their communicative capitals to attract other network users attention and then to converse it into economic / social / cultural capital.

The core contradiction is a dramatic asymmetry in attention distribution between few "stars" and a long tail of "losers". While the first ones are setting the agenda, the second ones react, comment and interrupt them. Having more opportunities to use other types of capital and being more «digital literate», the «stars» concentrate a great deal of network users' attention, exploit «net-workers» and eventually derive

of economic / social / cultural profit (here it's important to take into account a complexity of «digital institutes» that makes capital dynamic opaque and unpredictable).

In the presentation I will give some illustrations (based on my researching of Russian Internet communities) how common users and «digital professionals» apply different tactics to empower and to protect their communicative capitals. I'll also outline a number of theoretical issues need to be conceptualized and verified in my future studies.

Workfulness - Disconnection is the new black

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Telenor, one of the major telecommunication companies in Scandinavia, recently introduced the notion of workfulness adapting the well-established idea of mindfulness to the workplace. Workfulness is aimed at companies that are working in digital connected working environments at high-speed. Workfulness encompasses strategies of disconnection for the employees to enhance focus and efficiency including mobile and e-mail free work hours and technology-free meetings. The presentation seeks to investigate the concept of workfulness as part of an emerging trend towards disconnection in digital media industries. While earlier workflow models of companies within the digital economy emphasized increased connection, disconnection has now become a new way to organize the work of stressed laborers. Drawing on a diverse set of materials ranging from a critical textual analysis of Telenor's workfulness guidebook to the analysis of promotional videos as well as interviews with key persons at Telenor and a manager at a company that has implemented workfulness into their workflows, we are investigating how disconnection becomes valuable by an intensification of the labor process and by taking responsibility of digital stress, thereby preventing a societal backlash against digitalization. At the same time, we are investigating why particularly online technology-intensive companies such as Telenor are forerunners in the field of digital disconnection.

RN18 | Session 01b Theatricalization, Contemporary Communication and Media Representations

Introduction: the symbolic importance of political theatricalization in contemporary communication

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Theatricalization is an important aspect of social life in general, of political life in particular. Aspects of the political scene and action are given in mass and new media discourse as well as in mass cultural

productions (as «narratives» of the contemporary society). Given that people understand reality first of all on the symbolic level, the analysis of these narratives is an ideal approach of the meaning given to politics and communication nowadays: images of the economic crisis, of the migrants and/or refugees, of identities (given by media discourse or by mass cultural productions), constitute a basic imprint of the expressions of the current «social myths». Examples of emblematic media events (ex. the oath of office of the President of the United States) and of the political «stories» narrated in TV serials (ex. The Man and the City, Women of the House, The West Wing, 24, The Good Wife) and cinema (ex. All the President's Men, Fahrenheit 9/11, The Contender, The Ides of March) will be given in order to figure out this essential side of the contemporary political symbolization reflected in the social representations.

Race and class in German media representations of the 'Greek crisis'

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Research showed that the mainstream media coverage of the EU's economic crisis has been, not only offensive and prejudiced for the people of the countries most affected by it, but most crucially, utterly relying on elite understandings of the crisis, as articulated by the political and the economic establishment of the EU. Indeed, the hegemonic public framing of the Eurozone crisis followed an 'Orientalist' approach, through spectacular narratives stressing cultural and moral failures of 'national characters' and exceptional national institutions that are (supposedly) fundamentally different from the 'European' canon. This way, regimes of exception were able to be publicly constructed as plausible explanations for the crisis (as a 'self-inflicted' problem by those not following the European norm), and equivalent exceptional policies (such as austerity regimes) to be implemented in the supposedly problematic countries. Drawing on the findings of previous research, this contribution presents the class and racist dimensions of the German mainstream media's 'Greek-crisis' representations, by focusing on the crisis 'epicenter', Greece, a country relentlessly targeted and slandered by the German media and the German elites in particular. The chapter concludes that both in their light and in their serious versions, the German media publicly construct the so-called 'Greek crisis', in the line of the bourgeois and the post-democratic principles that are currently directing the EU.

Alone voice onstage at Russian media: subjectivation through bodily symbolism as avant-garde political discourse (Pavlensky's case)

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Understanding discourse as process of becoming of text in particular social context with the use of specific language, we consider the body and use of bodily symbolism as a corporal discourse – as the text produced by carrier of this body – which content is signifier that referring to the vital social and political issues which viewed as signifieds.

In situation when alternative (to main ideology) political speech practices are taboo in today's media or discredited due to supporting only legitimated ideology, the body (and a set of corporal words and phrases created by artist working with body as an object for statements) is becoming nearly only possibility for subject of political discourse to express its ideas, desires and protest.

Object of our study are bodily art practices of Russian artist and actionist Peter Pavlensky, who uses his naked body in the urban space, creating corporal statements of political order. His body discourse involves the use of body parts, material objects, as well as urban structures – which fits the body – endowed with sacred and the political value: Red Square, a psychiatric hospital, etc. Using the approach of Badiou, we will show how body discourse on politics separates from the dominant political discourse in the mainstream media. Kristeva theory allows us to understand how naked body and artist's bodily work constitutes order of signifiers that media audience decodes as political statements. Corporal performance allow to subject, deprived of the right to speak, to use his body as language to become the subject of political discourse in artistic sensual way. Act of creation of body text becomes the act of political resistance.

Political Theater as „act of citizenship“ in urban public space. Madrid migrant household workers emplacing citizenship through creative protest

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The latest upheavels of crisis capitalism made social movements resurge that enact, emplace and embody citizenship in powerful public articulations, as the Spanish indignad(at)s in 2011.

Latin American un/documented household workers in Madrid sell their care-work on a world market that canalizes them into the private household where they look after children and elderly, wash, clean, cook and manage the household. Embodied experiences of precarity are severed by rudimental labour laws, and live-in household labour in which isolation is pressing,

as well as affects and affectedness through classist, sexist and racist discriminations. Social exchange in groups then provides empowerment, when ways to respond to discriminations are analysed.

Art's resistive power (e.g. Rancière 2008) is particularly enacted, emplaced and embodied through political theater, especially when performed in urban public spaces. Then, the streets become cultural, political and poetic places of resistance and incites urban walkers to reconsider the cities' scenery and resituate themselves as citizens (Carreira, Vargas 2010). Augusto Boal with his Theater of the Oppressed, later Legislative Theater, intended to animate people to develop political agency through theater (Boal 1989, 1998).

The Madrid activist collective "Territorio Doméstico" enacts public space interventions, as when they staged their "fashion walk of precarity" in Madrid's public space in March 2011. Shortly after, household law was reformed, also due to the adoption of the ILO-Convention 189 little before. So, in order to visibilise work-placed realities of household labour, "Territorio Doméstico" actively and politically uses Madrid's public streets and plazas for political performance and demonstration.

RN18 | Session 01c Migration Flows as Moral Panic

The Political Economy of Moral Panics: A Computational Social Science Analysis

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The purpose of this paper is to test how ownership and ideological leaning influence textual and linguistic output in the production of media narratives during the refugee crisis. We focus on media reports in Croatia, a country which experienced the highest influx of refugees in late 2015. Ten media organisations were selected to capture various ownership types (commercial, public, non-profit) and ideological positions (right-wing, public service, left-wing). We collected all articles published by these organisations (N = 352) in the period of two weeks before the sexual attacks that occurred in the German city of Cologne on New Year's Eve, and all articles published two weeks after the attacks. The dataset was analysed by using Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Correspondence Analysis.

The most noticeable change between the analysed time periods is the relative diversity of concepts used in the sample before the event, and an evident clustering of most media actors in the period after the event. The prominence of concepts such as "us" and "we" in the period after the attacks points towards a newly constructed line between "us" and "them" as "refugee sex offenders" and "refugee terrorists". Overall, there is a noticeable change from a

humanitarian discourse to a security oriented discourse which mobilises fear to impose stronger control of national borders. We argue that our empirical data confirms the moral panic theory (Cohen 1972), and in particular the political economy of moral panic approach which calls for the exploration of the relations between power, material interests and culture (Cricher 2011).

Communication in Europe: the representation of migrants “translated” into moral panics

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This paper will highlight how between the different European territories there is a lack of communication on a range of social phenomenon – primarily with regard to the phenomenon of migrants – something that not only determines the definition of the political agendas of different countries – creating disparities on the basis of proximity to the problem – but also by promoting public opinion stereotypes that lead to value orientations that do not always translate into positive action towards the other.

Social representations of “diversity” appear to be mainly influenced by the information conveyed by the mass media in their dual role as mediators of reality and opinion leaders, often becoming a “distorted reflection” of reality. News about arrivals of migrants in the Mediterranean can be a few examples through which the public opinion constructs a specific image of the Other. At the same time, using words such as illegal immigrant, refugee, emigrant, may help in reinforcing an image able to reduce socio-cultural distances – or, conversely, to expand them. In this sense, public opinion will tend to juxtapose their own frames of interpretation to those proposed by the media, re-building a specific kind of reality filtered by the media. In support of the above, the present paper aims at illustrating, as an example, a comparison of the “representations” offered by some of the main European national newspapers of some events associated with the phenomenon of migration.

An invisible communication. How the Belgian Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers and open centres communicate with migrants?

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Press analysis shows that editorial processing volume on migration issues continues to increase. It attracts constant, complex media coverage. These questions – beyond being topical – are essential to the constitution of public opinion and public policy. The issue of migration, or more specifically “the refugee crisis”, is an important matter of speech and communication (Rea, 2016), hence it is essential to analyse communication in this area.

So far, researchers in media and communication have taken an interest mostly in the analysis of media

content and the representations of migrants. The perspective I have taken is different: I believe that, beyond what the media, politicians or people are saying about migrants, it is important to question what bodies that daily manage asylum are saying to migrants – such bodies are no less producers of representations and content.

As a case study, this paper analyses how the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers and open centres communicate with asylum seekers. An important preliminary result turns out to be that communication to migrants is hardly visible. This finding leads me to explore the potential reasons behind this lack: is it a question of shortfall of resources? Are we talking about an unmediated channel of communication, in a way that leaves no trace? Is communication to migrants deliberately invisible?

From a socio-historical approach (Noiriel, 2006), I incorporate both corporate communication and discourse analysis (Charaudeau, 2011). Studying such practices implies field survey methods including interviews, life story approach and participant observation in reception centres (Goffman, 1968).

Media frames and the tone of news coverage on the migrant crisis: A quantitative content analysis

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The European Union is under severe pressure due to the multiple crises it has to manage. Among them, the migrant crisis is remarkable, since it is shaking both the individual member states and the EU as a whole. The media coverage of the migrant crisis is relevant as media still are the main means of information concerning distant issues (migrant crisis included), facilitating people’s access to social reality. We aim to (1) identify the most prominent frames media employ with reference to the migrant crisis and (2) reveal the tone of voice media use when portraying issues related to this crisis. Thus, we content analyzed 1511 online news articles, published during April 15, 2015 and February 29, 2016.

Findings show that online media outlets mainly refer to the migrant crisis in responsibility terms, while the second most used frame is the conflict one. At the same time, online media portals prefer using neutral or negative perspectives when portraying the migrants. These results might be interpreted from two interconnected perspectives: (a) from an optimistic perspective, the fact that the responsibility and conflict frames dominate media’s discourse could be signs for

an imperative need to find those responsible for the crisis, as a first step towards finding possible solutions to overcome it; while (b) from a pessimistic perspective, responsibility and conflict frames, doubled by the negative tone of coverage might be signs of an immature crisis, which could easily escalate, putting the EU on an even more difficult position.

RN18 | Session 02a Media Content – Image and Representation

Opinions of Television Audience about Television Content: Results from a General Population Survey

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The purpose of this paper is to present findings from a telephone survey of a representative sample of 1000 people from the general population of adults in Cyprus (conducted in the context of a larger research project that aimed to estimate the prevalence of certain elements of content in Cyprus television by means of a quantitative content analysis). The presentation includes findings about hours of television viewing per week, types of programs watched, opinions about television and television viewing and interaction with media organizations through traditional and new means. The variables of main interest are viewers' opinions about televised content; specifically, the extent to which viewers think that the amount of televised violence, crime, disasters, human suffering, prejudice and fanaticism is "acceptable". The results of the survey are juxtaposed with relevant findings from the quantitative content analysis. The analysis also explores associations between viewers' opinions and other measures, such as viewing habits and demographic characteristics (gender, age, education, income and family composition). Special attention is paid to the issue of children in the household and on children's viewing habits, as, according to the findings of the survey, one in three children younger than 12 watch television daily or a few times per week after 9 p.m. on weekdays or after 10 p.m. on weekends.

Image as Evidence: Baring Pain in the News Media

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My starting point in this presentation is that images of bodies in pain in the news media are becoming increasingly more 'real', unprocessed and immediate: viewers are exposed to dead bodies, bodies that have been burnt, crushed, broken, in positions that seem 'unnatural' or painful; bodies in abject conditions. Literature in media studies so far can be divided in three main debates: the truth and reality debate (focusing on the spectacular aspects of media reports on wars, Baudrillard 1991), the aesthetics debate (examining the pornification of horror and violence)

and the ethics debate (how witnessing distant suffering impacts compassion, Boltanski, 1999, Moeller, 1999, Chouliaraki 2008). I attempt to go beyond these debates and address the question of the human body as visual evidence to point out how ethnic and national discrepancies in the differential exposure of the vulnerable human body are not simply representations of 'reality' but productions of cultural difference. More specifically, I compare images of two dead children that have been widely circulated in the media: a dead child refugee on the shore of Turkey (2015) and a dead child from the Nice attacks (2016). I discuss the question of whether the visibility of body, flesh and injury serves to humanize or de-humanize the exposed bodies. I argue that providing 'evidence' of other people's hardship is a process that defeats the intention to humanize these 'other people'.

Newspaper Coverage of Ethical Issues Concerning Pharmaceutical Industry - Comparison between the U.S. and Poland.

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In different countries, media coverage shows the same subject in various ways. Something that is important in one country and on the front pages of all newspapers can be totally ignored in the other one. The research question addressed is: "Does media coverage of ethical issues in the pharmaceutical industry vary between U.S. and Poland?"

The presentation will be based on a three-year content analysis of two leading newspapers from U.S. and Poland - New York Times (NYT) and the Gazeta Wyborcza (GW). In both countries, the same methodology was used to identify and evaluate the issues.

Results indicated that in both countries' newspapers top issues affecting the pharmaceutical industry were - drug safety, healthcare reform and high drug prices. In the U.S., the issues linked to the pharmaceutical industry were more often on the front page, which is indicative of greater public interest about the issues than in Poland. Analysis of headlines revealed a statistically significant difference between both countries ($p < .05$). The Polish newspaper, GW, had a greater number of negative headlines than the NYT. The statistically significant difference was also observed in the tone of articles ($p < .001$). Articles in NYT had a neutral tone or were more positive toward pharmaceutical industry than those in the GW, where as many as 64.8% were negative. Articles in the NYT had more fair balance than articles in the GW.

Results of this comparison between coverage of ethical issues concerning pharmaceutical industry in the U.S. and Poland enable better understanding of the specific of approach to the ethics of pharmaceutical marketing in the two countries.

Sustainability of Community Networks in the UK and Greece: Evidence from Key Actors

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Community networks have since the beginning of the 1990s comprised settings for providing Internet access for a community. The philosophy behind their development has varied, from providing connectivity where the market has failed to do so, to empowering the users to control more of their data. In doing so, they have adopted various models, ranging from the more formal and organised to the more improvised and informal. Moreover, they have often relied on external funding and voluntary work by key individuals or groups.

The paper seeks to address the problem of sustainability inherent in such networks. In doing so, it uses a conceptual framework on sustainability, which involves multiple dimensions, namely economic, political and socio-cultural. This is used as a starting point for evaluating the sustainability prospects of certain community network cases in the UK and Greece (selected through purposive sampling).

Being an interpretive study, the paper seeks to identify the important sustainability issues as experienced and understood by key actors involved in the development and management of these networks. To this aim, a set of interviews with these actors have been carried out using a semi-structured questionnaire derived from the conceptual framework mentioned above. The interviews verify the broad aspects of the framework but also provide additional insights as to the issues of economic, political and socio-cultural sustainability in the networks under examination. Conclusions are drawn as to the future of such networks in the era of sophisticated Internet platforms, cheap cloud computing and social media.

RN18 | Session 02b Communication Theory and Social Change

The judging audience. Exit, Voice, and Loyalty in the Field of Media Consumption

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The judging audience, an entity described as early as the 18th century, claims for itself the right to react erratically and impulsively. Whenever there is a great variety of supply, the customer is king because, among other reasons, he can direct his demand for a good product towards competing media. While doing so, he can actively engage, or remain in the passive state of the observer.

Therefore, the audience's interests are catered to in various ways: Some go strictly by supply and demand and, as a result, see the audience's responses as a kind of "divine judgment", subsequently catering to the

tastes of the masses and the average taste of a homogenous audience. Others seek more interactive formats and attempt to intensify the dialog within and beyond the corresponding media.

These kinds of interaction cannot be generally characterized as institutional. It must be assumed that such forms of protest or articulations of a variety of qualified opinions do not occur on a constant basis. Audience participation can be swept up in cycles similar to the ones Hirschman generally described for the political arena. Articulating and organizing audience interests can be categorized into institutionalized and non-institutionalized as well as continuous and non-continuous interactions. The range of audience reactions ranges all the way from exit to loyalty.

Literature:

Hirschman, Albert (1970): *Exit, Voice, and Loyalty. Responses to Decline in Firms, Organizations, and States.* Cambridge, Mass.

Public Data Opened Exclusively for the Commons?

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Open Data is tightly connected to Big Data, arousing political energies among activists, start-ups, the creative industry, and proponents of E-government. The movement for open knowledge needs to be critically examined ideologically through a political economic perspective.

Open knowledge is comprised of two levels under capitalism: the data and knowledge level are regulated in different ways. Database protection regulates the data level and its only aim is to protect economic investment. Knowledge is often protected by copyright.

Whereas there has been a steady development of copyleft-inspired licenses opening up the enclosures of copyright, boosting commons-based projects, no such licenses can be constructed on the data level. On the data level nothing exists in between the open and the closed, the central middle ground for commons-based production. This paper highlights that the 'open'-movement accepts and in practice supports that public institutions' data, or private consumers and users' such, is open or opened up, and commercial actors' data closed but building on open data from the former two categories.

More radical options as demanding all data - including companies' data - being open in a call for general transparency, or closed in a call for everyone's absolute right to privacy, may seem unrealistic, but what if the state opens its data exclusively to commons-based data services under a database protection law that denies commercial actors the same right? This strategy would create a middle ground between the open and the closed that goes against neoliberal privatisations while empowering the civil society.

Mediatized Capitalism: the numbness of permanent adjustment through reflexivity

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People bow to the realm of Web 2.0, “disguised as free”, exchange. Instead of inter-defined social situations, individuals “run after the” never-ending fluxes. Experience is restructured through material and immaterial processes, in an overwhelming part, autonomous of human creators.

In neoliberalism, capitalism is not simply another media, capitalism is the media, and mediatization becomes the pivot of social ordering, strongly decreasing the demos’ transformative action possibilities. This brings a new code to the social configuration we live by/in/on. It roars, rarifies and reifies social realities, from sender-through channel-to receiver; from production-through distribution-to consumption.

Under Mediatized Capitalism communication becomes too noisy: “my message” is everyone else’s noise, as the messages to them are my deafness. Listening is hard in roaring environments. Communication returns to unidirectionality: a specialty of some who have literacies, access and resources. The medium becomes exclusive of a few. Voice becomes rarified. Also, communication modulates individuals, reifying conventions of legitimacy, colonizing attentions and guiding intentions, closing us in refeeding fluxes and facilitating the unending iterations. Blinding us alternative ways of existing. Thus, Senses become colonized, leaving us only with the ability to “think-it-trough” in our “inner-conversations”.

Deep mediatization and mediated construction of reality that derive from a datafied/interconnected materiality/ecosystem imports in a multiscale new ordering. Rather than Media Effects is the “digestion” and its absorptions/eliminations/reframings of intense Media Reflections on habitus and other structures of cognitive system that must be the core of analysis: the reflexivity of identities. For it is its pivotness, as an inexorable gate of this process, which primarily keeps feeding the new order.

Generational perceptions of social acceleration in the context of deepening mediatization

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This paper will address the acceleration of social time (Rosa 2013) due to the evolution of communication technologies and the wider process of mediatization (Hepp and Krotz 2014, Lundby 2014), which have come in several waves and changed the media environment but also the ways of how we live with media (Couldry and Hepp 2016) in the information age. The focus of this paper lies on social generations (Mannheim 1927/1952) that are defined as groups of people that have come of age in the similar socio-historical and cultural setting (Spahiu 2016). In this

paper, social acceleration and its implications for different social groups (incl. different generations) are studied not only from the viewpoint of “time wealth” and “time poverty”, caused by the technological acceleration and increasing pace of life, but also examined as a challenge of how to cope with time-based competitiveness and increasing speed and complexity of society’s socio-economic condition from which some groups can benefit more than others.

The study explores data from a wider research project of the University of Tartu (UT) in Estonia to study the acceleration of social and personal time in the information society. Besides a quantitative multidimensional analysis of the data from the 5th round of the representative survey “Me. The World. The Media” conducted in 2014 by the UT (n = 1,500) also qualitative data from a series of focus groups will be used, in order to more thoroughly examine the perceptions of social acceleration from both the inter- and intra-generational perspective. The focus groups will include representatives of various areas of specialty, e.g., academic people from various generation groups from different universities in Estonia.

RN18 | Session 03a Unmaking Journalism: Change and Alternative

Media Internships as a Critical Pedagogical Practice: Negotiating Exploitation, Criticizing the Curriculum, and Resisting the Creative Work Ethic

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In this paper, we complicate media internships literature (Perlin 2011; de Peuter, Cohen and Brophy 2015; Costea, Watt and Amiridis 2015; Hope and Figiel 2015; Ashton and Noonan 2013, Perlin 2011) through an emphasis on the experience of an overrepresented group of interns: students at an elite institution in Istanbul. Similar to their peers, these students intern to have a taste of working life, network with professionals and build a portfolio. Nevertheless, they are both aware of their status as students studying at an elite institution but also critical of internships in pioneering media companies. Therefore, rather than depicting interns as trapped precarious subjects, we approach internships as a pedagogical process where critical engagement with life is possible. We look at the multiple positioning of college students in that they not only benefit from their social and cultural capital to access networks of cultural production but also critique their school curriculum, work life and work ethic in media industries. While not necessarily willing to form a collective form of organizing to change conditions, they perform self-reflexivity and critically negotiate exploitation, seeing it as a trade-off where they have their lines in terms of where they are willing to say “no” to their bosses. Not reluctant to acknowledge inequality, media interns in

our study demonstrate an incomplete process of subjectification through which they not only address the illusory aspects of promising elite institutions and navigate a precarious terrain but also draw the lines in terms of professionals they want to be.

The Myth of Global Journalism: BBC World News Online Coverage of the Syrian Refugee Crisis

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The so-called “refugee crisis” in Europe, possibly the biggest story of the last few years attracts little media attention and minimum coverage usually takes place in particular instances; a political deal or a shocking image. Fear plays an important role in the framing of immigration in receiving countries and politicians harness that fear whose voice are present in the media and therefore in the public mind. The coverage of the Syrian “refugee crisis” will be analysed in the BBC World News online following the death of Alan Kurdi, a three year-old Syrian child whose body was washed up on a Turkish beach in September 2015. This article aims at investigating the BBC World News' commitment to global journalism practices through content analysis guided by a framing paradigm.

Exploring the ‘alternativeness’ and economic prospects of cooperative media in the post-journalism era. Are users willing to become part of the media reform?

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Alternative forms of journalism are said to act as a democratizing influence in society in part because they are primarily informed by a critique of existing ways of doing journalism, in part because they sustain a counter-public sphere and contribute to a sense of active-citizenship. Traditionally, scholarly efforts to conceptualise and analyse alternative journalism emphasised small-scale projects. However, in light of mounting dissatisfaction with mainstream media and growing pressure from the changing wishes of critical citizens, some alternative media manage to move beyond the marginal domain and move into the mainstream domain in terms of reach and penetration. Recent operationalizations of alternative media as critical media irrespective of their size proves relevant, and allows us to include in the discussion emerging forms of alternative media, such as cooperative media where the organizations are effectively owned by and run for their members – in this case, journalists. Such endeavours tend to rely on a dual model of funding: advertising and crowdfunding.

Against this background the study explores the case of EFSYN, a Greek journalistic project developed in 2012 by laid off journalists operating under cooperative principles. Using a web-based survey (N=3,540), the study attempts to shed light on users' perceptions of the social and journalistic value of

EFSYN, and explore predictors of financial support from the users. The study joins an emerging field of work exploring the ‘alternativeness’ and economic sustainability of alternative forms and business models in journalism.

RN18 | Session 03b Social Media and Tensions Between Equality and Inequality

The Sharing Industry and Sharing Strategies of Polish Social Media Users

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Sharing on social media has become a daily routine for many people worldwide. But what does the term “sharing” mean for Polish social media users? What sharing strategies they apply and what resources they share with others?

Sharing is a concept that includes a variety of forms and relates to a variety of resources exchanged by social media users on online platforms. It is a constitutive activity of Web 2.0 and part of what is social in social media. It needs to be considered as both an opportunity and a threat. On the one hand, social media offer users access to diverse resources, material and symbolic. Users with higher amount of resources accessed through social media networks may have better access to social capital and, consequently, act more effectively when searching for a job, asking for assistance, or digging for valuable information etc. On the other hand, users' resources are turned into commodities providing profits to the social media shareholders and owners. Moreover, sharing on social media may evolve into selling, as users offer given amount of resources for free with hidden intention to sell missing parts or extra resources. As a consequence, sharing burdened with commercial flaw and deprived of obligation of reciprocity may destroy what is social in social media. Based on qualitative (IDI) and quantitative (online questionnaire) research this study reconstructs dimensions of sharing on social media. It examines motives and goals behind online sharing, as well as, focuses on factors enhancing/constraining free and commercial sharing. It is found that sharing has 5 dimensions, while individuals strategies are result of ecological attitudes, sociability and resources embedded in personal networks.

Digital inequalities in four South-East European Countries

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This paper is based on the research of patterns of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) usage among citizens in four South-East European Countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia). Even though the issue of digital divide is an important topic in most of the South-East European

Countries, the emphasis in this paper is directed towards understanding how different patterns of ICT usage are structured by various demographic and socioeconomic factors. Theoretical framework is based on the theory of social uses of the Internet (López-Sintas et. al., 2010) discussing digital inequality in term of homology between social standing and digital practices. Analyzing the representative survey data collected in four countries in 2015 we developed typology of digital users applying two-step cluster analysis. A multinomial logistic regression analysis is being used to determine whether socioeconomics and sociocultural factors can explain different types of ICT users. The results of the analysis indicate some cross-cultural differences between four countries concerning frequency and the pattern of the digital use that can be theorized within the light of digital divide on national level. Additional findings show that in all countries demographic, economic and cultural factors have been predicting cluster membership of digital users implying that results can be seen in the context of social theory of Internet use - giving the framework to understand digital inequality not as a new form of inequality but within the existing social inequalities in South-East European Societies.

Can the subaltern post?

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This study attempts to search online 'habitus' of the subaltern classes in the cultural and political context of Turkey, through their social media mediated narratives. Therefore, answers to the relevant questions will be sought. Do and to what extent the subaltern use new media and social media platforms? Do they post? Why, how and what do they post? How do they experience and make sense of their class position on the Internet? Is there a hegemonic meaning of subalternity in the contents shared by them? Do the online narratives of subaltern articulated to dominant political and cultural discourses and how? Can the Internet be taken as a space of class encounter? What are the forms of representation of self and others? Do the posts of them include symbolic reversals? What kind of denotations, connotations, metaphors and metonymies do they use? Can the online activities, particularly the anonymous existence on the net, be taken as hidden resistance? Do the use of social platforms provide symbolic satisfaction? What are the functions of visual contents? Is a selfie a form of self-representation for the subaltern? Do the visual contents, particularly personal photos, represent the subaltern's everyday life? Data of the study will be compiled by netnography and the collected data will be analyzed by discourse analysis. Since it is the most used platform in Turkey, Facebook will be the "field" of study. Sampling group will be selected from Sincan district of Ankara, the peripheral area where the subaltern classes are regionally concentrated.

Rebuilding social media: Insights from Engaging Autism

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Clinical treatment of children with autism and autistic spectrum disorders has generated a body of knowledge on how meaningful communication and relationships can be developed by overcoming underlying developmental problems. In this work, the "Developmental Individual-difference Relationship-based (DIR)" model for working with autism is explored for insights that may be applied to the design of digital communication and social media.

This DIR model is a developmental model, and focuses on the underlying deficits that lead to autistic symptoms, rather than only on the symptoms themselves. If earlier stages of development aren't mastered, subsequent stages may proceed, but in a constricted form. The cornerstone of DIR is that language and cognition, as well as emotional and social skills, are learned through relationships that involve emotionally meaningful exchanges. (Engaging Autism, Greenspan, Wieder, 2009). The first three stages of development under this model are: "shared attention and regulation", "engagement and relating", and "purposeful emotional interaction".

To allow "shared attention and regulation", sensory input needs to be properly regulated to avoid overload or starvation, and match the individual's unique sensory profile. This enables the transfer of attention and emotion from internal sensations, to the outside world. Shared attention and regulation is then the basis for the next stages of development in which engagement is made with another, and a shared world is entered.

Viewing digital communication and social media interactions under this prism reveals the importance of designing interactions that allow individual-difference sensory regulation and shared attention, as the underlying foundation of meaningful communication and relationships on social media. In this paper, I draw on my hands-on experience in architecting software platforms, to try and offer such design alternatives.

RN18 | Session 03c Work in Media and Communication Industries

European national security journalists in the age of surveillance: An endangered species?

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Europe, buffeted by financial crisis, existential political fears, and the rise of populist-nationalist parties, risks being 'unmade' by undemocratic forces fuelling public mistrust in institutions, social regression and aggression against communities. Within this context, journalists as a social group crucial to the survival of a democratic Europe find themselves caught between pressures of the market, labour precarity and the

growing mistrust of the public. Adding to the squeeze, new national security surveillance legislation, coupled with the extraordinary surveillance capacities revealed by Edward Snowden, threatens a fundamental pillar of watchdog journalism: the ability of journalists to communicate securely with sources, resulting in a noxious chilling effect (Mills & Sarikakis, 2016a; Mills & Sarikakis, 2016b).

Although Stoycheff (2016) revealed post-Snowden self-censorship on Facebook, and a Pew survey (2015) of investigative journalists found concerns about surveillance had kept 14% from pursuing a story within the last 12 months, there is no academic literature that comparatively assesses the impact of surveillance on the sociology of national security journalism in Europe.

This paper maps and analyses national security reporting in Europe in three time periods: 1) before Wikileaks 2) After Wikileaks and before Snowden 3) After Snowden. The paper examines a) the degree to which journalists' ability to report on national security has been threatened by surveillance, and surveillance legislation; b) the specific surveillance of journalists 3) general frameworks of surveillance.

The paper is based on analysis of national security reporting in print media in three European countries - the UK, Germany and France – that played a leading role in covering Wikileaks and Snowden. It also draws from interviews with 50 European national security journalists.

The reasons for dissatisfaction with work and turnover. Case study in a call centre of a Portuguese bank

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Following the emergence of the "flexible accumulation" (Harvey, 1989), the call centres emerged and expanded. This "tayloristic, housewifized service labour" (Fuchs, 2014), is the symbol of the business model of the current stage of capitalism, which is subordinated to a logic of rationalization of costs, through the widespread of a generalized precariousness.

Alongside with the old coercive ones, new hegemonic logics of domination (Burawoy, 1979) are implemented and a newspeak arises in order to produce the consent of domination, leading the workers to cooperate with the reproduction of the capital.

Under these conditions, collective action is very difficult and the individual exit is the attitude that prevails.

This paper is based on a research in a call centre of a bank where the turnover among the outbound operators is very high. Its goal is to understand the reasons that can induce this phenomenon. A

structured questionnaire was administered to the operators that put an end to their contracts with the temporary work agency that placed them in the call centre.

Former workers felt that they were unable to intervene in the organization of their work, that they were not free in the execution of the tasks, which were not varied, and that they do not identify with them.

As a consequence, they were exhausted emotionally, with a feeling of disbelief and dissatisfied with the job content, what may have led to the exit attitude. It was concluded that the reward for positive feedback at work and the identification with the performed tasks are key influencers of satisfaction, relationship that is mediated by burnout, especially for emotional exhaustion.

Project networks and the local labour market. The implications of foreign film productions for the Croatian audio-visual industry

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This paper provides a critical analysis of the changes in labour market in Croatian audio-visual industry that are brought about by the foreign film productions and its' contextualization within local structural factors on the one level and global challenges on the other. The analysis begins by exploring the historical and structural factors (Murdock and Golding, 2016; 766) influencing the local labour market in Croatia's audio-visual industry; then it goes on to decipher patterns of interactions and power structures created within particular project networks (Jones, 2000) as a result of incoming productions. This is done by presenting data from case study research on foreign film productions in Croatia executed during 2015 - 2016. The case study is underpinned by an exploratory, sequential, mixed-method design (Cresswell, 2009) that combines an analysis of quantitative indicators i.e. fiscal indicators of the Foreign Film Incentive Programme provided by the Croatian Audiovisual Centre and data from the Croatian Bureau of Statistics; and qualitative data based on eleven expert interviews (Bogner, Littig and Menz, 2009) with key stakeholders within audio-visual production in Croatia using the interview guide approach (Patton 2002). The aim of the paper is to provide a background for a more multi-layered discussion on the commodification of labour in media and communication industries in general (Mosco, 2008), and to contribute to our understanding of structural imbalances in the global creative economy.

Where is Social Class in Brazilian Communication Research?

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The papers presents research results on how the

concept of social class has been approached in communication research in Brazil. We analyzed 48 congress papers, 42 PhD and Master thesis between 2010 and 2014 that involve social class in communication studies. Then, we conducted a bibliometric analysis, considering the most-cited authors, and we analyze qualitatively how the concepts of social class and communication are studied in these researches, theoretically and epistemologically. That is, what are the meanings of social class in communication studies? What their theoretical approaches? What does this imply for communication studies? Do these researches consider the social subject and the struggles? Is there social ontology? In general, we can observe theoretical and methodological weaknesses with respect to the concepts of social class and communication, often occurring a naturalization of the concept of class. The theoretical meanings of social class are trivialized or shallow, not considering issues of struggles and conflicts, with inequalities transformed into mere differences. There are no Marxist authors among the most cited. What are the implications of the disappearance of struggles and social subjects for communication research? How can we think of a critical theory of communication that thinks of class struggles? We seek, finally, how we can think of class struggles in communication from a Marxist point of view considering the ontology of social being.

RN18 | Session 04a Public Service Media and its Old and New Challenges

From State to Public Media, and Back? PSM in Romania after the removal of the radio-tv fee

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This paper aims to problematize the public service media (PSM) sector in Romania in light of the recent removal of the radio and television public taxation (January 2017). After 1989, the transformation of media in Central and Eastern Europe has been driven by ideas related to the virtues of free market and the lack of legitimacy of public intervention; in light of the specific legacy of tight state control. Nevertheless, in Europe, public options are currently being reconsidered for the media (Brevini, 2013; Picard & Siciliani, 2013), given the serious limitations that the deregulated, commercial media systems turned out to have. At the same time, in Romania, the public support for the media has just been removed. Can a state media system turn into a public media system, and then get back? Is there a public media sector in

Romania at the moment? In order to provide a coherent answer to these questions we operate a preliminary mapping of the public radio and public television organizations, as well as their environments. More specifically, in this paper we analyze the formal structure of the public radio (SRR) and public television (SRTv) against the ideal type model of public service media (Mendel, 2013). In order to get a preliminary understanding of the subject, we use secondary data analysis and overview pluralism and programming diversity at the content level; editorial independence at the journalism practice level; freedom from political control at the formal governance level; accountability and transparency at the procedural level, and appropriate funding by analyzing the new financing order.

Public Television in Romania. A critical assesment of its beginnings

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In Romania, the public television had a monopoly position spanning four decades, between 1956 and 1991. Following the BBC model (Scannell, 1990), the public service was attributed cultural, moral and educative roles and its mission was to support the political organization of the Romanian communist state (the so-called 'popular democracy'), and to improve the general knowledge on issue related to society and science.

Based on historical documents, the paper will analyze, from a critical perspective, the beginnings of the public television in Romania (1956-1963). The black and white television was organized following an ideology of scientific experiment and technological development as pillars of the society. At the same time, the institutional organization of television from the 60s was kept unchanged for many years, and still continues to influence the present state of the public service in Romania. The stormy public debate on the law that has eliminated the license fee for public broadcasting from January 2017 onward, raised the need of the critically assesment of the history of public television service in order to understand its present challenges and difficulties.

This research is conducted within the project TNSPE (Télévisions et nations en « semi-périphérie » européenne: comment constituer une identité nationale par la télévision (1958-1980). Etudes de cas : la Roumanie, la Bulgarie et la Belgique), financed by IFA-Institutul de Fizica Atomica and AUF-Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie (PN 3 / Sub-3.1 Bilateral / Multilateral/ Module AUF-RO, 2016-2017).

Public and Corporate News Media in Turkey: Changing the Habitus of Journalists

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How can we understand the media in this times? Media is encompassed with economic and political fields. Under the domination of the both fields, media has lost its function of critical power and it becomes an instrument for capitalism. Having broadcasting the use of public good is not possible in these conditions so. Pressure on the media in particularly can be seen through the news media. The censorship begins to the process of news production. Thus, together with the pressure, censorship and self-censorship have been rooted in the news media.

In Turkey experience, we can see the pressure on the media-especially news media- in two ways. Firstly, the direct pressure of political field against the media. Secondly, the indirect pressure of political field, which using economical field and doing so impose a sanction to the media corporates. In this case, the most important question is should go beyond the structure and should be the focus on social actors. However, my questions are: What is the role of the journalists in this process? Can they really affect the news production process? How do they deal with the pressure, censorship, and self-censorship? What are the conditions of working in news media?

In accordance with this aim, in-depth interviews were conducted with thirteen journalists who working at the public television channel (TRT) and ten journalists who working in the corporate television channels in Turkey. In this paper, this qualitative data has analyzed and discussed with support from the theory of political economy of communication and Pierre Bourdieu's field theory.

Public Service Broadcasting in an Age of Interactive Media

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We live in a time the that internet technologies are becoming prevalent and the inevitable means of communication almost in the every sphere of society. Individuals not only have access to the broadcasting that they prefer but also can execute their own broadcasting through social media without feeling mainstream media as necessary. In the present day broadcasting cease to be in the monopoly of radio and television and leave itself to individual's appreciation. Internet is now emerging as a serious alternative to the mainstream media. Although the Internet's hegemony of publishing seems to be destroying the function of public service publishing, it is a fact that we need public service publishing more than ever. The internet, the newest actor of the culture industry, is removing the principle of publishing for the public interest with an alternative publishing claim to the mainstream media. The publishing promised by the Internet is nothing more than an entertainment package based on the culture industry in this case. Under these circumstances, the question of how public service publications can function is gaining importance. Does public service publishing is less

possible today, in which publishing reached an endless power, than the previous periods? Or is it an opportunity for democracy to reduce the impact of the culture industry?

RN18 | Session 04b Social Media and Civic Participation

Space of resistance – everyday practices of rejecting normativity on Tumblr

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Critique, according to Foucault, is the art of voluntary inservitude, a reflective form of indocility. Social theorists both before and after the explosive spread of networked communication have pointed out that despite the inescapable power of normalization in (post) modern societies, people can and do carve out spaces of localized resistance. Sometimes, this resistance gains enough traction to challenge dominant discourses pertaining to specific aspects of subjectivity and self-expression.

By fostering or hindering particular practices, social media platforms can transform social norms and afford cultures of critique. Tumblr in particular is often associated with a variety of non-normative expression (SJW, body-positivity, queer etc). Most of the research interested in socially mediated subversion focuses on artists' and activists' use of digital platforms for creating and spreading counter-narratives. But does everyday self-presentation on social media carry subversive potential as well?

This presentation builds on five years of ethnographic research with a sexually explicit community on Tumblr. It argues that their collaboratively construed safe space functions as a subversive, norm-suspending one. For my informants, Tumblr-participation leads to an explicit shift away from the disciplinary power of normalization. This can mean rejecting norms of bodily aesthetics, troubling the gendered norms of sexuality, questioning feminist self-expression, or engaging in non-normative interpersonal relationships. The presentation analyzes both the personal and communal practices, as well as Tumblr's platform affordances to make a case for the socio-technical assemblage that makes reflective indocility possible.

"Public Opposition in the Era of Digital Activism: An Analysis of the Form of Digital Activism of the "United June Movement" in Turkey

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The network formation of the Internet and new media encourage people for communication and also represent the dynamic forms of participation in social and political issues. The alternative and critical public spheres created by new media provide a forum for individuals and groups on the debates. As Bennett

(2003) indicates, activist networks use new digital media to coordinate activities, protests, and publicise high-quality information about their causes. When it is considered that the press and officials criminalise many activists, the activist networks reach to the public via alternative media and social media platforms. Norris (2007) emphasises that in today's world, alternative channels of political engagement, mobilisation, and expression rapidly emerge in modern societies, including the general rise of demonstrations and protest politics. Social movements, online political communities, and transnational policy networks constitute new patterns of political activism.

This study argues that new political activism can go up civic awareness and strengthen communities and to achieve these goals that political activism will need a pluralist and democratic public sphere provided by media. This paper will focus on the activism practices of "Birleşik Haziran Hareketi (BHH)" (the United June Movement) and discuss the activism creation potential of the website and social media accounts of "Birleşik Haziran Hareketi". Also, it will analyse the news coverage of BHH in both mainstream and alternative news media to discuss the visibility of BHH in the news media. Also, this paper will examine the website and Twitter account of BHH and reveal how it presents itself to the public and mobilises citizens and activists. Also, this study aims at discussing the importance of pluralist media in terms of creating a democratic public sphere.

Social media activism and the impact of urgency, on-line solidarity and resistance upon the perception of time. A case study of a patients' social movement.

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'Timeless time' as defined by Castells results when there is a perturbation of chronological events in a given context of the network society. Through the analysis of the on-the-ground activities of the Occupy Wall Street movement, Castells describes 'timeless time' as an interruption in the routine of daily life, coupled with a hope "born from the material verification that another life is possible" (Castells, 2015:172). This paper, by contrast, examines 'timeless time' using a case study of an Italian patients' movement that grew out of a medical discovery (Zamboni, 2006), which challenged the existing medical orthodoxy (Kuhn, 1996), about the causes of the chronic disease, Multiple Sclerosis (MS). This discovery challenged also the drug companies that profit from MS by offering alternative treatment options.

Based on auto-ethnography since the inception of the social movement in 2009 and on over 60 in-person, audio-recorded, semi-structured interviews of the movement's activists, this paper argues that, during its first year, the movement generated an experience of timeless time solely through its activities on social

media.

Two elements were essential in fostering the experience of timeless time within the movement. Firstly, social media facilitated timelessness by allowing for simultaneous social practices of solidarity and resistance at a distance, thus fostering connectedness. (Van Dijck, 2013:12). Secondly, as MS is a disease which progressively worsens patients' quality of life, funding research into the new discovery was a matter of urgency since any delay could result in further disabilities, including being confined to a wheelchair. With the visualisation of a tangible hope, patients were inexorably drawn to the day-by-day occupation of the social media streets (Gerbaudo, 2012).

Taiwanese Celebrities in the Chinese Language Market: Exploring the Politics of gender, ethnicity, and nationalism

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Recently the Ministry of Culture in China released a blacklist of entertainers from Japan, Taiwan, and S. Korea and banned them from entering into China's market. This is not new, given China has used its economic power to boost patriotism for political expansion, especially with regard to issues of Taiwan independence. But this boycott has implications for many Taiwanese entertainers who see China's market as their central to their career survival. However, how has China become the primary market for Taiwanese entertainers and how do different Taiwanese entertainers adopt different interpretive repertoires to respond to China's boycott in order to advance their career? To answer these questions, the paper first deconstructs the economic concept of "the Chinese language market" by tracing its historical formations and transformations, with a particular emphasis on ethnic struggle as an over/determining factor in configuring this market. As ethnicity plays an overdetermining factor in national belonging which is also gender-specific, the second part of this paper addresses how male entertainers from different ethnicities adopt available interpretive repertoires to negotiate with the Chinese language market and China's nationalism. The celebrities under analysis include: Huang An, Dai Li-ren, Jackie Wu, Chen Zhao-rong.

RN18 | Session 05a Social Media Exploitation, Communicative Capitalism and Alternatives

"From Industry 4.0 to Society 4.0, there and back. The "question" of participation."

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The new industrial paradigm Industry 4.0, or smart industry, is at the core of contemporary debates. The paradigm has at heart a technological disruption: the

merging of the real world of industrial plants and the virtual world of digital information. The public debate on Industry 4.0 typically offers two main perspectives: the technological one and the one about industrial policies. On the contrary, the discussion on the social and organizational effects of the new paradigm is still underdeveloped. The project proposed here specifically examines this aspect, and studies the change that workers are subject to along with the work organization in smart digital factories. The study originates from an empirical survey conducted by the author together with a multidisciplinary research group between 2014 and 2015 in some of the largest Italian factories.

In particular, this work analyzes the links between digital society, digital culture and Industry 4.0, focusing on the issue of people's participation in the process of change.

Many elements of the Industry 4.0 paradigm are widespread outside the factory, in society; they are not only technological elements but also cultural. One of the key aspects of the analysis is the question of participation and the "person-centered" culture (where "question" has the double meaning of: subject to be analyzed, or topic; and problem, object of controversy and disputes). The subject will be addressed critically by presenting both the "RE-personalization" processes (from the centrality of the users-consumers in consumption practices to the centrality of the worker in the work paradigm 4.0) and the new processes of "DE-personalization" caused by digital automation.

Theory of You(Tube): A Critical Theory of the Commodified Identity

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As digital media platforms (DMPs) continue to develop - mechanically, technologically, and socially - it is important to turn to critical social theory to ensure this development is both moral and sustainable for society. With this in mind, this project aims at uncovering the significance of the recent development in the spectacle of the celebrity; users of DMPs engage in a project of the self, developing the skills and tools in order to support themselves with their branded identity. These so called "influencers" can be found across many platforms, such as the Instagram model (Instagrammer), Vine star (Viner), and YouTube creator (YouTuber). According to the narrative which has seemed to develop in regards to the influencer, their careers begin when they express themselves creatively, giving them an opportunity to build and engage an audience, leading to both a financial income - with advertising revenue and brand deals - and a gift income - with audience crowdfunding and mail-in gifts. This project includes interviews from influencers of one platform, YouTube, and their audiences, as a way to illustrate the phenomenon in more depth, by identifying the process of the commodified self. With the help of two theoretical fields - identity theory and marxist/critical political

economy - this project aims to understand how DMPs, and their users, can generate exchange value from sociality taking place online. Sociality has an important use-value in identity processes, however, with the introduction of DMPs, the project of the self is thrown into the world of commodities, just as Giddens (1991) warns us.

'Wikipedia works in practice, not in theory.'

Achieving alternative peer production through mundane routines, encyclopedic ideologies, and regimes of qualification

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Wikipedia is autonomous co-production of free knowledge par excellence. With its numerous entries and users, the social project epitomizes the potential and power of an internet-based 'info-communism' (Fierer-Blaess & Fuchs, 2014). In turn, given its public popularity and cultural significance, the information resource is seen as quintessential empirical evidence of a peer production that is radically decentralized, collaborative and nonproprietary; based on sharing resources and outputs among widely distributed, loosely connected individuals who cooperate with each other without relying on either market price or managerial commands (Benkler, 2006).

This paper takes its start from this vision of an alternative mode of knowledge compilation and form of knowledge repository and asks how and under which circumstances the endeavor is made to function. It argues that Wikipedia's grand scheme and idea rests on the rather mundane affairs of establishing, maintaining, and ordering laborious work routines. Through their housekeeping or 'mop and bucket' work as they say, Wikipedians make themselves responsible and amenable to the project's success. The responsibility is thus placed with a small group of active editors who commit themselves to Wikipedia's goals and who qualify and (self-)govern their engagement so to follow tasks, organize activities, and sanction those who fail to be 'good' users.

Based on a three-year ethnography in the German- and English-speaking Wikipedia, the paper examines three stations: first, it reconstructs the anchoring practices of editing and coordinating. Second it shows how these are confounded by ideologies of Wikipedia as an encyclopedia, a mission, and a community. Finally, it examines the regimes of qualification contributors with their contributions become involved in as soon as they start to edit.

RN18 | Session 05b News Production: Practices in Post-Factual Times

Mapping the patterns of fake news

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It is becoming obvious after generations of relying upon traditional media to tell us what is going on in the world, people are now finding their news sources to be increasingly inaccurate or biased. This level of distrust has significant and permanent implications on how journalists do their job. Deceptive news result from disregard of one or more of journalistic professional norms, often taking the shape of fabrication or plagiarism.

Today's journalism is openly threatened by the different versions of "truth": deception, fake news, 'pseudo – events' are building the new profile of journalism. The theoretical point of departure for this research is the problematics of fake news in new media. The essence of the threat posed to democracy by the prevalence of "fake news" is that totally false allegations acquire power and therefore gain influence over public opinion. Sensationalism seems to prevail over traditional media formats, in an attempt to get more clicks.

Through a content analysis approach of some of the most popular 'fake news' sites, this research will try to reveal discursive and journalistic style patterns in online news. Concepts such as fake news/parody and irony will be coded, along with the use of specific writing styles (exclamation marks, use of capital letters, vague or promising titles), in an attempt to detect some of the most common patterns and combat 'fake news'.

Cultural Policy, Digital Communication and Fake News: The cultural model to regulate Fake News

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Cultural policy and digital communication are changing the way to communicate and to access information in our everyday life. Fake news is a reality in digital communication. The mass media together with social media are making money by producing fake news i.e. stories that have the flavor and style of faithful journalism but are written in bad faith and without care for accuracy. According to Tim Cook, the boss of Apple is calling for governments to launch a public information campaign to fight of fake news, which is 'Killing people's minds'. Cultural policy in digital communication together with regulatory mechanisms and public interest theories are transforming the production of fake news into new digital propaganda both locally and globally. According to Swift, "American's trust and confidence in mass media 'to report the news fully, accurately and fairly' has dropped to its lowest level in Gallops polling history, with 32% saying they have a great deal or fair amount of trust in the media. This is down eight percentage point from 2015". This paper examines the

theories of regulations and the role of digital propaganda in recent socio-economic crisis. It analyses cultural policy and digital communication as important factors to develop a cultural model to regulate fake news. It points out that 'fake news' debate is a deeper socio-cultural shift. Finally, It recommends developing a cultural policy algorithm to monitor fake news by using the public interest principles application program for producing news.

What Makes online Content Viral?

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What makes people click the Like button on Facebook Statuses? Does it contain a cool link or a funny photo? Does the status actively engage its readers? What Makes online Content Viral?

We have analyzed the Facebook Pages of 3 extremely popular News sources: CNN, the New York Times, Buzz Feed. All three Pages have millions of fans, post the same types of Facebook statuses, and post statuses extremely frequently to Facebook (around 8-9 times a day). 50'000 posts for each group were analyzed.

This study examines how content characteristics impact virality. The study defines what certain pieces of online content (e.g., advertisements, videos, news articles) are more viral often than others. We have examined is positive content is more viral than negative. Is content that evoked high arousal emotions—positive or negative— more viral than content without emotion?

Journalism, democracy and Europe: towards a sustainable future

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Similar to the presidential elections in the United States, public debate across Europe in early 2017 appears to be limited to business as usual (i.e. the post-political neoliberal consensus) on the one hand, and its right-wing ethnonationalist, populist competitor (that taps into romantic nationalism, cultural homogeneity and xenophobia) on the other.

The aim of this paper is to demonstrate how the mundane application of mainstream journalistic practices and values is responsible for limiting the frame of reference to business as usual and its far right opponents. The argument is twofold.

First, based on a diverse literature from media studies and political philosophy, I argue how the ideal of objectivity in its different forms (from professional truthfulness to public rationalism) is bound to fail in making visible the contingency of the neoliberal global order, thereby directly contributing to a general inability to make a more emancipatory and egalitarian configuration of globalization subject of debate.

Second, based on recent data regarding the coverage

of new left parties such as Syriza and Podemos in Belgian elite newspapers, I demonstrate how this ideal of objectivity is translated in discursive strategies of depoliticization which are key in explaining how these political parties are delegitimized and how neoliberal ideological configurations and courses of action are naturalized in the process.

This paper concludes by discussing how particular alternative journalistic logics and discursive spaces could contribute to a form of journalism that facilitates a democratic debate about alternative sustainable futures for Europe.

RN18 | Session 05c EU Fiscal Crisis and the Media

Media coverage in the post-truth era: The case of refugee and financial “crises” in Europe

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The aim of this proposal is to discuss the role of European Mass media in the post truth era. European Union is in the middle of a financial, political and social turmoil. The fiscal crisis in various member-countries and the ongoing refugee flows from the Middle East (predominantly from Syria), have created a context of internal political, financial and social transformation in the European Union.

Amidst this context, the information concerning the advances in the European structure, become of utmost importance. In 2016, we have encountered the emergence of a new term describing the “information condition”, both in the political and media domain, the so-called “post-truth”, signifying a circumstance in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief (Oxford Dictionary 2016). The proposed project seeks to formulate a comprehensive conceptual frame of post-truth era focusing mainly on the media and conduct research on the discursive characteristics of port-truth.

Our research will seek to address post-truth characteristics in the public discourse of politicians and journalists as expressed in mainstream Greek and German media, kathimerini.gr, efsyn.gr in Greece and Sueddeutsche Zeitung (SZ) and Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (FAZ) in Germany, regarding the coverage of the EU financial and refugee “crises”.

Among others, we will research the amount of reports referring to facts, compared to those covering the public expression of opinions, we will seek to locate the selective (or not) evocation to data and the evocation to feelings (either positive or negative ones).

Socio-Economic Inequality and the Print Media: A Comparative Analysis of Piketty's 'Capital' in Selected European Countries

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After decades of benign neglect in both the academy and the media, the issue of socio-economic inequality has become an increasingly important problem. The economic crisis, unfolding from 2008 onwards, resulting in years of austerity, has exasperated class and regional division. There have been numerous socio-economic and political outcomes from this, not least the Brexit vote in the UK, or the election of Donald Trump. Another sign of the heightened interest in socio economic inequality was the surprising popularity of Thomas Piketty's 'Capital in the 21st Century' (C21). The book reached the top of the best seller lists in 2014 and was described as a 'media sensation' and Piketty himself as a 'rock star economist'.

This paper, drawing from a major international and cross disciplinary study, looks at the media treatment of C21. By drawing on critical discourse analysis, we investigate how print media in the UK, Ireland, Germany and Austria cover matters of socio-economic inequality, and how these media treat specialised and complex subjects such as economics, including its data and methodology. This is of clear concern to media research and the political economy of the media, as we debate our findings in the context of post 2008 criticism of journalism for its uncritical coverage of business and economics. Finally, we discuss insights concerning the public perception of socio-economic inequality, given that the media comprise an important and influential source of information on inequality topics, as the full range of economic inequality is not assessable through everyday life experiences.

From 'Austerity Britain' to Obsessive Austerity – Framing Austerity in 'The Economist' Magazine

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This paper analyses how the financial magazine The Economist has framed austerity, an economic policy idea that has become highly contested in the aftermath of the global financial crisis and amid the euro crisis. Mainstream media is a space in which public consent for such economic ideas as austerity is harvested and The Economist is an influential agenda-setter on pressing political issues. This paper pinpoints the historical peaks in the use of the word austerity in The Economist and deploys a frame analysis in order to identify how the magazine has justified or criticized austerity and what have been the economic problems that should be dealt with austerity. According to the paper, The Economist has

legitimized austerity as a solution to curb public spending and reduce the role of the state in the economy. The Economist has framed austerity as a technocratic fix to solve economic problems caused by populist or naive politicians. Austerity represents a form of apolitical reason – as opposed to politics which is often motivated by the short-sighted electorate or by ideology.

RN18 | Session 06a Alternative Narratives in Contemporary Communication

Fashion Blogs' and Vlogs' Challenge for Fashion Theory: Relation between Fashion Type and Its Media

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The presentation will focus on relation between fashion blogs and vlogs as media in fashion dissemination and historical change of fashion media. The research was carried out in University focus research area Innovation management.

While there was change in fashion dissemination from direct visual interaction supported by verbal creation of meaning to professional dissemination of fashion through magazine and TV, shift towards blogs and vlogs was even more essential the previous change in fashion media. Through XX century associated with high social status and professional dissemination fashion media turned to user created media that succeeded to challenge fashion magazines and TV.

The research has shown that change in fashion media rather showed changes in social structure than challenged essential aspects of fashion theory. The essential powers in fashion – distinction and imitation tendencies remain regardless the change of social entity dictating fashion. Importance of blogs and vlogs in mediation and dissemination of fashion shows change of recognition of media body processes in contemporary fashion system.

Fashion blogs and vlogs domination in fashion dissemination field rather supports classical fashion theory dissemination aspects through visual interaction supported by verbal creation of meaning. However essential valued feature shifted from social position towards possibilities, what changed social center in fashion system.

Designing alternative narratives to contrast violent Islamist online propaganda: a participatory approach.

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Violent extremist propaganda on line poses a major threat to international peace and security. In consideration of the self-proclaimed Islamic State (IS) high-quality contents impact on foreign fighters in

Europe, a number of initiatives have been launched at international level, in order to contrast violent Islamist narratives. Typically, past approaches focused on 'take down' policies whose objective was to remove extremist social-media accounts on Twitter, Facebook, etc. At present an important need to create, to produce and to disseminate counter and alternatives narratives arises: compelling contents able to undermine the arguments of extremist groups and to offer different perspectives on the main reasons related to violent radicalisation. The paper presents the participatory approach methodology, developed in the context of the EU funded project SAFFRON – Semantic Analysis against Foreign Fighters Recruitment Online Networks (www.saffron-project.eu), to design a social media campaign for the prevention of the violent radicalization phenomenon among European youngsters (15 – 30). The empirical research included a number of qualitative interviews with experts in the field, 5 participatory design workshops and focus groups in Italy and France which involved both youngsters (political refugees, young converted to the Muslim faith, representatives of the Muslim community, university students, secondary school students etc.) and experts (practitioners, journalists, media educators, academics, representatives of the Muslim community) considered as qualified testimonials. Thanks to this qualitative approach, the paper also presents some reflections about how delicate themes such as religious beliefs, social integration, cultural conflicts could be addressed from a communicative point of view, and how, instead, they currently have developed by mainstream as well as social media.

Fusing Work and Play: New Intimacies Emerging in Gaming Houses of Professional Video Game Playing in Turkey

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This paper examines the e-sports scene in Turkey. As a major emerging venue of monetized video game playing comprised of teams, professional leagues, players, and commentators, e-sports is a rapidly developing economic and social phenomenon across the globe. With its younger population and sufficient technological infrastructure, Turkey drew extensive economic capital into e-sports during the last four years. E-sports teams are receiving heavier sponsorships and investments from major soccer clubs and international brands. Professional players live together as a team in Gaming Houses (GH) funded by these companies and "playbor" (Kücklich, 2009) for 14-15 hours a day. They fall behind at school and take up breadwinner roles in their families at a very young age. Thus, every moment of their lives is imbued with the tension between work and play. Drawing on existing literature on the intermingling of game and labor in e-sports such as Nicholas T. Taylor's *Power Play: Digital Gaming Goes Pro* and T. L. Taylor's *Raising the Stakes: The*

Professionalization of Computer Gaming, I want to examine the material, social, and spatial dimensions of the re-organization of working and living spaces in GHs. Based on ongoing ethnographic fieldwork in Turkey's GHs, e-sports tournaments, and interviews with professional players, I explore everyday intimacies of fun, family, and work in GHs, where the line between public and private, work and play blurs. Specifically, this research will show how these intimacies of everyday life in the GHs make possible and render invisible excessive demands and under-regulated working conditions in e-sports.

APP ecosystems: From an evolutionary perspective

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This paper aims to examine the interactive relationship between environment and the mobile application (APPs) by applying a perspective based on media archaeology.

The paper will use "evolution" as its theoretical framework and explore the meaning of APPs in historical evolution, emphasizing on how the APPs and its utilization from people form a symbiotic relationship and a variable domain; Meanwhile, this paper explores the evolution process of APPs and how the resulting format of media undergoes changes, which is an issue rarely discussed by previous researches.

The paper is divided into four parts. First, I will elaborate on why I chose "evolution" to be the main theoretical framework when exploring the interaction between environment and APPs. The second part within this framework starts with APP's "time tense" problems and incorporates them with a Variantology perspective, revealing the possibilities of how APP's evolution process and environment interact with each other. In the third part, I briefly describe how I employ Facebook as a case study and uncover a media narration that bears discontinuity.

Finally, this paper asserts that, in a time when the mass media environment faces tremendous changes, it is time to bring these related questions into the mass media field in order to help us break through the division of old and new media, and start contemplating, in a resonance perspective, on how to understand concrete questions of how APPs formulate and evolve.

RN18 | Session 06b News Production in an International Perspective

Financialization of News in China in the Age of the Internet: the Case of Xinhuanet

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In the book "How the Market is Changing China's News: the Case of Xinhua News Agency", I discussed

the transformations, both structural and in terms of journalistic practice, undergone by the top Party organ of China, from the start of the reform age in the late 1970s until late 2000s. I also discussed how the state agency endeavored to become financially independent in the 1980s and 1990s, willingly receiving a reduced amount of governmental subsidies each year for nearly two decades. After having suffered some setbacks, in the early 2000s Xinhua turned back to the government for more financial support. Until 2016 over 50 percent of Xinhua's annual income was generated by the agency itself and the rest came from state subsidies. Although state subsidies remain important for justifying the state's control over news content, they are no longer seen as an optimal form of financing in China. The government has actually begun to seek a new means of financing media since 2009. Xinhua's news website, Xinhuanet, was selected by the government for a media reform experiment, which transformed Xinhuanet from a governmental organization into a listed enterprise. In 2016 Xinhuanet went public. This marks the beginning of Xinhua's financialization in the Internet age. This paper discusses the main implications of Xinhuanet going public for the Chinese media transformations as a whole. Xinhuanet's success in news provisions has indicated that the online news flows within China remain concentrated in few hands controlled by the state. In this sense, the Chinese media transformations in the Internet age are leading to media concentration instead of diversification, similar to the situation found in more developed media markets.

Giving an account of oneself in journalism: Footing and ethical violence in journalistic discourse

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For journalism, interview subjects are fundamental in its strive to enact its claim to objectivity and impartiality. But what does it mean to be an 'I' in journalistic discourse? This paper takes its starting point from Swedish Public Service Radio interviews with migrant activists. Two central questions informing the analysis throughout this study are: What are the epistemic assumptions on which journalistic discourse grounds its reporting of social actors and what consequences does such assumptions have for social actors who act in public? Through a discourse analysis of radio interview excerpts, this paper aims to explore the tension between a journalistic 'episteme' of the 'I' and the discursive effects these have on the uttering subject. The analysis takes interest in the different ways in which the activist 'I' is constituted through the news programs. The paper employs an analysis of footing (Goffman, 1981) in the interaction between journalist and activist. This analytical framework is coupled with theoretical encounter with Judith Butler's concept 'ethical violence' (Butler, 2005). The latter is introduced as critical attempt for

journalistic research to confront the possibly (but perhaps necessarily) violent and intrusive aspects of journalistic discursive practises and how these aspects is especially relevant to acknowledge when journalism, as an institution, is interacting with actors marginal to the social realm of journalism itself (in this case migrant activists). What does an interviewee have to give up, and accept, in her strive to be listened to in public radio? What kind of subjectivities does journalistic discourse allow one to have and express?

The representations of digital journalists on migration and (rising) populism in Romania

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The present paper aims at outlining the manner in which the public sphere is shaped nowadays in the context of rising nationalism and populism. The analysis will take into consideration two important aspects: multiple mediations and their effects on the public sphere (Castells, 1996, 1997; Dahlgren, 2005; Flichy, 2001; Goode, 2005) and the representations of digital journalists on the challenges of rising populism and on-going crisis of refugees in Europe.

In Romania, the digitization appears as the most important factor of economic growth in the context of globalization. While traditional media industries have been radically transformed, online media erupted in various and unanticipated forms of alternative communication and information. The digitization has effects on shaping the public sphere, and in this process, the journalists represent one of the most important actor of change or maintaining the status quo.

The analysis has two objectives: 1. to provide an overview of the socio-political context of Romania in order to identify the general framework of shaping the public sphere in the context of the rising role of online media and social networks in public communication, 2. to underline and discuss the representations of Romanian journalists on the phenomenon of populism and migration.

To meet the first objective, I take into consideration social documents: reports, legislation, economic and social indicators from official statistics. For the second objective, I rely on a qualitative analysis on a 100 structured interviews applied on Romanian digital journalists on the topics of migration and populism.

Representations of contentious action in news and social media: A case study of a Cypriot environmental initiative

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Focusing on the Cypriot environmental campaign

“Save Akamas”, this study compares and contrasts the mediatization of contentious action in mainstream print media and the social media. The analysis operates at two levels: a) the protest coverage by three national newspapers b) the communicational strategy of the campaigners as implemented through social media. At the first level a framing analysis of news media coverage in the “protest paradigm” discusses the narratives produced and the sources and definitions used in order to legitimize or marginalize the campaign in the mainstream media. The empirical sample is all the relevant news items produced a few days before and after the three main protest events of the campaign. At the second level insights from social movement theory on identity and digital culture theories on the self and on-line behavior are utilized in order to illustrate the dynamics of the communicational effort of the campaigners. The data for this is a sample of posts from the campaign’s facebook page and how these were promoted by individuals during the campaign. Interviews with key activists will complement the social media posts and allow a more in-depth discussion of social movement communication strategy and tactics. Through juxtaposing print media and social media framing of issue-based protests, this article contributes to a comparative approach integrating the mainstream media representation of dissent and the mobilization of digital “selves” for the needs of social movements. In doing so it raises broader questions on political subjectivity and structures of representation.

NR18 | Session 06c Political Discourse and Mediatization of Politics

From Referendum (2015) to Grexit: how and why the Greek media failed

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On July 5, 2015 in Greece was held referendum on whether the Greek people will approve or reject the new measures or “3rd memorandum” proposed by the “troika”. But in a large part of the public debate the real question raised was whether Greeks accept any measures in order country will remain in the Eurozone or they reject such measures that conflict with the election program of Syriza government six months ago, even though it meant country's exit from the Eurozone. The Greek mainstream media which from the very beginning of crisis strongly accepted the austerity policy of “troika”, supported almost fanatically the proposed by the lenders measures, often breaking the Greek electoral law and any previous levels of (im)partiality as well.

Despite the extensive support by the Greek media of the proposed austerity measures and of the remaining in the Eurozone “at any cost”, nearly 62% of the voters voted against. It seems that the Greek media failed in their advocacy and propaganda function, which raises many issues regarding the relation between the elites, the media and public, the media and the power

relations etc in time of crisis.

In the proposed paper we: a) present an extensive content analysis of the media coverage of the referendum campaign by the 7 nationwide television stations, 12 national newspapers and the 5 bigger news portals, b) analyze the causes of media's failure to enforce the elite's strategy and c) discuss that failure in the frame of the theoretical analysis regarding media's social function in contemporary capitalism in crisis.

Us vs them: Populist discourse in political communication

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Populism has become a key factor in today's media representation. This kind of discourse frequently frames the news about economy, political decisions, immigration policy, et.al.; it dominates discourses of security, national priorities, euroscepticism, xenophobia, racism, and it permeates people's lived experiences in precarious times.

Populist parties mainly of the far right wing are continuously gaining support by the voters in many EU countries. This stance is not only a result of the ongoing financial crisis and the new pressure coming from the massive migration flows since 2015, but also of the quick shrinking of the middle classes. It seems that in times of economic - political uncertainty, national policies tend to prevail and be sustained by larger parts of the population.

Populist ideology cast a shadow on the media and its power to shape and influence publics and audiences. Many Media express openly negative stances against other nations, refugees and asylum seekers. Thus, the migration issue develops to a major challenge for the future integration of the EU and for mutual solidarity.

This paper seeks to address the range of forms and practices within which populism is mediated in its many varieties of themes and expressions. We will analyze publications promoting narratives of safeguarding national priorities versus treats caused by the 'others'. Articles published between September 2015 – 2016 in one national newspaper in Greece, Germany, Austria and France will be examined. Regarding the monitoring of news items we will use a combination of framing and content analysis.

"Us" and "Them". Construction of Brexit in the German Press. Exploring the Hegemonic Contemplations of Germany

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The way the German Press constructs the "why" of the Brexit and the "what implications" Brexit has is a way of understanding, evaluating and processing Brexit itself, since any phenomenon is being understood through its causes and its implications

(Heider, 1958). This construction does not function as an "objective" description of the phenomenon, but as an element of representation and examines how the depiction of reality is being understood. As an element of representation this process is also affected by cognitive biases (Weiner, 1986). Aim of this study is to explore how the German Press constructs the causes and implications of Brexit. 170 newspaper articles referring to Brexit were examined (Deutsche Welle = 87 and die Zeit = 83) for a period of one week, starting at the day of the UK Referendum. Content analysis is employed with the use of an observation sheet and attribution theory (Weiner, 2004) was operationalized. The research questions driving this research are:

- Which are the causes and implications of Brexit according to the German Media?

- How is the British, German and European identity constructed in the German Media and how do cognitive biases affect this construction?

Findings underline the "unwillingness" of Germany to domesticate Brexit into the German rhetoric, by constructing a two-level identity. The first one refers to "Us" the Europeans vs "Them" the UK and the second "Us" the stable German economy vs "Them" Europe that needs to be strengthened.

Romanian women politicians and electoral campaigns. Case study: the local 2016 elections

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In the present day context of liquid boundaries, hybridization of roles, identities and theatricalization of politics, we intend to show how women politicians' life (public and private ones) are represented during electoral campaigns and also how virtual space is contextualized/recontextualized, using the concepts of frames, public sphere and gendered identity.

Firstly we replace the public sphere issues in the frame of the technoscape 2.0. Secondly we will analyze the debates and perspectives of optimists and pessimists of the communication 2.0 in general and of the political communication in particular, especially how are constructed/deconstructed/reconstructed in the Romanian public sphere the images of political women leaders.

We analyze the semio-discursive representations of women politicians during the last local electoral campaign (June 2016). The main objective is to present the iconic and discursive representations of these new political actors. In the conclusion we discuss the consolidation/vs/destruction of gender stereotypes.

This analysis develops questions related to the reception and interactivity in the digital environment, using quantitative and qualitative discourse analysis applied to photos and messages on women's politicians Facebook, in order to emphasize actors' agentivity and users' attitudes and opinions

concerning the feminine campaigning and leadership.
Key words: Public sphere, Facebook, electoral campaigns, women political leaders

RN18 | Session 07a & RT Session 01 Media Narratives - Social Realities

Greeks of the Prime Time Television Serials in Turkey

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This study elaborates the images of Greek characters of the prime time television serials in Turkey which are produced after 2000. In this context, this study explores the construction of Greek identity, which stands as one of the main categories of national difference situated across Turkish identity, within the relations of sexuality, class, religion and cultural differences. Firstly under the theme of "sexuality of national difference in serial narrative", this study attempts to reveal how the concept of difference is marked as feminine and how this marking operation is visualized on women Greek characters in serial narratives. As a second issue this study deals with how serial narratives define, name or describe cultural and historical cases and traumas experienced by Greek minority once lived or still living in Turkey. Thirdly this study discusses how economic and class differences are especially crucial in the production of Greek stereotype that depends on "undeserved gain" in serial narratives. Finally this study deals how serial narrative emphasizes and frames principal role of religious difference which may be the first thing that comes to mind when the issue is the difference between Greeks and Turks. Referring to these four main issues this study will express multicellular and sometimes contradictory characteristic of Greek images. However these characteristics are not an obstacle in the consistent image production of cultural texts.

Technology and Science as Fiction Narratives and its social politics issues

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While technological development is an important representative of forms, it is observed that the structure, i.e., the sense of building a narrative through images deals with the condition of the artificer or artist in the ability to develop and perform with the idea of transforming or improving.

Besides the attraction of images, which was always emphasised in the communication process and language development, the world and Weltanschauung are changing as a result of scientific and technological advances. This was posited in Jürgen Habermas's work titled *Technik und Wissenschaft als "Ideologie"* (Technology and Science as Ideology, 1968). Nowadays, among them is

"dehumanization," which has become the universal use of the word to treat individual aspects shaped and structured to fit the new society and its political and economic issues. This term has to name an almost widespread impression in the face of the accelerating technical progress and its social and political effects. Sometimes, these effects were interpreted as "problematic" in life as human has become dependent on functional purposes. Moreover, were added to the discussion the notions of progress, the social impact of automation, and the role of intellectuals and scientists as builders of the "invention," generating "the artificer," who had to overcome its evolution, creating techniques to emerge as humans from the narratives. The visual narratives increase the focus on socially and politically engaging work through new technologies and artificial intelligence towards forming a collective imaginary. For instance, the American science fiction television series created by Jonathan Nolan and Lisa Joy, intitled *Westworld*, will be analyzed concerning the politics of technological development and its social effects in Europe.

From Robin Hood to Mr. Robot: popular cultural narratives of protest on television

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Contemporary protest is often theatrical and intertextual. Protesters in Hong Kong raised their voices in 2014 not just to call for democracy, but also to sing an anthem from *Les Misérables*, and the historical Guy Fawkes figure has been at demonstrations the world over ever since the allegorically masked revolutionary was first seen masterminding a mobilization against a fascist British state in *V for Vendetta*. The uprising represented as spectator sport is a trope that runs through popular culture from *Spartacus* to *The Hunger Games*. The screen is a common denominator in all such accounts, with films like these ending up on television, disseminated in the same flow as news reports, in entanglements of commemoration and remembering. With this phenomenon as its point of departure, the paper argues that the study of representations of protest in television drama can provide insights into how well television has met the challenge of representing the people who feel that political representation and professional journalism has failed them - the protesters who take to the streets, and screens, of the world. The characterization and narrative settings of film and television series provide tools for understanding complex political situations that news representations of protest cannot, it is argued. Evidence is presented to support the view that there striking symbolic similarities between the figures of *Spartacus*, *Robin Hood*, *Katniss Everdeen* and *Elliot Alderson* and the decadent capitals threatened by their outrage, and that the narratives in which they are embedded comprise powerful ideological frameworks in which contemporary protest can be understood and bolstered.

Cyber-Optimism and the Realities of Digitalizing Communications: The Predicament of Digital Civil Society

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This paper aims at analyzing the prospects of interaction and confrontation between digitalizing communications in civil society and the state.

Information globalization produces special effect on the overall social and political transformation. "Digital fever of the 90s" created cyber-utopianism – a hopeful faith in the emancipating nature of the online communications, the belief that technological stimulation of political participation, the revival of community-based social structures, and broad intensification of social life, will lead to the creation of a new and the most effective civil society with the framework opposed to post/industrial hierarchies and based upon the network structure ensuring equality of its digital citizens. Social developments of the new millennium show that the tendency of the civil society's relocation to the virtual space of the Internet, where the opposition and the protest movements are also transferred to, breeds the variety of forms of informational falsification and disruption and political "slacktivism". This paper examines these phenomena as not mere unfavorable side-effects but as unavoidable authentic elements of the virtualization of social life with the increased level of uncertainty.

Political connotations of cyber-utopianism are generally used by political institutions in the context of liberal ideology as an indicator of the information freedom and a marker of liberal allegiance. This paper analyzes how in response to the increase of informational freedom in civil society, modern states (both liberal and authoritarian) use symmetrical technological countermeasures which can not only undermine the chances of digital liberalization, but also increase the risks and possibilities of upgrading traditional forms of political repression.

RN18 | Session 07a & RT Session 02 Media in Society and Politics

Online Opposition to Immigration: how extremism are challenging the European Public Sphere

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An outcome of Refugee Crisis is the deterioration of the quality of the public sphere and a weakening of control over misinformation and populism. This is especially true considering social media as spaces of protest and discrimination against refugees and asylum seekers. Social Network Sites (SNS) represent specific spaces of public opinion, called third places, which are necessary for the construction and diffusion of public discourses. The contemporary debate defined cyberghettos (Dahlgren 2005; Papacharissi 2004) those closed cyberspaces where

some processes of destabilization of political discourse are characterized by conflict and hate. In this ambit, SNS play a central role into the construction of migrants' representation and increased forms of discriminations and hostility.

This contribution presents an analysis of 3 Italian Facebook pages where users post comments towards migrants to identify the main forms of communication and discursive genres that are employed in constructing representations of the Refugee Crisis. A critical Discourse Analysis of comments will be carried out to examine the role of users in disseminating intolerance and racism focusing on the relationship between user-generated contents and arguments, rhetorics and political discourses of the new and old populism in the online public sphere.

Forced migrations have led to 3 different tensions: an internal one against migrants, one directed to how Italy is handling migrant emergency and a third one destined to change the shape of EU. These tensions are analyzed within daily comments: the outcome could be a closed public sphere that strengthens consensus towards policies that support closing borders and spread the hate speech online.

The viralization of politics: Investigating the link between candidates' Facebook performance and electoral success

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This study investigates whether the number of average shares of posts on SMD candidates' Facebook pages during election campaign influences the personal vote they gain. Politicians' contents on Facebook can achieve the wider Facebook public only if they are shared by their followers. The distribution logic of networked media logic is virality (see, Klinger – Svensson, 2014): being widely shared is a requisite for being successful on social media. However, one can raise the question of whether wider visibility of politicians' message on Facebook can have actual political effect on candidates' performance. The database contains all Facebook posts of three most voted candidates owing Facebook pages from all single-member districts posted during the last two weeks of Hungarian parliamentary election campaign of 2014. The results show that the average number of shares per posts on candidates' Facebook pages is positively associated with the shares of votes after controlling for the vote share of the candidate' party on list in the districts as well as the age, gender, local political position and party leadership position of candidates.

Indicators of Effectiveness, Impact and Return in Online Campaigns for Traffic Institution Social Media

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Online campaigns allow and ease access to certain aggregates or risk groups that are not easily attainable through analogical or conventional means. Also, these new social media ease the use of certain techniques such as digital marketing gamification, segmentation of audiences or impact measures for such campaigns. Through a social network analysis of the two main channels of DGT (Traffic Public Institution) on Facebook and Twitter have been mapped and diagnosed those types of communities (influencers and bridge communities) that accompany and heed publications from mentioned institution in social networks. As a result from a series of in-depth interviews, at first to community managers (expert programmers of social networks and writers of online campaigns) and, then to a particular group of risk (repeat offenders). A series of digital strategic lines of communication intervention was proposed. Documentary and empirical analyses performed allow for complex design specific targets at lower cost and more effective campaigns. After obtaining some basic ideas for campaigns online awareness on road safety (DGT), it has been chosen to developing a specific model of online campaign that takes account of all the technological and methodological innovations that social networks currently allow.

The popular meaning-making of media in a political crisis: the Ukraine crisis and Baltic Russian-speakers

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Transnationalism is conceptualised as a condition where people's norms and interactions are configured by multiple socio-political and economic systems. This paper analyses transnationalism as a media-related phenomenon, based on the example of Russian-speaking audiences in Estonia and Latvia. Baltic Russian-speaking audiences have a geopolitically plural media repertoire, and due to extensive Russian media following, they live mentally in two societies. On the base of focus-group studies, the authors analyse Russian-speakers' understandings of the media system and news interpretation strategies to unravel the geopolitical and channel-specific systemic bias during the Ukraine crisis. The authors use the approach of the conceptualisation of first- and second-order observers introduced by Niklas Luhmann. The audience members taking the position of first-order observers (i.e. assuming news messages to be transparent reflections of an external "real world") used authenticity and territorialisation (i.e. messengers' physical proximity) as meaning-making

strategies. The search for authenticity motivates them to maintain a plural media repertoire. The audience members who held to the ideal of neutral, arbitrary journalism practices for the sake of public interests took the position of second-order observers (i.e. conceiving news texts as journalistic constructions). These audience members were more confused as media consumers and demotivated in keeping the plural media repertoire in the context of the political crisis. The implications of the long-term media war on transnational (civic) identities will be discussed.

RN18 | Session 07a & RT Session 03 New Challenges for New Media in a Fast Changing Social Environment

The International Role of Public Service Media

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There is a consistently growing scholarly discussion that recognises the importance of public service media. PSM had been an object of interest among researchers for more than 3 decades. Public service media are indispensable part of democratic process and its facilitators. The role of public service media is the most apparent on the national scale, but within the conditions of globalisation there is a need to discuss the changes that PSM undergo on the new international level. There is the lack of scientific research on the current position of PSM within its shift to international scene.

Under the globalised circumstances contemporary public service media have been facing numerous challenges, as well as new opportunities. The technological development has created the new media landscape, more visible and interconnected. As global communication became an everyday practice, the civic role of public broadcasters should have gone through radical reinterpretation. It is presumed that the new international role of public broadcasting institutions impacted their mission for universality and cultural diversity. Moreover, the assumption is that there are institutional and regulatory undergone by PSM.

Public service media have to face the globalised environment and foresee the international impact of their messages. Diasporas in this sense are not only passively influenced by the PSM, but simultaneously are playing the role of the transmitters and the first buffer of the messages translated by PSM. Thus, the public service media should be explored on the following levels: at the level of institutions, professional practices and audiences.

Youth and the on-line information environment: Uninformed citizens?

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Information and communication technologies continue generating changes in most social aspects and, of course, in the way people and young people in particular manage different sources of information. There are still important lacks of knowledge around these media changes, fundamentally due to the relative ignorance about young people's consumption and use of information and information sources. For this reason, the main objective of this paper is to know how young university students access, use and consume news. Our interest focuses on: preferences, motivations and gratifications that lead young people to consciously or unconsciously choose among different news and sources; utilization of devices, platforms and distribution channels (traditional mass media, websites, social networks, etc.); what kind of information they consume, how they consume it, how they interact with this information (comments, participation in networks, etc.); how online information relates to other media consumption and other areas of daily life (interests, social relations, political and civic engagement).

In order to analyze these aspects, a strategy of data production based on quantitative methodology has been designed, using a survey as the research technique in its online self-applied modality. The total population is made up of all the students in Sociology and Advertising and Public Relations degrees at the University of Alicante (Spain), enrolled in levels 1st and 4th during 2016-2017 academic year. The final selection of the sample has been made by means of multistage sampling, using simple random to select groups and then a quota sampling to select the final units.

Beyond Black and White: The Role of Media in Portraying and Policing Migration and Asylum in Italy

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This paper investigates the media's role in shaping perceptions and policies concerning the so-called migrant crisis as well as how this affects solidarity with newcomers, specifically focusing on Italy. The first part of the paper examines the coexistence of the humanitarian narratives of saving lives and the spectacle of militarised borders. It unveils how the daily transmission of sensationalist and stereotyped images of migrants contributes to their transforming in-to subjects and objects of fear, both experiencing the fear of being rejected and eliminated and inspiring fear in the resident populations. The second part addresses the need for innovative approaches in the construction of a positive public image of migrants and refugees. Through an analysis of several communication campaigns, realised by state and non-state actors for the promotion of social coexistence

between citizens and newcomers, this paper calls for a fundamental shift in the way we communicate about migration. A concluding reflection on the challenges and opportunities posed by the arrival of migrants and asylum seekers in our societies, proposes that they should not only be perceived as objects of policies, but should be considered active partners of their own inclusion in the receiving societies.

RN18 | Session 07b Theatricalization and Digital Representations

Artivism: politics and art. Case studies from an international project

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In our contribution we describe the procedures and results of the European Project (Erasmus Plus) "Artivism: Social Practices as Instruments to Social Transformation" where four European institutions are working, collecting and studying different political/artistic phenomena connected with political and social action in the main cities of Spain, France, England and Hungary.

The Project focuses on establishing a Worldwide Artivism Archive which will collect the main artistic phenomena throughout the globe. We show the different phases of the Project, such as the Idea Bank with the main issues of young political and social interests, the Artivism Archive in which we select "artists" connected with Ideas of our Bank, and finally the Initiation to Artivism Workshops which will in the end channel the artistic forms of social and political action to the youngsters .

In our exposition we will specially focus on some interesting cases concerning the Idea Bank we have developed and how the artistic efforts towards a new impulse in political life are enriching social and political agendas of social life. Artivism is enriching and giving new life to the theatricalization of political life as prove some important political processes born in last years. We will present how the birth of a new political energy was born in the artistic way of mobilising people, although this new impulse is not present in mainstream mass media and traditional public opinion. We will discuss the struggle between activism new politics and old ways of social tendencies, to change and evolution.

YouTube reviewers: Exploring the emerging practices and boundaries of online reviewing

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This paper inquires into the boundaries and definitions of digital-native reviewing beyond the traditional institutional milieu of arts and cultural criticism.

Reviewing new cultural products has been an integrative part of the artworld, but reviewing in the field of popular culture has been less systematized, recognised and studied (cf. Orlik 2016, Wright 2015, Blank 2007). In this paper, I will first outline a tentative definition of reviewing and then test and contest it with three cases that I exploratorily call video reviewers, comedy reviewers and player-reviewers, who represent different groups of YouTube content creators with a critical relationship to cultural products. By analysing and discussing their videos as a boundary work from three perspectives with an integrated (and updated) conceptualization of criticism - professionalism, entertainment, and fanwork - I intend to arrive at a framework in which the concept of reviewing/criticism can be theoretically conceptualized in the context of digital environments and global popular culture for further study.

Gamification in Russian Bloggers' Communication as a form of Teatralization.

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Modern social discourse (networks, blogging and more) is characterized by the absence of shared rule. The collapse of social institutions rules in virtual space is a social problem in contemporary media discourse. Social consequences of the phenomenon are expressed in the form of weakened normative regulators, drastic value change and lack of socio-cultural norms. Participants' expectations become unpredictable and uncertain. The usual mechanisms of social interaction are broken in the new virtual condition. In this situation actors use reflection to regulate their behavior. Moreover, rationalization of behavior and the construction of new norms of communication contribute to overcome the uncertainty. Rationally behavior of an individual serves as a tool to overcome the breaks in linearity.

The content analysis of Russian blogs concerned with important social and political events in Russia and in the world allow to reveal specific forms of virtual interactions. It is the form of gamification - the hybrid of gaming and pragmatic action. This form refers to the situation that is not regulated by social institutions. The most confident actors perceive the situation as a game. They substitute the essence of the situation and seek through a reflexive search, foreseeing the best options for self-realization in the game. In conditions of uncertainty, the actors distort the situation instead of increasing certainty. They turn the situation into a game and instead of sharing meaning they seek every opportunity to win. The parties are seeking to hurt each other and not to prove the truth and make a fool of oneself in front of others. This is the real behavior of people in the network.

Ukrainian and Russian Digital Media Narratives about "The Crimea Issue": Theatricalization of Politics and Hybrid War

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Our contribution deals with specific character of contemporary hybrid war represented in digital media. The main element of actual political performances is creation of ambivalent narrative constructions such a narrative of crisis which reflects political postmodernism in public and media spheres. Actual political narrative encompasses all crucial components of postmodern ideology: relativity of truth, truth and lie are defunct as antipodes, reality takes shape in fiction, fact-checking of breaking news is absent as far as its necessary is arguable. Thus, the boundaries between law and lawlessness, between sovereignty and interference in internal affairs, between war and peace, reality and fiction began to dissolve. Situations of postmodern in politics concede when the same political actors are combatants, arbiters and moderators of peaceful settlement. The Ukrainian case, "the Crimea issue" and Russian-Ukrainian hybrid war is one of such illustrative example of theatricalization of politics which can have rather crucial effects.

Sociological content-analysis of Ukrainian and Russian media narratives concerned "the Crimea issue" enabled to reveal principal components of information hybrid war that took place in traditional and digital media: concealed mechanisms of political confrontation, new "soft power" as misinformation which forms dissociated consciousness and controlled personality. The examination of special categories of narrative analysing such as "agenda settings", "types of content's general modality", "presence/absence of imperative modality", "special visual ways of influence", "character of conflict", "heroes/committees of conflict" permitted to construct and compare two opposite models of postmodern hybrid information wars: authoritarian and libertarian ones relative to "authoritarian and libertarian" media conceptions.

RN18 | Session 08a Social Media Use - Promises and Expectations

Measuring Interest in Online Identity Management. Scale Development and Validation

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In commodity culture, self-identity is subordinate to its image and the self is evaluated primarily in terms of public display of social and personal information. Moreover, individuals are increasingly appraised on existing online information. Yet, online identity is, to some extent, still viewed as a byproduct of an inevitable online, rather than a consistent effort or strategic endeavor from the part of the individual. In this context, the need to evaluate online identity becomes more and more relevant to researchers

trying to assess online behavior associated with the effort of gaining material rewards.

The academic literature in the field is still lacking the proper instruments to evaluate individuals' interest for online identity management (OIM) as the digital labor of self-presentation and impression management that can be performed for social or material rewards. The aim of this study is to test and validate an improved version of the first scale to measure interest in OIM (Frunzaru and Garba evschi, 2016) by integrating two key dimensions: invested effort (a) and anticipated rewards (b). At the same time, it approaches scale validation through correlations with materialism, sincerity, self-efficacy and self-monitoring.

Using a sociological survey (N=625), the study shows that this new instrument is both valid and reliable, broadening its scope with new dimensions of the measured concept (as compared with its previous version). We suggest this more complex instrument might be used as a standard tool to measure interest for online identity management.

Union Solidarity International: The Unfulfilled Promise of the Internet and Social Media

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Since the turn of the century, digital technologies have been central to the union revitalization literature. This paper provides a case study of Union Solidarity International (USI) – a new type of organisation founded in 2013 as part of a collaborative project involving the UK's largest trade unions. USI's mission is to encourage and support international solidarity between trade unions and other worker movements around the world by harnessing the dynamism of the Internet and social media. This involves four strands of activity: disseminating news, assisting campaigns, providing communication training and conducting research.

In contrast to existing research, which utilises surveys of union officials to delineate the attitudes towards digital technology, our analysis focuses on how they are used in practice. Data were gathered over a three month period (Jan 1-31st March 2015) from USI's website and Twitter account. Tweets (n=1,465), followers (n = 6,388) and Google Analytics were analysed to investigate the type and focus of content produced and to investigate the characteristics of its audience. Interviews conducted with USI staff provide additional insights into their media practices (organisational resources and communication strategy).

The paper shows that, per month, the website averages approx. 40,000 unique visitors, and the Twitter account reaches more than 200,000 with varying levels of engagement. Mostly with people from the United Kingdom or the United States, as language continues to act as a barrier. The paper concludes with reflections on how USI could enhance engagement with its online and offline audience, and

the extent to which it has been able to facilitate international trade union activity – in light of an increasingly restrictive political economy of digital technology.

"Violence in "La Liga" throughout Twitter: actors' interactions and network analysis

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The following paper will deal with the diffusion and nature of violent episodes in "La Liga", the first division Spanish football championship, throughout the social networking website Twitter. This presentation will analyze more than 3 million tweets from the different main actors: teams, players, supporters, specifically 6 groups of hooligans and will reconstruct the violence exchange between these diverse protagonists. At the same time, it will undertake a network analysis of the different above mentioned actors, deepening into their network relationship and reconstructing this way the ecosystem of the Spanish elite football regarding the violence.

This paper will present the first season data analysis of a 3 years research project funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness and co-funded thanks to ERDF (European Regional Development Fund CSO2015-69289-R (MINECO/FEDER)). As provisional conclusions we can point out that it might exist a clear continuity, in some cases, between the actions and words in the stadium and on Twitter. This may be a typical behavior in the case of some violent hooligan groups, who tend to not differentiate so clearly the virtual reality of Twitter and the football stadium, contrary to the more peaceful supporters. On the other hand, the first Twitter network analysis or our research shows a connection between teams, players and nonviolent supporters, whereas we observe a total isolation of the hooligan groups that are not linked to the rest of "La Liga" ecosystem actors, which may be considered a good news in the struggle against the violence in the Spanish stadiums.

Ideas, Opinions and Ideologies of the Internet and Social Media: A Case Study in China

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This prospective research aims to find out different types of users' ideas, opinions and ideology or ideologies of the Internet and social media in China. From a critical perspective, ideology disguises contradictions in reality through the mediation of inversed appearances. Thus ideology is embedded

deep inside political economic situation of the capitalist system. These deceptive or partial understandings of reality also exist in the 'digital age', such as the 'free' access to the Internet, prosumer, playbour, etc. The main hypotheses of this presentation are based on this critical understanding of ideology and an analysis of the Internet reality from a critical political economic perspective.

This research will conduct interviews and focus groups to scrutinise people's opinions of the Internet and why. Three types of participants will be distinguished and compared based on the division of digital labour: intense users, mental/knowledge workers dealing with codes, and manual workers in ICTs. Furthermore, three main categories of issues relating to the Internet will be addressed: 1) cultural issues, such as individualism, social coercion, freedom and fun (playbour); 2) economic aspects of the Internet such as the free access, online privacy, targeted advertising; and 3) political issues such as surveillance and democratic participation. This research hopes to identify the key ideology or ideologies of the Internet and social media among different types of users in China and why.

RN18 | Session 08b EU Policies and the Media

(De)Constructing Europe in the online news media

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This contribution aims at presenting how media frame political discourse about European Union (EU). It rests upon a research related to the production of news stories about EU, by Cypriot online news media. The study proposes a twofold analysis of these media texts by articulating their content with their process of production: a content and discourse analysis of the news stories and an analysis of the production process of the stories through interviews with those directly involved.

Specifically, it gives emphasis to the different ways media (de)construct and interpret "Europe", in relation to their:

- a) ideological background (political profile and linkage with political parties);
- b) organisational structure (division of labour and vertical/horizontal internal hierarchy);
- c) ethnic origins (Greek Cypriot/Turkish Cypriot media).

This proposition also aims to contribute to the methodological and theoretical discussion on the linkage between discourse and context analysis in the field of media research. It shows that an analytical perspective that takes into consideration simultaneously both media content and its process of production has important benefits for research. The use of such approach is heuristic and helps to avoid interpretative mistakes by analysts. It stress the importance of reconnecting sociological interrogations on interactions and power relations between actors within the field of production of media discourse to

media research. This is particularly important in studying how organisational structures, symbolic power relations and cultural factors influence discourses of media about Europe and affect the ability and the mode of participation in the process of production.

Back to the local! EU Cohesion policy as a strategy to reduce democratic deficit and to contrast populisms.

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The crisis of trust in European Institutions is a fact which is becoming more and more dangerous to the Union. The recent Brexit and the growth of Populist movements against Europe are signs that reinforce the needs of rethinking the European public sphere.

One possible direction is to restart from the local dimension closer to the civil society and more able to give back concreteness to EU opportunities. Not many European citizens are aware of the impact that the regional projects financed by the EU have on their lives and communities. The starting point can be the Cohesion policy on financing the ESI Funds 2014-2020. The expected results of this policy are a) to strengthen its economic, social and territorial cohesion; b) reduce disparities between the levels of development of the various regions; 3) encourage awareness about EU policy; 4) improve public debate. In order to reach these objectives, in 2016 the annual European Week of Regions and Cities (EUWRC) in Brussels, put together 5.000 policymakers, press, researchers, students and representatives of various regional projects around Europe. One of the issues raised at the event was that of communicating the impact of the Cohesion Policy to the people of Europe and the effort to improve engagement. The media space has been recognized as crucial in this effort.

Starting from this point, and convinced that this is a good direction to improve the EU image in the public debate, my contribution will concentrate on the impact data of the Cohesion policy in Italy whit particular attention to activism monitoring and communication tools.

European institutions: a new type of communication for a new era? How Facebook and Twitter have been integrated into communication and media activities. The case of the Members of the European Parliament

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While social media have been celebrated by the European institutions as tools to get closer to citizens, it is important to assess how their members, politicians and civil servants, have been using them in a context of political tumult. Drawing on a longitudinal qualitative research, started in 2009 on the use of social network sites, such as Facebook and Twitter,

by European institutions as well as political actors, this communication will focus on media practices both by Members of the European Parliament and journalists covering the EU institutions in Brussels. In doing so, it will contribute to the second stream of the Call for Papers, “communicating the new era”, in order to understand how the use of social media has been incorporated into work practices and whether this has brought some change in the relationships between politicians and journalists, and to a lesser extent between politicians and their various audiences (party members, activists, citizens, opponents, etc.). It will also question the place that social networks sites, such as Facebook and Twitter, have taken in the media ecosystem, analyzing trainings provided by the two companies to Members of the European Parliament. The theoretical approach builds on sociology of use with an interactionist and constructivist perspective to allow for a rigorous and contextual analysis of communication and media practices by politicians and journalists. To do so, the research triangulates different types of methods, i.e. participant observation, semi-directed interviews and discursive analysis of published messages.

RN18 | Session 09a Digital Labour, Value Creation and Knowledge Labour

Invisible Face of Digital Labor in Turkey: Working Conditions in Software Industry

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The software sector is a growing industry and has a market share of \$ 4.2 billion in Turkey. Qualified, considerably young labor force is employed in this sector. This labor, particularly based on knowledge and information, is exposed to new forms of exploitation such as flexible working hours, telecommuting, working on temporary project basis. Unremunerated labor is the invisible and typical characteristic of this work model.

In this study, we try to understand working conditions of software sector in favor of employees. In this respect, we conducted 14 in-depth interviews with employees in software sector in Ankara and Istanbul. Main questions of the research are how employees define their working conditions, what do employees think about forming a union, in the digital labor in general where software sector employees place themselves. Employees major issues are flexible working hours, temporary projects and working on project basis. Software industry employees precisely reveal some characteristics for precarity, particularly in terms of emotional aspects.

Precarious work is a common work form in Turkey since early 2000's. Although the software sector has an educated and qualified work force in Turkey, the working conditions have precarious working qualities in software sector. This study examines precarious working conditions in the digital labor market for the

first time in Turkey.

Printed Publications As a Source of Information about the Policy

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In a sociological study investigated attitudes to various nationalities, social groups, some politicians, political activity and type of the personality. The strongest dependence of estimates of the importance of printed publications as a source of information about policy (X37) is observed for the independent parameter (X32) “The Adoption of Vladimir Putin”:

X32-1(X37=-3525); X32-2(X37=7664); X32-3(X37=56); X32-4(X37=250); Factor of the connection strength =1.07(0.19); Coefficient of correlation =0.20

For the 1st quarter (25% of respondents) most negatively estimating V.Putin is extremely low (-3525) the value of assessments of the value of printed publications as a source of information about politics (X37). The transition to the 2nd quarter evaluation of V.Putin accompanied by a very sharp jump of assessments X37 (with -3525 to +7664). After that the transition to the 3rd quarter noted though less, but also very sharp recession of estimates of X37 (with +7664 to +56). The 4th quarter of respondents according to the independent parameter practically does not differ from the 3rd quarter (about 0). Thus, we have the dependence of the maximum in the 2nd quarter and overall positive dynamics (with -3525 to +250), general growth, which is expressed in the insignificant coefficient of correlation (R=+0.20). The inverse dependence is also very weak (SV=0.19), i.e. the assessment of the significance of the publications will not affect the assessment of V.Putin (as well as on the other parameters of the research).

Thus, an uncertain attitude to V.Putin (the 2nd and the 3rd quarters) contributes to the sharp dynamics (first increases, then decreases) in the assessment of printed editions as a source of political information.

Labouring in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Sector in Istanbul, Turkey

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In Post-Fordist era, with the development of ICT, labour as a practice has expanded and occupied all areas of life. This new form of labour called “digital labour” has become the definition of our epoch. A midnight telephone call or an urgent mail in need of immediate reply may force a worker to create a surplus value. The boundaries between work and private life are blurred. Employees are expected to be flexible, competitive and to take risks, avoid bureaucracy. Surveillance and control mechanisms have pervaded every aspect of life. The new form of power exerted on employees by employers has changed from face to face contact to an electronic

one. The electronic cage, such as cameras, electronic entrance systems, working-time calculation programs have substituted the iron cage of bureaucracy. Employees are struggling against flexibility, precarity, deskilling with different tactics and strategies such as slowdown, quitting. Yet, measures such as individual employment contracts and/or performance systems prevent workers from struggling together.

This study aims to answer the questions below: How do employees in ICT sector feel the effects of new capitalism? What are the tactics and strategies of employees to avoid exploitation and unremunerated labour? What is the place of Turkey in ICT sector? For example, is Turkey a cheap labour pool like India? In order to find answers to such questions, a qualitative research will be conducted by using in-depth interviews with employees who work with/without having employee contract and/or subcontract in different companies in Istanbul, Turkey.

Work and sensibilities. Mercantilization and processes of expropriation around digital labour

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The expansion of a series of phenomena that link work and new media has resulted in (among others) the emergence of debates that cross different areas of knowledge. The notion of digital labour has revitalized discussions around critical studies of communications, but it has also been relevant to those inquiries of the metamorphosis of labor relations, or in even everyday life studies. Thus, one of the outstanding perspectives has problematized the forms of work necessary for the production, circulation and use of digital media (Fuchs & Sandoval, 2015). Following the questions that come from here, this paper explore the contributions of the sociology of the body and the emotions to understand the practices associated with digital labour. To do this: first, it explores a series of theoretical debates around the definition of these labour, in order to underline the relevance of re defining the area of exploitation linked to these practices. Second, it develops some arguments from a sociology of bodies and emotions perspective, which allows to understand in what sense the technological mediation linked to the expansion of ICTs constitutes a re-configuration of “the politics of the senses” (look, see, observe, touch, etc.). Finally, it analyzes some cases of workers from the ICTs industries (from testimonies and records of virtual ethnography) that allow us to connect their daily experience with certain mechanisms of expropriation and mercantilization of the vitality of bodies.

RN18 | Session 09b Social Media, Connection or Disconnection?

The power to switch off: media refusal and disconnection in the networked society

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This paper explores the notion of disconnection in the context where networked technologies' non-use and/or refusal is mostly perceived as deficit, lack, exclusion and problem to fix. These issues are reflected across the variety of public discourses including the debate on the so-called “digital divide”, ICTs policies attempting to tackle the divide as well as in the growing body of research focusing on the beneficiary aspects of networked technologies, described by critical scholars as the “digital sublime” or “digital discourse”. The paper aims to contribute to the relatively small but growing body of research that makes an attempt to understand disconnection not as deficit but rather as an inherent element of the reality in the digital age.

I argue that if we problematize this techno-deterministic, optimistic view on networked technologies where digitization of society equals efficiency, development and progress, we might consider disconnection not necessarily as deficiency but rather an alternative use, resistance or contribution. Hence, the paper argues that disconnecting with networked technologies is more than elitist stance (voluntary non-usage). Instead of inclusion / exclusion we should rather talk of different levels of (dis)engagement, new emerging subjectivities and identities. In other words, non-users and ICT refusers are not outside but part of the information society. If we understand disconnection in this way, then refusal of technology does not only depend on individual motivations and structural constraints but also the meanings given to networked technologies and connectivity as such.

Smartphones, Individual And Group Use: Introduction To a ‘Smart’ Era.

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The history of mobile technology dates back to 1983, when the first mobile phone was invented. Smartphones are the evolution of the first mobile phones and comprise a technologically advanced gadget. When it comes to everyday life, it is identified that people spend more and more time on these devices. This observation lead to questioning whether this use has social consequences and if it changes the way social subjects interact. This paper focuses both on individual and group use of smartphones, trying to identify what makes smartphones so attractive to use, how does this device affect social relations and if it can replace our human friend. To answer these questions a preliminary research was conducted, results of which are presented in this essay, and use of bibliographic information was made. In addition, the social and communicative context of modern society is defined and a description of how things works at the time of information age is given. Coming to an end, we

will see that connectivity differs from communication, that information it's not the same with knowledge. But the main question still remains: can smartphones get us closer to a 'smart' era?

When information wanted to be free: Information bifurcation and the origins of Web 2.0

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This article follows the social life of the aphorism 'information wants to be free' – an epitome of digital culture – in order to trace a decisive transformation in the ontology of information in the digital economy. The aphorism emerged in 1984 as a way to highlight the contradictory disposition of information to be free and commodified, a contradiction that posed a threat to a well functioning digital capitalism on the Web. By 2005, this contradiction was resolved through a socio-technical constellation – Web 2.0 – which not only allowed, but thrived on the co-existence of free and commodified information. Web 2.0, with its applications and culture of participation and co-creation, thrives on the free flow of one type of information, which results in the production of another type of information that can be commodified. Rather than viewing Web 2.0 as a technological innovation that allows the capturing and commodification of social communication, this article traces the discursive process by which information, as a singular entity, caught within a contradiction, is bifurcated into two types of information, with one hailed as free and the other commodified by new media companies. This discursive process, unfolding throughout two decades, between 1984 and 2005, is seen as the discursive condition of possibility for the emergence of Web 2.0 capitalism.

Everything Sticks: the archive as a theoretical concept for the analysis of contemporary digital cultures and politics

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The paper employs the archive as a theoretical concept to discuss how power works in/through digital media, to overcome the immaterial/material dichotomy and to imagine what a politics of digital commons would look like. Building on the reflections of Virno, Lazzarato and Terranova, the archive identifies one of the main locus of power in contemporary capitalism. Once web 2.0 media companies enclosed the digital commons, the end result takes the shape of an archive or, in its most contemporary incarnation, a database.

Following the works of Foucault and Derrida, the archive has been employed in different disciplinary fields. Postcolonial scholars used it to describe a specific, and quite effective, dispositif of colonial domination (Richards, Stoler). Some media scholars identified it as a paradigmatic form of postmodern

media (Caygill, Featherstone), while others used it to highlight the increased capacity of mass surveillance (Poster).

The archive can thus be used to address questions related to power and the political economy of digital commons such as ownership, access, control and consignment. Better than the panopticon, it indicates the way in which Internet users, their memory and knowledge, are turned into commodities. As a theoretical concept, it clearly shows us the thresholds that are constantly created, reconfigured, trespassed and violated by movements, governments and media outlets. More importantly, the archive invites us to look at digital media from a different perspective, one that is focused more on their capacity to record, store and elaborate data, rather than on their supposed capacity to provides us with real-time, transparent and 'rational' communication. For, despite all the emphasis on fluidity and openness, everything sticks in contemporary capitalism.

RN18 | Session 10a Media Coverage of Migration and Solidarity Networks

Community media in refugee settlements – “utilitarian content as vehicle for social advancement”

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In the recent years, the expansion of various forms of collaborative media has shifted the scholars' attention from the mainstream to participatory media (Jankowski 2003).

The vast majority of studies regarding community media belong to the Western countries where collaborative media emerged supported by the new communication technologies (Nassanga 2009, Fuller 2011). However, scholars admit that there is still a gap in this field of study in both theory building (Jankowski 2003, Howley 2013) and in the investigated geographical areas. Sub-Saharan Africa is a region that deserves higher attention from the researchers. Within this space, community media in refugee camps represents a particular area of interest.

Dadaab Refugee Camps represent the largest refugee camp in the world, now hosting approximately 350 000 people (UNHCR 2014). Implemented as a temporary solution, the camps remained in place for 25 years.

Apart from having their basic needs fulfilled, displaced people have also other human needs such as belonging, social recognition, self-realization. The emergence of community media in refugee camps is regarded as a step forward in addressing these needs.

However, because of administrative challenges and security restrictions, the academic community has seldom investigated the participatory media occurring in these specific settings.

This paper aims at addressing this gap in knowledge by examining how community media responds to the information and communication needs of the refugees

living in Dadaab Camps. Moreover, this paper discusses the functions played by community media inside Dadaab Refugee camps and their role in the social advancement. Using semi-structured interviews, textual data, and direct non-participatory observation, this investigation analyzes the most relevant community media in Dadaab Camps: The Refugee Magazine, Gargaar Radio, and Dadaab FM.

Do alternative media in Greece build 'politics of connection' among diverse democratic struggles?

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The rhizome metaphor has been used to describe alternative media and capture their characteristic diversity and fluidity, as well as the elusiveness and contingency of alternative media identities. The rhizome concept is about a network, and the non-linear, nomadic ways in which the various points in the network connect to each other. It therefore implies the concept of the counterpublic sphere or sphericules. Rhizomatic media are necessarily diverse and do not operate within fixed set of rules; rather, rules are constantly being remade and new linkages are being formed (or existing linkages are being broken). However, what is also salient is the need for this diversity to link democratic struggles allowing the common articulation of different struggles and build a "politics of connection", a nodal point that articulates different elements of radical politics into a coherent project able of realizing structural changes. Even within postmodernist accounts, thinkers call for joint action of alternative media with radical actors, internationalism and collective action.

Against this background, the present study maps the subjective, structural and informational relations and connections within the Greek alternative mediascape, drawing on interviews with media producers in 13 media alternative projects in Greece and a social network analysis (SNA) of their informational linking patterns. The analysis reveals various linkages and absences of linkages (sometimes where least expected), the presence of both cooperation/solidarity and isolationism/fragmentation, and the key role of how the various projects situate themselves in regard to (their own definitions of) 'ideology'. Lastly, we discuss how these findings feed back into the concept of the rhizome in the context of alternative media.

Making or Unmaking Europe through the Readmission Agreement: Media Coverage of Immigration in Turkey's Case

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Immigration is one of the issues which concern to important amount of people and it receives extensive

coverage and commentary in the media globally. Recently, the Readmission Agreement between the European Union and Turkey and in parallel with it, the policy of visa liberation to the citizens of Turkey in the territory of European Union, are highlighted topics discussed in the political arena and received broad coverage in the media of Turkey and of European countries.

The readmission agreement between Turkey and the EU, dated back August 2014, is an important legal documents to cope with the issue. This agreement and the immigration policy of Turkey and the position of European countries were highly discussed when the law which approved the decision of the Immigration Committee was promulgated on May 2016.

This presentation aims at exploring these recent discussions and analysing how the readmission agreement, the relation between Turkey and the EU, and European identity received coverage in the media in Turkey. The research data will be collected from the news published between April-December 2016 in four different Turkish newspaper websites: *Hürriyet*, *Sabah*, *Yeni Şafak*, *Cumhuriyet* since these newspapers conduct different editorial rules and policies, and have different political attitudes towards the issue. The findings of qualitative content analysis of the news stories will be revealed and the presentation will be concluded with some recommendations for future studies.

Online practices of migrant solidarity networks across Greece and Turkey

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The contribution of existing and emerging activist groups and solidarity networks to the refugee/migrant crisis has put the use of online tools and social media at heart of debates regarding further mobilization and formation of action frames.

Different approaches point out, more or less, the determining role of the social technologies in the formation and organization of activist processes and practices on the basis of 'networked sharing activities'. The present study critically reflects on the development of networking and sharing patterns across the formation of solidarity groups for the refugees and immigrants and the organization of relevant actions in Turkey and Greece.

In theoretical level, the study draws on the theoretical framework of 'connective' action developed by Lance Bennett and Alexandra Segerberg (2012) and evaluates the shortcomings and challenges of communicating messages/events and organizing solidarity actions through local, national and transnational networks.

In empirical level, it probes into eight migrant solidarity groups in Turkey and Greece (four in each case) which have significant online presence in order to

explore the ways in which they use social media for mobilizing and organizing actions. The data includes in-depth interviews conducted in Athens, Thessaloniki, Istanbul and Izmir, as well as participant observation of the No Border Camp 2016 in Thessaloniki.

Solidarities may be fragmented between societies across Europe while skepticism towards new media and social technologies is enduring. However, the economic and political crisis seem to facilitate the constitution of new solidarities as activist groups increasingly appear to be more open to utilize digital media tools to reach out other networks.

RN18 | Session 10b Theatricalization in Contemporary TV Fiction

Crossing borders or building fences through television films?

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The hidden messages in television series should not be overlooked, nor their power to reinforce or challenge stereotypes. To use Gramsci's words (1992), one might state that the hegemonic power works towards television –and television series, as well- in order to impose social values and norms to individuals and social classes in a non-violent, but efficient way.

The aim of this paper is to explore, in a quantitative manner, the level to which Crossing lines TV series could reinforce the stereotypical view on ethnic/national groups, on women and on the poor. Our research hypothesis is that behind the overlay of intra-European cooperation against crimes it lies a stereotypical view of the Other.

We will argue that even under the European flag of unity in diversity, the dichotomy Good-Evil is sublimated by Centre-Periphery one. From this perspective, the Good ones are circumscribed to the Western Europe, while the Evil ones originating from the East, yet committing the crimes in the West. Most of the crimes in the series are against „the typical (western) middle European” and might easily extrapolate to „a way of life”; each of these crimes becoming an archetypal attack to a way of life.

This research is conducted within the project TNSPE (Télévisions et nations en « semi-périphérie » européenne: comment constituer une identité nationale par la télévision (1958-1980). Etudes de cas : la Roumanie, la Bulgarie et la Belgique), financed by IFA-Institutul de Fizica Atomica and AUF-Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie (PN 3 / Sub-3.1 Bilateral / Multilateral/ Module AUF-RO, 2016-2017).

Immigrant Woman: That Despicable Whore – images of women immigrants in two Greek T.V. serials of the 2000's.

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During the 90's the structure and economy of Greek society changes due to the massive influx of immigrants coming from Middle East, Eastern Europe and Africa. The Greeks, being themselves an immigrant nation only a few decades before, seem perplexed in coping with the new situation. Fear, mistrust and stereotypes prevail. After having entered in the news broadcast on a daily basis, the immigrant narratives found their way to the family TV serials. But not just any immigrants: immigrant women, being the weakest link, are the ones mostly exposed to media maltreatment.

This study concerns two similar cases of immigrant woman's representation in two very popular serials of greek T.V. in the beginning of the 21st century, right before the outburst of the economic crisis. 'Ten minutes of sermon' and '50 – 50', displayed during 2000-2003 and 2005 – 2007 respectively, were comic serials dealing with the problems of contemporary middle class families, such as divorce, adultery, adolescence, parent – child relations. The protagonists were 'next door' men and women that the audience could easily identify with. In both of them an immigrant woman with the exact characteristics makes her appearance as the 'temptation' of the married householder. These dominant images of female immigrants portray the way immigration and gender have been elaborated by the mass media, especially the mass cultural productions. The analysis considers the intersection between gender and race in the context of the problematic status of female immigrants through qualitative content analysis of the relevant episodes in those two TV serials.

The Theatricalization of patriarchy's power through Turkish television series: the legitimization of rape

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Turkish cultural industry is a great producer of television series. These series (based on the model of American soap operas and Spanish speaking telenovelas) are successfully exported overseas. Their contents are characterized by dominant myths and archetypal values and roles, particularly concerning genders. Within this context, patriarchy values and power are crystallized and reproduced. A very interesting example of this is the Turkish serial entitled Fatmagul'un sucu ne? (translation: What is Fatmagul's crime?) which has as main theme the rape of a young girl in Turkey who is forced to get marry one of her four rapists. We propose to present our research' results concerning the analysis of content as well as the decoding the public in Greece made for this serial in particular. How this serial becomes a patriarchy's tool in order to legitimate the existing power equilibrium between two genders in general and rape in particular? How women in Greece interpret this serial's representations? How they define what a violence against women is and what isn't? These are

the questions we would like to answer through our communication.

Zombifying: violence, death and destruction of bodies in *The Walking Dead*

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Television series acquired more attention from public and critics over the last two decades. They earned technical sophistication and, with the advent of cable television and Internet, became present in daily life of people across the globe, universalizing subjects and thus obtaining significant indices of audience. *The Walking Dead* is a series first displayed on 2010 and produced in USA. In short, the show presents the sheriff Rick Grimes (Andrew Lincoln), that after awakening from coma in an empty hospital of Atlanta, is forced to fight for his survival in a "new" world, inhabited by "living dead". Many variations on the theme appeared with success in movies, leading some critics to relate the plots with certain events experienced by society. Taking this background into account and in order to examine more thoroughly the relation between audiovisual products and Sociology, this paper aims to internally analyze the series, trying to establish analysis charts and highlighting elements such as the formation of character, narrative, color, sound, etc. Starting from the hypothesis that the cultural product discussed in this work could point to discrete manifestations of certain desires or fears from society in which it was created and distributed and taking into account those audiovisual elements, the objective is analyze the possible relations between violence, death and the destruction of body shown on the screen with some contemporary events, like the 9/11 attacks, the "War on Terror" and the global circulation of images and videos exhibiting beheadings, dismemberments, mutilated bodies and torture.

RN18 | Session 11a Twitter, the New Political Communication Medium?

Twitter and the TV : two spaces interrelated for public debate

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Are the classical concepts of political science and of information and communication sciences (such as public opinion, influence, opinion leaders, etc.) operative for the analysis of the activity of publication of the population of tweets authors? Given the specificity of the communication on Twitter, how, beyond conversations, to identify opinions and analyse the processes of social construction of opinion on this network?

This presentation, which deals with the study of

editorial activity on Twitter, is based on a corpus of electoral data consisting in tweets collected during the European election campaign in 2014. Centred on a key event of the campaign, a televised debate, our study has brought to light the need for a double contextualization of the utterance:

- Internal contextualization, consisting in the determination of the partisan affiliation and the political affinities of the twittonauts. The automatic identification of political communities was undertaken starting from the study of categories of enunciation, subjected to a lexical analysis. The aim was to identify, characterize and register their authors in a network of relations to define, where appropriate, their communication strategy.

- External contextualization by the analysis of the speeches of the participants in the televised debate, taking place simultaneously. The contextual and synchronous analysis of the flow of messages, carried out on the basis of a temporalized transcription of key sequences of the televised debate, made possible to compare the two spaces of debate.

These studies, although partial, contribute to progress in understanding the dynamics of political expression in social networks.

Twitter and Populism: The case of four Greek political leaders

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In this thesis I analyze how populism, the thin-centered ideology, transforms into the world of Twitter. Is still the same populism as we knew from the past, or the new media technologies lead in to a new dogma? By using a framing model, I measure the populist rhetoric of four party leaders (Alexis Tsipras of SYRIZA, Kyriakos Mitsotakis of ND, Fofi Genimata of PASOK and Panos Kammenos of ANEL) and after that, by combining quantitative and qualitative methodologies I attempt to describe the new form of populism and its characteristics. Also in this paper I examine the theories around Twitter as a tool of Political Communication and their methodological research problems.

Social Media. The political expression aspect

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Social media, a proper subset of new media, has changed the way we communicate in a revolutionary way. It does not only constitute a new multilevel and multifaceted communication model, but a new culture as well: The culture of continual connectivity. Based on user participation and user generated content, social media gave people the power to express themselves, to interact and to networking, and also to mobilize others for causes. It was a promise for revitalizing the public sphere and enhancing the

political procedure and political communication. But this promise was not fulfilled. This paper examines the causes of this “frustration” and analyses the conditions of this “new political communication” using the 2008 USA elections campaign (“This campaign is about you”) which established social media as a useful personalized tool for raising money and supporters.

Social media gave the power to people to raise their voice and intervene whenever they think is necessary. Politicians also bypass the traditional media gatekeeping. Christine Lagarde felt the pressure of the people when in an interview with Guardian on May 2012, said she had more sympathy for the little kids in Niger than the stricken by the economy crisis people in Athens. Angry Greeks waged Facebook war against IMF head and she was forced to post a statement saying she was “very sympathetic to the Greek people”. This paper examines also the comments on her post and the separate Facebook page that had sprung up titled “Greeks are against Lagarde” and answers to the questions that this kind of expression arise: What kind of public sphere social media constitute and which are the consequences on politics and society.

The role of news media in high trust and low trust societies

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The increasing spread of ‘fake news’ highlights the need for more knowledge about how news audiences trust and evaluate different news sources. The field of news audience research is dominated by studies from the US, where citizens have lower trust in institutions, each other and news media. In this study, we show how living in quite different societies when it comes to trust, has implications not only for news exposure, but also for the role of news in these societies. We use survey data (N=583) and interviews with 25 students from Norway and the UK. We find that students in both samples have higher trust in their traditional news media than in social media, but there are some differences between the two samples. The Norwegian students have a much higher trust in traditional media and in institutions, while the UK students have a little higher trust in social media than the Norwegian students have. Further, we found some differences between the high trust-Norwegians and the low-trust-British students’ relation to news media, political interest and civic engagement. While the UK sample is skeptical to institutions and news from traditional news sources, but more politically interested and politically engaged and are closer to the ‘actualizing citizens’ model (Bennett 2008), while the young Norwegians are more in line with the classic ‘dutiful citizen’ (Putnam 2000) as they trust institutions and follow their traditional news media closely. This paper concludes with a discussion on ‘fake news’ exposure in a high-trust versus a low-trust society.

RN18 | Session 11b Digital Activism and

(Alternative) Media Connected Crowds and the Free Appropriation of Feminism

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Connected crowds have two characteristics: 1. The intensive use of digital networks which enable more reticular and distributed spaces of participation. 2. The break-up of the boundaries between the public and the private spheres, by fostering the presence of performative spaces in the streets, where “the personal is the political.” The cycle of connected crowds is “feminizing”, it adopts a free-appropriation feminism and puts it into practice. Challenged by this new scenario, the goal of this paper is to argue how connected crowds appropriate issues and methods that can be considered contributions of feminism. Therefore, I will explore to what extent a series of features of such crowds can be considered feminists, and will observe in which degree they are a cross result of: 1. An important implication of women in collective action. 2. An imaginary of a diffuse feminism in collective action. 3. The more horizontal and connective technology tools provided by Internet, which promote distributed forms of interaction.

Connected crowds as a new type of contentious politics took over the streets with the Arab Spring in 2011, the Spanish 15M, Occupy in the US, #YoSoy132 in Mexico, the defense of Gezi Park in Istanbul, the #PasseLivre movement in Brazil, the #UmbrellaRevolution in 2014 in Hong Kong, #NuitDebout in Paris in 2016 or the WomenMarch in Washington in 2017 (among others).

How have protests in the streets and camp-outs of this cycle been related to technopolitical uses of digital networks and what place has been given to the practices of reproduction of life and care? What are the political imaginaries and the semantic networks built within the foreshadowing of the desired world ?

Celebrity activism during the Greek refugee crisis

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The ongoing Greek refugee crisis has attracted a plethora of celebrities who wanted to witness the drama of thousands of war-torn people striving to reach the shores of the North Aegean islands. Global and national celebrities have offered their solidarity to the refugees’ plight, and praised the local communities for responding to the situation with responsibility and generosity. In their effort to mobilise public support and raise awareness, they utilised their personal social media, publicised the accounts of their visits, participated in media campaigns and fundraising events. Whereas these actions were received to a great extent with fervour, some were subjected to a hail of criticism and sparked controversy (e.g. celebrities wearing emergency jackets took selfies at

the Cinema for Peace gala, the cover of the Greek magazine "Down Town" which featured celebrities posing as refugees). Of course, criticism levelled at celebrity activism is not uncommon. Celebrities' motives behind their involvement in humanitarian causes and the sincerity of their philanthropy are often questioned. Nonetheless, it's still of particular interest why Greek celebrities' actions of solidarity during the refugee crisis were largely decried. This paper, through the discourse analysis of media articles covering Greek celebrities' humanitarian actions for the refugees and relevant tweets in the Greek Twittersphere, will examine why both the Greek media and public were highly critical of Greek celebrity activism. It will be argued that the disapproval of Greek celebrity activism interrelates with the idiosyncratic structure of the Greek celebrity system, as well with the recent socio-economic conditions.

Sleeping with the enemy: Mixed marriages in the Israeli media.

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Despite the fact that research on mixedness has been recently growing, media studies seem to be less concerned with this field of research (except for film studies). In this paper, however I analyze the way the mainstream media discourse in Israel constructs mixed marriages.

The case study is the media coverage, during the 2014 Israel-Gaza armed conflict, of the marriage, on August 17, between a Jewish woman, converted to Islam, to a Muslim-Arab Israeli. Due to new media activism and repeated demonstrations against and for the wedding, the event was on the agenda for several weeks.

Based on a content and semiotic analysis of 72 items, mainly published in August 2014, in three leading newspapers and on two leading internet sites., three discourses are identified:

- Haaretz (liberal) reflects a human rights discourse;
- Ynet and Walla News sites (liberal), mostly reflect a "Romeo and Julia" individualist approach;
- Israel Hayom (Nationalist, a free daily newspaper, with a wide audience directly connected to the Prime Minister Nethanyahu) and Makor Rishon (Religious-Nationalist) reflect a "collectivist-nationalist approach" which sometimes is also racist, sexist and classist.

I argue that these discourses actually point to a "latent integration" of the Palestinians, citizens of Israel in Israeli society - echoing the supporters and the opponents of such a process.

My conclusion refers to the urgent need to study in Israel as in the "Global Village" the media construction of mixedness with a special focus on the growing impact of the new media on the traditional mass media.

RN19 - Sociology of Professions

RN19 | Session 01a Academics between Professionalism and the Market

Europeanisation, knowledge society and the emergence of a 'new' professional group

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The so-called knowledge society and knowledge economy can be interpreted as a meta-narrative or as a governance tool to accomplish European integration. A chronological analysis of the emergence of knowledge society/economy as a governance tool takes us to the Lisbon Council and to the subsequent creation, at the level of the system of scientific research, of the European Research Area (ERA).

This paper discusses how the assumption of the knowledge society as an ideological integration in the EU and in the ERA resulted in pivotal points to create, in a top-down perspective, researchers as a professional group. Actually, in the framework of the European Charter for Researchers produced in the context of the construction of the ERA, a potential shortage of researchers was identified, along with the lack of appealing and sustainable careers for researchers and appreciation for their work. This initiative encouraged the European states to promote political initiatives in order to foster innovation and research assumed as the best solution to improve economic competitiveness. As a result, policies have also encouraged an increase of PhD graduates.

Based on the analysis of the Portuguese case (based on content analysis of political documents and of national statistics), this paper shows how the transformation of research systems induced an increase in the number of researchers, resulting in the establishment of a professional group that challenges the theoretical framework of the sociology of professions. This group main distinctive feature is the acquisition of high qualifications but, in opposition to what has been defended until now, scientific knowledge does not seem to improve access to privileges neither to collective mobility.

The academy as profession: Processes of social inclusion and exclusion

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In the context of a neoliberal knowledge economy, management and marketing principles have proliferated in the academy, with performance indicators, productivity, and accountability as the professional measures of value. At the same time, Canadian universities have seen rising numbers of academics from historically under-represented groups – those marginalized due to race, ethnicity, disability, working class background, gender identity or sexual orientation. While legislation may ease the entry of such groups into the profession, it does little to ensure cultural change within to provide genuine inclusion. This paper examines processes of inclusion and exclusion within the academic profession, based on qualitative interviews with 30 such academics across Canada. Semi-structured interviews were conducted by phone or in person, transcribed verbatim, and iteratively coded through regular team discussions using software AtlasTi.

For some groups, a major concern was normalization and self-surveillance, navigating disclosures of stigmatizing social identities, and constant concern with proving themselves 'good enough' academics. Members of some groups entered the social field of the profession lacking valued social and cultural capitals, as well as habitus, which left them fighting a pervasive sense of dis-ease with institutionally encoded rules. For those who were most visibly 'Other' overt hostility was surprisingly common, in addition to everyday 'microaggressions' that reinforce marginality. Many participants had taken on extra, often invisible, and unaccounted work to promote equity for others, in their research and/or service work. Examining experiences across groups, within the relatively elite context of the professions, highlights similarities and differences in contemporary mechanisms of social exclusion.

The role tensions and new challenges for Russian academic professional in the conditions of neoliberal reforms in higher education system

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It raises the question of the role status and professional positions of academic professionals in today's Russia. My research project was aimed at studying of transformations which the academic profession in modern Russia experience and how members of academic community react to these transformations. The empirical survey was devoted to the examination of the working time budgets of academic professionals in modern Russian universities and scientific organizations in the context of current educational and academic reforms. The empirical evidences for the fragmentation of academic profession budgets in modern Russia based on the changes in working time were showed. Two approaches to the classification of academic staff were used. The use of cluster analysis procedure in

application to another group of academic staff helped to distinguish five categories of academic professionals: (1) teachers-researchers, (2) teachers, (3) researchers, (4) universal soldiers and (5) experts. These groups were classified by comparing professional goals, evaluations of working conditions, the university's strategic goals, and attitudes toward publication policy. Different types of academic professionals showed different rates of satisfaction with their working time budgets: those who do a lot of teaching and administrative work tend to be less satisfied that can be explained through the changes in the system of faculty certification in Russia, and response to these changes the part of academic profession presents. Any further conceptualization of a teacher's life must account for the high level of differentiation in their professional activities. That said, important grounds for this differentiation are various patterns for using work time.

Academic Mobility within the EU - a Voluntary or a Necessary Move: the Case of German Academics in the UK

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According to German national records, emigration is much more attractive for better-educated, white-collar citizens, with academics displaying the highest migration rate. The case study of academic migration from Germany is intriguing due to the country's financial power, relatively high quality of life, working conditions and high wage rates. The paper uses in-depth interviews with German academics (various career stages) employed across selected universities in the UK. Interviews provide a detailed description of motivations for relocation to the UK, attributes of the "dream job", as well as general information on particularities of an academic career and institutions in both countries. In the course of the project, it became evident that although securing financial stability was a non-negotiable factor in migration (e.g., work contract signed before relocation) non-pecuniary motivations played a significant role as well. Migration narratives of this group, whose human capital is transferable, and whose expertise is positively evaluated in the UK, are mainly characterised by the search for personal development and career advancement rather than a direct increase in their income. Such records are also consistent in showing that in the case of academics, scientific freedom and independence are the main attributes of a perfect job and are strong motivators. The atmosphere at the potential workplace as well as characteristics of the city also played a role in accepting the job. Moreover, such migration is often depicted as an opportunistic action, mainly described as a voluntary and rather imposed decision. However, findings allow suggesting that such opportunities are rather an outcome embedded in the peculiarities of academia in Germany and UK and their historical and structural developments.

Teachers ahead, organisation of work backlogs? - on conditions for workplace learning & a discrepancy between profession and organisation

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The aim of this paper is to examine and discuss conditions for competence development among teachers, in relation to choice and decentralisation reforms. The article is based on analyses of some 30 interviews with Swedish teachers, focusing on their experiences of their working conditions.

The findings indicate a discrepancy between how the interviewees describe sought after and current conditions for competence development. It seems to a large extent, the (employing) organisation has the priority of interpretation both in regards to what skills should be developed and how work is formally organised. Moreover, conditions seem to vary extensively between, and even within schools. In other words, the contribution lies in brand new empirical findings, and the fact that these findings mirror the findings from a study carried out some ten years ago. We show how schools, as workplaces, still seem to have some distance to go in terms of organisation of work, as it relates to conditions for competence development in the form of workplace learning.

Our findings may have currency for other professional groups with similar governance-contexts, and teachers in other similar governance-contexts.

A practical implication is that the findings indicate a need for further developing true workplace learning strategies in schools, founded in an understanding of schools as workplaces; further, strategies that should be seen as a core HRM issue as these have the capacity to enhance the work environment and thus increase the attractiveness of the profession.

RN19 | Session 02a Digitalization and New Technologies

The emergence of data science: A micro-level explanation of professional status formation

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This paper explains the formation of data science, the community of nerds, experts, hackers and engineers at the center of the technological transformation around large-scale data processing. It uncovers the underlying social dynamics through extensive field observations that span three years of data science's infancy in New York City. The first study observing occupational formation directly, it contributes to a micro-level understanding of professional emergence that complements Abbott's seminal argument of boundary conflicts. It (i) retraces how this area of

expert work emerges in the eyes of those who define its foundation, purpose, and relevance, and (ii) offers theoretical innovations for understanding their efforts systematically. The social mechanism explaining data science's salience unfolds through local action, wherein data nerds retain larger significance and status from arcane solutions to concrete problems. This account scrutinizes how their fleeting connections suffice to leverage established technological, academic and economic resources in order to define a distinct identity. Amid paying keen attention to concrete relationships with clients, scientists and peers, data nerds are pragmatists. They articulate larger problems in terms of intermediary goals, considering available data and quantitative techniques, and rigorous evaluation of their utility. This focus on concrete observations lets nerds collectively sidestep deeper frameworks that typically dominate quantitative and technical expertise. The current lack of a conceptual perspective capturing these micro-level dynamics has limited the literature's understanding of modern technological changes and undermined its ability to help devise work arrangements that reconcile new opportunities with public and private perils they entail.

Globalization in IT profession: new prospects or pains of professionalization?

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Information technology (IT) is characterized as an immature or failed profession as it has been largely unsuccessful in its efforts to professionalize in different national contexts. Still, IT industry has been rapidly developing as well as becoming increasingly globalized for the last few decades. Multinational corporations with hundred thousand employees across the world, spread of offshoring and global software work, high level of spatial mobility of IT specialists signify profound changes in IT professional practices. But while substantial attention is paid to globalization in IT industry, little is known about globalization processes in IT profession. Does it represent a new phase in IT professionalization? Is there an IT transnational professional project? Does it strengthen IT position and its control over the market? The paper addresses these questions analyzing International IT Professional Practice programme (IP3) and European Framework for IT Profession as prominent initiatives to advance IT professionalism on an international and supranational level. Based on works of Larson (1979), Fourcade (2006), Faulconbridge and Muzio (2011), the paper argues that both initiatives are hardly capable of solving organizational and ideological tasks of professionalization. Efforts to establish meta-framework for qualification and ethical standards remain limited as both IP3 and EUCIP strive to embrace national specificities and incorporate intraprofessional diversity. Therefore they rather

contribute to the creation of vision of IT professionalism, uniting different stakeholders and stimulating discussion in the professional community, than help IT attain full professional status.

Digital infrastructures configuring social work

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In Sweden, as in other European countries, digitizing social services is on the agenda. Digitalization is embraced by national authorities with buzz words like "quality", "control" and "efficiency", as a means of offering better services for the user. In Sweden, this aim can largely be regarded as a top-down endeavor. Digitalization and standardization are two sides of the same coin, with the former being a prerequisite for the latter. On the one hand, standardization is regarded as means to professionalize social work, on the other hand social workers are turned into accountants, reporting "hard facts", i.e. figures and statistics to the national authorities. Comprehensive manuals and guidelines play a vital role as digital infrastructures; making the social workers "do the same" and report "facts" in a systematic way. The manuals build upon complex classification systems, carefully crafted and produced by international research networks. Once translated (and sometimes mildly changed according to contextual considerations) the Swedish social workers are offered short in-service training by the national authorities in how to use the manuals. The starting-point in this paper is a rhetorical analysis of the language used in these manuals. The focus of analysis is how the social worker and the client are constructed, and how social work as a professional practice is presented.

Social Work images in Russian mass media and educational literature: cultural resource of professional status

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In this paper the public representations of social work in mass media and educational literature throughout the period 1992-2015 are analyzed as one of the cultural resources of professional status; the main barriers for enabling resources of the professional status of social workers are discovered and analytically described. It was found out that in the printed media social work is most often presented as a part of state policy and public social services for the population. The depiction of the format and nature of these services vary in the publications within the studied period following social policy reforms and

development of professional status of social work. Several concepts and modalities of descriptions of social work were singled out in the media discourse. The symbolic classifications of social work clients and actors of change are found in the selected educational editions. The content analysis results were contextualized in the broader context of social work training in today's Russia. It is shown that the discussions of social inequality are implicitly built into the discourse of textbooks and professional periodicals but the marginal status of the profession is not reflected upon. The low economic resources, limited power and low prestige of the profession are silenced. The results show that social work is developing in a context where global and local forces intersect, the paternalistic and liberal values compete, socialist and pre-socialist legacies meet liberal policies and conservative orienteers and form a new complex agenda for the development of the profession.

RN19 | Session 03a Political Impact of Professionalism

Activism among public defenders of the state of Sao Paulo: analysis and a career profile

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This paper aims to present the main results of a postdoctoral research carried out on the Public Defender's office of the State of São Paulo. This study, which is part of a thematic project on conflicts in the construction of urban spaces, focuses on how the Public Defender's office acts in this context, mainly working on activism issues among public defenders. We seek to understand the activism of these professionals from their own perspective: we try to perceive how they mobilize this category in a context in which they feel strongly encouraged to reinforce the relevance of their professional activity and their social role (the creation of this institution is recent and professional conflicts are diverse). Therefore, activism is pertinent among these professionals since they understand that their activity is constructed in opposition to other legal careers and their work would also be much more "humane" (because of the constitutional guarantee of defense of the accused); We also seek to contribute to the contemporary debate studying a topic that has been subject of little research in Brazilian social sciences so far, as is the case of public defenders in São Paulo. Quantitative and qualitative data will be presented (in their contrasts and complementarities) in order to build a profile of the Public Defender's office of the State of São Paulo and this is relevant, from a sociological point of view, for it allow us to glimpse the results of training and recruitment processes of this particular state agency.

Abortion and conscientious objection in Italy. A professional matter.

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Almost forty years after the legalization of voluntary interruption of pregnancy, abortion is still a professional as well as ethics matter. In fact, on the one hand this law regulates a practice that was practiced clandestinely and usually by not trained individuals, until then; on the other hand the Italian State grants the health care professionals to have recourse to conscientious objection for not practicing it. However the number of conscientious objectors has grown exponentially in some Italian areas where there are hospitals in which it is no longer viable, damaging the right of the local population.

Our hypothesis is that the choice of conscientious objection is now a matter of career opportunities rather than an ethical choice. Our paper presents the first results of a multidisciplinary study, carried out last year in Italy.

The paper is divided in three parts. In the first part we describe the social and professional climate about abortion before the promulgation of the law. In the second part we propose legal framework, with a focus on both objection of conscience and two recent decisions of the European Committee of Social Rights. In the third part, we analyze the current situation concerning the interruption of pregnancy and the conscientious objection through the reading of the available data and the stories of the medical staff in hospital services involved in the study.

Revisiting professionalism as a source of critique

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Sociology of professions passed periods of uncritical affirmation as well as of fundamental critique of professions. Therefore the crucial question seemed to be, in how far professionalism represents true liability or if emphasising universal values might be explained as an ideology which first if all covers the self-interests of professionals. In my paper I am reflecting the relation between professions and society slightly differently, with an accent on the tension between adapting or criticizing mainstream rationalities and values of contemporary societies. Therefore two cases based on my research on journalism and on medical doctors will be presented to elaborate these questions. The focus is drawn on the conflicts professionals have to deal with and the potential to oppose against contemporary constrictions of the social reality due to neoliberal technocracy or what is called "post truth".

Foreign Correspondents in Greece: Analyzing the working routines and cultural challenges of the foreign press corps

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Greece, like many small countries, usually goes unnoticed in the foreign press as a low interest country, mostly associated with specific types of stories. This 'model' has changed since the outburst of the global financial crisis, which sank the country and its economy into the deepest recession in its modern history. In the 'era of the economic crisis' Greece's appeal for international news organizations has risen dramatically, leading to an unprecedented rise in the number of Athens based foreign correspondents.

By analyzing data collected via 30 in depth semi-structured interviews during the period 2011-2014 we try to examine both the occupational culture and organizational structures within which foreign correspondents work. In addition, we try to highlight the problems correspondents encounter as they exercise their daily duties, which affect their final dispatches.

The up to now findings suggest that despite the pressures and the challenges put forward by technology and the 'deadline dominated culture', foreign correspondents perceive themselves as 'semiotic agents', feeling 'responsible' for explaining Greece's problems and complexities to their home audience. Although many commentators perceive foreign correspondence as a 'dying occupation' this 'tribe of journalists' proves that in a highly interconnected world 'being there still matters'.

Foreign correspondents are still the only secure answer to the understanding of foreign affairs, as "through their eyes" we can hope to shape a more comprehensive image of the "global village" that is today smaller and yet more complex than ever before.

Life story interviews method in studies of de-industrialization

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This paper discusses potential of life story interviews method to study the inherited and emerging meanings of work, profession and professional asset in formerly mono-functional towns. Empirical settings of this project is Visaginas, a town built in Soviet Lithuania in late 1970-s for the workers of Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant and for their families. INPP presupposed a conversion of high level exceptional professional status into high level social status. The closure of INPP and gradual loss by the town of its core function have provoked a question about the preservation of town's relatively high quality human capital and urbanity. Already now it is possible to judge about current possibilities of transmission of family professional assets and about the range of vocational trajectories

available for the generation raised after the INPP closure.

In particular proposed paper discusses whether and how life story interview is helpful for identifying the interrelations between values and attitudes emerging in family and education milieus around terminated industrial projects on one hand and the spatial approaches to social cohesion on the nation-state and the EU levels on the other hand. In this way, the proposed paper discusses how exactly particular urban infrastructural conditions shape such priority terms as 'smartness', 'sustainability' or 'inclusiveness'. It explores how the general trend of diversification of functions of urban fabric in formerly mono-functional towns correlates with the emergence of new professional identities and biographies.

RN19 | Session 04a Health Professions in Change

Refreshing professions theory: contributions from actor perspective(s) to understand multi-professional teamwork in health

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Frontiers between health professions act as articulating mechanisms to be found in the division of health work and, at the same time, as barriers to the interactions of the various skills (Serra, 2011). In contexts of strong economic and efficiency controls resulting from New Public Management (NPM) reforms, new questions arise concerning the understanding of how cooperation between different health professions is construct as they work together in the best interest of patients. As teamwork is a network of semi-independent professionals who tend to represent their professional organisations and groups, the impact of managerialism in healthcare may not improve the situation and brings new challenges to sociology of professions. Research on professions tends to analyse tension/cooperation problems among health professions ignoring the fact that multi-professional cooperation as the same character as mono-professional cooperation, to preserve collegiality through co-existence. This idea challenges the three stands on professions theory: the general idea of service ideal, discretionary power and professional dominance. My argument is that these three stands allow us only to explain part of the tensions/cooperation problems and that professionals are strongly influenced but not determinate by their professional logics. The actor perspective offers a useful interpretation in understanding individuals' cooperation problems among health multi-professional teamwork.

Health organisations vs nursing professionalization: Institutional, organisational and cultural barriers to the recognition of nurse's autonomy in Italian healthcare contexts.

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In recent years, the nurse's role has acquired great importance in health care organisations as well as in the sociological literature on professions. However, the publications on Italian nursing are still scarce. In order to fill this gap, this article tries to provide an analysis of the evolution of nursing profession in Italy, highlighting a current paradox that prevents the completion of the professionalization process: on the one side, some national reforms has significantly raised the level of training of the nurse and the National Health System has promoted new social-health integration pathways, involving a strengthening of nurses role outside hospital organisations; on the other side, organisational, managerial and cultural barriers still prevent the formal and social recognition of nursing as autonomous and specialised profession in many Italian health organisations. The paper will initially draw on the literature on sociology of professions and specifically on nursing professionalism, trying to highlight the factors and agents involved in the recognition of the autonomy process and the enhancement of this profession. In the second part, some institutional and empirical aspects of the Italian public health organisations will be presented in relation to the evolution of nursing professionalism. The analysis will include national legislation and local health policies, research literature and the data of three sociological surveys coordinated by the National Regulatory Board for Nursing Profession in Italy (IPASVI).

The paper aims to demonstrate which factors influence in a relevant way the persistence of this Italian paradox in the process of professionalization of new health professions.

Professionals and volunteers: Recognising diversity in the health care division of labour

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In the mainstream literature on the relationship between professionals and volunteers, professionals tend to be contrasted with volunteers as abstracted, distinct and homogeneous groups. However, this paper argues from a neo-Weberian perspective with reference to health care in Western societies that the landscape is more complex than simply that between paid groups with exclusionary social closure and those who are unwaged in the division of labour. First, there is considerable diversity within health professions themselves based on differential forms of social closure, not least in relation to hierarchies and scopes of practice. Second, groups of unpaid volunteers also vary in terms of level of responsibility depending on

factors such as sector of employment and social background, including previous professional and other qualifications. Although they may be linked to volunteers, they should also not be confused with clients involved in self-care or such groups as informal family carers who are vital too in the health care process. Third, it is very important that, in terms of the paid workforce, there are interconnected interstitial groups of non-professionalised health occupations, including the often neglected health support workers who form the largest and most diverse elements of the health care labour force. Drawing on empirical studies of health care from Western Europe and North America, it is argued that recognition of this diversity is vital if the dynamic role and relationship of professions and volunteers in delivery to clients in the division of labour is to be fully understood and health care policy enhanced.

The making of new professionals in Danish Type 2 diabetes care taking

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Public health strategies in many OECD countries have seen a shift from treatment to prevention, in particular within chronic illness care taking. This study focuses on one aspect of this shift: The recast of the health professional as a facilitator with the task of making patients responsible for their own health. While existing literature tend to emphasize the implications this responsabilization has for the patients, few have critically addressed the recasting of the subjectivity of the health professional. This study argues that the imagined new professional creates tension in health professionals' approach to patients. Although emphasis in most countries' public health strategies is the optimization of patients' self-management, the emergence of standardized Disease Management Programs (DMPs) ignores the complexity in individualized chronic illness care taking. To illustrate this, I analyse the recast of professional subjectivity through interviews with health professionals in the case of Type 2 diabetes care in Denmark. This case suggests that the new subjectivity puts the health professional into a dual dilemma. On the one hand, attempts to individualize the treatment around the self-managing patient are at odds with adhering to standardized descriptions for best practice. On the other hand, adhering to the standardization makes it difficult to promote a self-managing and active patient.

RN19 | Session 05a Professions in the European Market

Market inspired professional work conducted towards homeless people in Danish shelters

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Everyday life in public organizations is influenced by

conflicting rationales that does not always fit with the norms and ethics of the professions working in these organizations. Scholars use concepts such as 'organizational professionalism', 'hybrid professionalism', 'situated professionalism' etc. to emphasize the effects of outside factors on professional work. This current paper will focus on how market values affect professional work in a shelter for homeless people. Empirically, the paper depart in interviews with nurses, social workers and homeless people (N=24). Knowledge systems of professions and the battles between competing knowledge systems (Abbott 1988: 30) are of course important and relevant to study when examining how different actors perceive homelessness. Professions with distinctive professional backgrounds obviously affect the way they conduct their work and are perceived by others (Freidson 2014: 15). In other words, it does make a difference whether a homeless person is encountering a nurse or a social worker when seeking help. However, norm-systems originating outside the disciplinary boundaries of professions influence the work situation as well. For instance, NPM-professionalism is a concept that emphasise that professionalism is in fact an organizational matter. Professions—whether they are nurses or social workers—must set achievement targets and performance indicators etc. These NMP techniques govern the interactions between professionals and citizens in a way that does not leave as much room for the exercise of disciplinary-based discretion as previously and as a result may therefore hinders the ethics of the profession to come as much into play as ethics used to. The paper's goal will be to discuss the way in NPM techniques and other market values affect professional work conducted towards vulnerable groups such as homeless people.

Marketization and Technological Change: Turkish Surgeons in a Changing Context

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Turkey is undergoing a transformation of the healthcare system in ways both similar to and different from the changes in European countries. Turkey is among the growing number of countries that have implemented market oriented reforms in their healthcare services as part of "the global reform epidemic". Surgery and surgeons occupy a central place in the debates regarding the pros and cons of the transformation policy and technological advancements in surgery followed in the last decade. While health professionals are usually considered as a unified group in this literature, this study focuses on the surgeons. In this context, this paper aims to explore how these changes are experienced by the surgeons, how surgeons adapt to the extensive transformations in their environment and how the specific characteristics of surgery determine the ways of adaptation taken by different surgeons. The paper is based on a field research conducted in Istanbul,

Turkey including in-depth, semi-structured interviews with twenty-six surgeons from six different surgical branches, together with observations in hospitals and operating rooms. The findings of the study indicate a variation in the ways surgeons adopt, resist or cope with transformation. Surgeons are more advantaged compared to other doctors, due to their close relationship with medical technologies. While this advantage allows them to develop various strategies, the increasing dominance of marketization is also observed. The paper aims to propose a typology of surgeons according to their responses to the transformation in healthcare system in Turkey, which has direct effects on their work.

"Monitoring "change management": EU experts in the Task Force for Greece

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Since 2010, the formulation and implementation of Structural reforms (SRs) in Member States (MS) are at the heart of the European economic governance. For countries considered fragile, specific mechanisms have been created and institutionalized. Significantly, the Macroeconomic adjustment programs, set up by the troika, make us of conditionality to promote SRs considered to be urgent and necessary. Reforms are presented as in line with objectives of best governance, based on strong indicators and rational thinking.

This contribution focuses on tools put in place by the European Commission for the coordination of European governance and especially the implementation of SRs - in parallel to its role in the troika. More specifically, I analyse practices linked to the claim of European expertise on change management and technical assistance. By looking closely at a specific group of civil servants who intervene as experts in countries "under programs", specifically members of the Task Force for Greece, I ambition to bring sociological insight into an issue often accounted in rational terms or institutional bargaining. The study proposed here is an opportunity to study in depth what are the "best practices" and how they are transmitted, diffused, resisted. Relying on document analysis and interviews, this paper addresses several issues: What tools has the Commission used to further monitor the crisis resolution and foster structural reforms? How have they been organized and justified? What lies behind the claim of a "European expertise"? Who are the "experts" of change management and how do they operate?

Professional identity of the inhabitants of the metropolis in the context of precarization of Russian society

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In 2016 a research team of the RSF project № 16-18-10306 designed the concept of the research and analyzed professional identity in a historical perspective. The authors draw on the fact that in a stable socio-economic system professional identity has integrative functions in relation to the entire social system, facilitating reproduction of the existing social structure and patterns of social and labor relations. Uncertain Labor Relations induce labor precarization that enhances social inequality and creates system deprofessionalization risks. Therefore there is a deformation of professional identity, that weakens its integration potential for the Russian society.

The authors formed a working understanding of professional identity in which it can be socially constructed, is attributed to secondary communities and compete for priority with primordial identification systems.

For residents of the metropolis with individualized life trajectories, professional identity - the main integration criteria in the social life because self-awareness and self-determination within socio-professional group can adequately define structured differences between the different groups of the citizens, to get away from highlighting differences between metropolises and the "other" Russian

In the process of maintaining the integrity of society through societal reproduction and translation of values and normative behavior, professional activity plays an important role, particularly activity of socially-oriented professions (teachers, doctors, military, law enforcement).

Reformation of the social structure of Russian society has led to the fact that societal relevant professional groups have lost value and semantic foundation of group solidarity. These occupational groups have negative, injured professional identity - blurred professional motivation, erosion of public service values, reduced commitment to professional ethical code and weakened perception of professional group as a referential.

RN19 | Session 06a Gender in Contemporary Professionalism

The contemporary evolutions of an established profession: the case of the notaries in France.

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In France, notaries have undergone considerable changes last years. To summarize, we could say that this profession protects its monopoly and its borders

by accepting a weakening of the professional model which has been dominant for a long time, namely a patrimonial and a traditional model

The profession of notary, which exist in 28 countries in the EU, is an exemplary case of professions whose the borders and the monopoly have been defined and protected by the state. State delegates its authority to the notaries. Named by the Minister of Justice, notaries practice in liberal structures with a status inherited from the former venality of services. Self-regulation and state regulation were historically the norm for this profession. But a market rules add to this co-regulation today because of globalization and the liberalization of services in European Union. Indeed, institutions like the World Bank, the European Commission or the Ministry of the Economy and Finance in France analyses the legal professional regulations as restrictions of competition in a context of globalization. Notaries are particularly in Bercy's sights. Today, this profession is the object of a reform – so-called the reform "Macron"- which deregulates it. Its liberalization by this reform seems to accelerate current evolutions like the rise of entrepreneurship. If a traditional model is very present, other approaches, more modernist, even capital-intensive, are growing in a sector wich is characterized by strong contrasts between a majority of SME and some large companies. The contributions providing empirical research will deal with these effects of the globalization and the enforcement of neo-liberal politics on this established profession.

Women physicians in the Nordic countries

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Today women constitute an increasing proportion of the physicians in most western societies. This trend has been seen as the result of policies that demand gender equality in higher education and in high-prestige professions. The Nordic countries constitute a good case study on this issue: In 2016 over half of the practicing physicians were women in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. Yet, a closer look at women physicians' work profile in the Nordic medical professions reveals a persistent vertical and horizontal gender segregation.

This paper examines the apparent paradox of the numerical achievements in gender equality in the Nordic countries and the actual gender segregation in the work that women physicians do. Two policies related to this paradox will be examined. First, the importance of the role of the welfare state for working women will be reviewed. Second, the individualizing perspectives used in public discourse for explaining women's low proportion in highly prestigious medical specialties, like surgery, will be analyzed. Specific explanations—e.g., preference theory and the pipeline argument—are often used to explain the lack of success of women physicians to advance in their career in the medical profession. These individualizing frameworks turn away attention from the need to

mentor young women physicians in order to advance their careers.

Portuguese Police Women in the Iberic Peninsula Police context

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In the scope of the project "Women in men's world: socialization, labour organization and public images", project led by Marta Ibáñez Pascual, University of Oviedo, we are researching about the working careers traditionally occupied by men, which have recently started to integrate women. In this project, we aim to understand what trajectories have been more successful and what barriers have been raised to the integration of women into police services. Being a project led by a Spanish team, one must bear in mind that police services in Spain have rearranged to congregate only one Police Service, while the Portuguese police structure remains separated (even if aggregated under the Ministries of Justice, Home Affairs and Economy).

The Portuguese research team is implementing joint methodologies - therefore we pretend to present the preliminary results of the evolution of the 5 more representative police services in Portugal, their structure and the history of its evolution, as well as the moment where women started to be integrated in each of them. We will also present the hierarchical structure of each police service, analysing the categories women have been occupying and comparing these numbers and categories with the representation of policemen. We will also present the analysis of the interviews that will be undertaken and that will allow us to get in touch with the challenges and difficulties of women integrated in what are traditionally professions of men, highlighting their appreciations and feelings towards their best and worst moments in these professions.

Women Engineers' Professionalism in the Times of Reforms

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There is a lack of studies examining the professional and career development of welfare sector professionals. This paper is devoted to the conditions for the professional development of women engineers in Russia. There have been transformations in the common standards of practice, payment, and social

attitudes. Women-engineers' social status and their views on their current social and professional standing have become one of the important issues in the ongoing project Russian Engineers: Formation and Development of the Profession. We have conducted a qualitative in-depth interview and quantitative research of women engineers in Moscow and other Russian cities. A higher proportion of women engineers is one of the peculiarities of Russian industry. Women's high interest in higher education in Engineering remains unchanged since the Soviet period. At the same time, in terms of administrative position, most women have been rank-and-file engineers. The highest managerial posts are mostly preoccupied with men engineers, whereas many women engineers work on a part-time basis. It is critical to understand the diversity of factors that lead some women to persist in engineering and others to leave it. The research showed the difficulties of combining engineer careers with motherhood, workplace environmental barriers and gender stereotypes that hinder professional development of women.

RN19 | Session 07a Subjectivity in Professional Work

Between misrecognitions and satisfactions: health social workers' professional identity

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As biopsychosocial professionals, health social workers occupy a niche in a professional ecology in which the patient is located between medicine, psychotherapy and social work. Despite the aim of interprofessional communication and collaboration, tensions can arise between professionals based on professional status and differing perspectives of patients' problems among disciplines. In this way, relationships with members of the interdisciplinary health care team and the patient-social worker relationship play a role in the construction of health social workers' professional identity. Based on a thematic analysis of 18 semi-structured qualitative interviews with participants in a broader mixed-methods research project regarding the social work workforce in Romania, this paper explores the lived experience of being a health social worker in Romanian medical hospitals and NGO health settings. Four major themes were identified: (i) relationships with patients; (ii) relationships with medical personnel; (iii) relationships with public institutions; (iv)

documentation work. These themes represent different dimensions of health social workers' professional identities revealing the challenges and satisfactions that contribute to shaping their workplace subjectivities. Although collaborations between professionals can run smoothly, tensions arose when health social workers' professional role is misrecognized by medical personnel and by beneficiaries (i.e., patients), or when organizational barriers set limits to fulfilling social workers' goals. Consequently, the findings provide important insights into how health social workers in this study constructed their professional identities when working in collaboration with health care settings and public institutions not always supportive of their work.

Professionalism as a constraining or supporting aspect in amateur arts: the case of Song and Dance Celebration

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The Nationwide Song and Dance Celebration (NSDC) is the largest amateur-arts event in Latvia that takes place every five years since 1873 and focuses on choral and dance group performances. NSDC is included in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity and also is protected by a specific Law, which states that this Celebration is aimed to be both with high participation and high artistic quality. The first depends very much on the leaders of the artistic groups, who can be defined as pro-ams (professional amateurs). The latter is provided by chief-leaders, who are high class professionals, and also authorities in Latvian music and culture. Both are paid by government for this job. But the majority of participants are amateurs.

The ability of different collectives and strategies of their leaders varies greatly. This minimizes the solidarity and causes tension – professionals wish to raise the artistic quality while most of the amateurs care more about such aspects as emotional fulfilment and social interaction. This causes a gap between amateurs and professionals. At the same time in many cases it is very hard to draw the line between both.

Thus the main focus of this study is professionalism in amateur-arts movement. The quantitative and qualitative data has been collected to analyse the opinions of chief-leaders and amateur art group leaders. The data presents result of several years' work in the framework of the state research program "Sustainability of Latvian Cultural Traditions in an Innovative Environment (HABITUS)".

Defining what a "good teacher" is: the teachers' perspective

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The present work explores the issue of teachers' professional identity. More precisely, we focus on the essential qualities of a good teacher, adopting the point of view of about 2,300 Italian middle-school teachers. We interviewed the participants to an action-research, delivering a professional development focused on the topic of relational skills at school. During the pre-intervention interview (CATI), we asked teachers three open questions: respondents were called to define the three main characteristics identifying a "good teacher". This methodological approach is unusual in the study of this topic, characterized by a dichotomy between data collected through in depth interviews or pre-defined items. The collected words were classified and inductively grouped together by type, adopting an holistic approach (Korthagen, 2004) and relying on a synthesis of different theoretical paradigms (Dilts, 1990; Tickle, 1999; Stoof et al, 2000; Bergner & Holmes, 2000; Polk, 2006; Bouton, 2016). The large amount of available data was analyzed both with qualitative and quantitative methodologies and software. "Empathic", "Patient", "Helpful", alongside with "Competent" and "Trained" are the most quoted traits. Three key dimensions emerged from our textual analysis: relational skills, effective didactic skills, personality traits. The majority of interviewed teachers (around 50%) stressed the relevance of relational skills, but they frequently mix them with specific didactic skills. Teachers' perspective about the definition of a "good teacher" is constant among teachers' socio-demographics and individual characteristics and does not vary by taught subject. This result is quite surprising, considering respondents' high heterogeneity in terms of previous pre-service training, career pathways and everyday working experience. The homogeneous answers suggest that relational skills are a widely agreed keystone in the definition of teachers' professional identity.

Industrial relations at crossroads: The case of "briefcase professions" in Greece

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There is no doubt that the recent economic crisis has seriously affected the world economy and has changed western societies' functions, outlook and expectations. Social welfare becomes less generous while notions like debt viability, austerity, leverage, competitiveness and productivity manage to attract again the interest of policy makers. Under these new circumstances many economists suggest that the fastest and safest way out of the crisis is through the deregulation of labour markets, especially for countries which are dealing with serious debt problems.

Greece is probably the most glaring example. The

economic crisis has been proven to be much deeper, and the economy hasn't recovered yet, despite the three Memorandums signed so far. Instead, Greek economy suffers from extremely high unemployment rates, huge private sector's output shrinkage and a collapsing society, while the pressure on labour market is unprecedented.

This paper will attempt to shed some new light on the nature of informal employment, whether it has altered itself during the crisis and explore the reasons for which employees "choose" to engage themselves in informal economic activities.

More specifically, it will try to a) analyse the undeclared work challenge in Greek economy, b) clarify the real self-employed issue given the very high self-employment level in Greece, focusing on how informal small producers actual work for big enterprises especially in the tourism sector and c) analyze the so called «briefcase professions» and their inflows.

The latter reflect a new type of economic activity which becomes increasingly important in Greece and it is carried out by professionals who have close down their businesses but who are still active in the market in absolute informal forms, as a survival strategy.

RN20 - Qualitative Methods

RN20 | Session 01a Analysing Populism

Sexual Difference in Serbia and Croatia: A Dispositive Analysis on Homophobia in the Western Balkans

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Objective: The finished PhD project examines the status of sexual difference within the framework of post-socialist transition to liberal democracies and the Europeanization of two post-Yugoslav societies after the outburst of the 2008 financial crisis.

Background: The latest (2008) European Values Survey (EVS) documents the high degree of homophobic attitudes in Serbia and Croatia. Banned pride parades in Belgrade (2011–2013), right-wing hate speech and violence in Belgrade or Split (2010/2011), and the Croatian referendum on constitutional protection for heterosexual marriage are just the tip of the iceberg. However, both countries implemented anti-discrimination bills (2008/2009) and Croatia (2014) recently introduced same-sex unions (2014) for gay and lesbian couples.

Methods: A societal comparison was applied that is based on the qualitative analysis of Serbian and Croatian mass media coverage (printed, online and TV media). The qualitative dispositive analysis (n=801) analyzes discursive contexts, formations/strands, and links in both dispositives in the period after the introduction of anti-discrimination bills (2009–2013). The qualitative data was coded inductively with MAXQDA.

Results: The Serbian context circulates rather around public visibility of sexual difference, whereas in Croatia legal-symbolic equality and recognition becomes more important. In both transition-dispositives sexuality is linked with democracy and liberal-permissive multiculturalist tolerance. Sexual difference becomes in the permissive strand a metaphor for the liberal-democratic transition of peripheral European societies. However, provincial minds (prohibitive strand) oppose successfully “gender ideology” and “homosexual propaganda” anticipatory with liberal-secular concepts, like pluralism and anti-discrimination.

Conclusions: In both countries only partial concessions for sexual difference are granted in the sphere of public visibility (Serbia) and same-sex

partnerships (Croatia) due to successful and anticipatory resistance of Christian inspired populist movements.

Computational and interpretive analysis of populist argumentation. Counterknowledge and conspiracy theory in Finnish anti-immigrant online publics

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Populism is increasingly claimed to represent ‘post-truth politics’, based on emotions, taking a relativist or ambivalent position to facts. Often, this is attributed to online media enabling anyone to create and disseminate ‘counterknowledge’, challenging established knowledge authorities and policies. Understanding populism as political argumentation that claims to represent ‘the people’ against the corrupt elite, I argue that counterknowledge is instrumental in populist mobilization. I study counterknowledge and conspiracy theory in anti-immigrant online publics by computational and interpretive methods in the case of Finland, which has seen an unprecedented wave of anti-immigrant politics in the 2010s. I analyse 318,081 messages on the anti-immigration discussion board Hommaforum and 13,497 news articles by the popular conspiracist countermedia ‘WTF Media’ (MV-lehti) using a combination of topic modeling to locate relevant discussions, and a qualitative, interpretive reading of views on knowledge, counterknowledge and conspiracy. A multi-faceted view emerges. While often subscribing to conspiracist views, many anti-immigration activists nevertheless claim to hold knowledge, truth and evidence in high esteem, and profess positivist and empiricist views – an overblown ‘scientism’, overly reliant on the possibilities of scientific inquiry to gain knowledge about society and use it for ‘rational’ governance – and strongly oppose any ambivalent or relativist truth orientations. For them, it is the multiculturalists and ‘establishment hacks’ who are ‘post-truth’. The populist relationship to truth is multifaceted but in my material, often absolutist and black-and-white, like its relationship to power and democracy. Methodologically, I argue that combining topic modeling with interpretive qualitative analysis is fruitful, since it lends credibility, robustness and reproducibility to qualitative interpretations by enabling the use of larger data and grounding the findings in quantifiable patterns in texts.

An interpretive perspective on self-perception and communicative strategies in contexts shaped by perceived precarity and social decline

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This paper examines how the relatively small white Afrikaans-speaking population segments in South

Africa emotionally and communicatively cope with precarity and socially downward mobility. Conventionally claimed yet empirically understudied, these population segments are said to develop emotionally laden resentments against ethnic or racial 'others' and to support populist leaders and movements.

But how are notions/perceptions of precarity constituted in particular interview situations? What are the communicative strategies/practices in which they are manifested? In which world views and political ideas are these perceptions embedded? And how is social decline experienced and coped with emotionally as well as cognitively?

This paper draws on a case study that is currently being conducted on two specific university campuses in South Africa. It gives an insight into the fieldwork – particularly into interview situations concerning student residences on these two campuses. The paper focuses on a first attempt to typify communicative strategies of dealing with the perception of socioeconomic and ethnocultural precarity as well as of social decline.

RN20 | Session 01b Digitization and Mobility in Qualitative Research

Using interactive maps with young people – scanning diverse mobilities

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In this paper, we present a method based on using interactive maps with Finnish young people. We have utilized an internet cloud map application with groups of young people. We have interviewed 125 young people, born in year 2000, from five research sites around Finland, in relation to our study 'Youth in Time'. This is a qualitative, longitudinal project coordinated by the Finnish Youth Research Network, in cooperation with researchers from the universities of Eastern Finland and Helsinki. We aim to follow the lives of the same young people for at least ten years.

In the map workshops, young people worked in small groups and pairs, and marked their 'important places' in their localities, as well as places they avoid. In addition, they showed us where they had travelled, and/or where significant people in their lives lived. The groups' results have been transferred to the same base maps, which has allowed us to make comparisons along the divisions of gender, mother tongue, ethnic background as well as locality.

The method has proved to be fruitful, both in terms of increasing research participants' own participation and agency in the research relationship, and in producing interesting results about young people's diverse mobilities. In our longitudinal research, we also aim to

return to this method later with the same participants, which will reveal any significant changes in young people's mobilities as they move from one stage of education to the next.

We shall present the technical details of the method as well as some results in our presentation.

Exploring social worlds in migration and sports – Challenges of mobile research

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Dramatic changes of modern societies, often described in connection with differentiation, fragmentation and globalisation, are most obvious and force people to being mobile. Thus social and spatial mobility as a 'mundane' concept refers also to the explicit requirements of different social worlds as work, leisure, education, politics or economy (Sheller/Urry 2006). In the last decades especially the 'mobility turn' considers these changes and sheds light in a broader sense on multiple forms of interleaving movements of people, objects, information, knowledge and ideas.

Our paper discusses this perspective and focuses on the relevance of mobility for the constitution of social worlds. Reflecting method(ological) challenges of different research projects in the fields of migration (festivals and events) and sports (trampoline training) we address the questions (1) how to examine different phenomena of mobility and (2) how to empirically access and follow (Marcus 1995) mobile subjects, objects and ideas within multi-sited ethnographic research.

Using different sorts of data, it will be shown, that on the one hand mobility becomes empirically observable through collaborative embodied practices and the communicative construction of spaces, knowledge and materials. On the other hand we foreground the adequate and flexible use of qualitative methods to capture and investigate social forms of mobility as a constitutive part of the (multi-sited) research fields. Finally we argue that mobile research sensitizes to consider mobility and sociality as a 'fluid' and mutual accomplishment of communicative actions.

Metaphor about MOOC power: systematic metaphor analysis

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There are different and at the same time opposite points of view about massive open online courses (MOOCs). Some researchers believe that MOOC is a way to break national borders and expand democracy among developing countries as well as a means to overcome inequality. Since this is an open source of knowledge for everyone despite race, gender, socio-

economic status, educational background etc. Nevertheless studies have shown that the majority of MOOC participants are citizens of developed countries with higher education. Moreover the achievement of MOOC participant is affected by their characteristics (for example, educational background, social status, learning style, previous experience in online learning, previous experience in course subject). That is why other researchers consider MOOC as a means of supporting and increasing inequality in society. The third and the last point of view is that MOOC is a tool to expand one ideology, one belief about course subject (especially the ideology of Western countries), propagandizing their cultural values. In our study we will show metaphors which underlie different views on the MOOC power. Systematic metaphor analysis (SMA) is used as a method for the analysis qualitative data. SMA, developed by Rudolf Schmitt, is based on the George Lakoff and Mark Johnson's theory of metaphor. The research sample is the articles about MOOC power issued in the last four years. In our work, we will also show the pros and cons of SMA and compare it with the discourse analysis.

RN20 | Session 02a Ethnography I

Autoethnography: Biographical Episodes in Ethnographic Narratives

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Ethnography as a research methodology reads context as a form text. In the postmodern sense, ethnographic reading is a mediated process and what mediates between the researchers and what they read is their biography. By extension, there will always be biographical remnants in all ethnographic enterprises. The challenge therefore for researchers is to be able to discriminate which portions of the ethnographic regimen are vulnerable to biographical bias. Locating these portions would allow researchers to balance the demands of a sound sociological research. The present paper explores the implications of these challenges by imagining fieldwork as encounter with multidimensional yet progressive modalities- from the archival to the scopic culminating in the biographic-autoethnography. It maintains that the biographical echo of ethnographic works reverberates more in the research writing phase than in the actual fieldwork, where the multiple and fragile positions (biographic episode) a researcher invokes and brings into play ultimately displace the authentic context (scopic episode) of the data set initially co-produced and co-interpreted with research participants in the field.

No such thing as a complete picture. Studying meeting control by refining the angle on various types of data

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The use of multiple methods and triangulation is often understood as a route towards a more complete picture. To only use ethnographic observations, for instance, may blind the observer to important events that occurred before his or her entry in the setting but to add interviews and documents is presumed to make it easier to achieve a so-called holistic view. In an ongoing sub-study within a Swedish project on meetings and meeting cultures in various organizations, we are in the midst of cultivating a different take on multiple methods. Our purpose is not to uncover completeness. Rather, we aim at analyzing a particular slice of formal meetings across various cases and locations: meeting control and meeting deviance. The moral order of having a meeting and the background expectancies of showing loyalty to a given meeting culture stand at the center, not a whole organization or all its meeting patterns and activities. We collect observational data on meeting-moralizing talk, gestures and mimicry by fieldnotes, we collect accounts and narratives on meeting dodging and drop-outs by interviewing, and we collect irony, sarcasms and complaints about meetings via the Internet. We even make use of participant observations in our own work places when we happen to find ourselves in a meeting (for instance on how to engage in "side involvements" during meetings), since our local office culture at work seems to be fairly shared with cultures in the field. In this presentation, I will explain and exemplify our strategy in terms of (a) our theoretical perspective on meetings (interactionism and ethnomethodology), (b) our phenomenon-driven design of the project, and (b) our interest in situational or Goffmanian ethnography.

Capturing subtle conflicting moral expectations: the case of administrators vs. professors.

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Increases in administrative demands, paperwork and meetings, account for different professionals' grumblings about lack of time to do their "core tasks". At the same time managers and administrators have gotten a more central role in many contexts. In the present study the university is selected as a case. The university is a particularly interesting form of organization, as it has presumably changed quite rapidly to a more a business-like organization. One of the social consequences is demands on professors to subordinate themselves to new management requirements, which in turn are claimed to create various tensions between administrators and professors. Such tensions arise, for instance, concerning new forms of meetings such as management committees, and in connection to personnel meetings. How does one empirically capture the various morals—often depicted as an understated struggle – among "administrators" and "professors"? In this study, we use materials of various kinds: Gossip, small-talk, unstructured interviews, and investigations of formulations in

surveys on work environment. We pay particular attention to formulations such as “ought to”, “should be”, or “My and their task is to ...” ? But what do the various sources depict? Are such divisions uttered with expressive caution, and if so, in what ways? Such inquiries demand a novel sensitivity regarding fieldmembers' remarks en passant and their subtle demarcations.

Using ethnography and autoethnography in research of emotions in educational organization. Methodological difficulties.

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The aim of the paper is to discuss the use of ethnography and autoethnography in research on emotions in educational organizations. I will show some methodological problems and difficulties when studying emotions using selected qualitative methods (semi-structured and narrative interviews, observations). I will argue that emotions, commonly recognized as subjective states experienced by an individual, and their meaning for an individual should be reconstructed with reference to actions and social processes in which actor is involved (recognizing wider context – organizational and social).

Doing organizational ethnography requires both openness to new circumstances but also well planned conception immersed in organizational reality that can be pretty easily adjusted to circumstances appearing along the research process. In presentation I will discuss our experiences connected with ethnography and autoethnography in educational institutions (primary and secondary schools).

The focus of the presentation will be on answering questions: What kind of methodological difficulties may emerge during research process in reference to each of above mentioned techniques of research of emotions? How to go beyond declarative layer of data and reach the one which is meaningful but often hidden because of interactional specific of interview situation? I will take up the problem of data reliability, informants verification methods, relation between researcher's auto presentation and gathered data.

The discussion are based on 8 years of qualitative study in educational institutions (participant observation of school life; 56 semi structured interviews and 25 narrative interviews with school managers, teachers, school workers, parents; documents analyses and visual data analyses).

RN20 | Session 02b Objectivity, Subjectivity and Reflexivity I

Irrelevant? - Constructing knowledge out of nonsense

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In this paper, we discuss passages in qualitative interviews, which do not, at a glance, appear to carry any significant meaning. We regard these passages as discursive deviations, or nonsense that disrupts rather than contributes coherence to the interviews. From a symbolic interactionist perspective, we conceive of the qualitative nonsense as ‘irrelevant’, i.e. as challenging the interviewers' attempt to capture the respondents' accounts and narratives. We argue that, for qualitative research, even nonsense can be useful data that enables us to better understand the people and cultures that we study. Drawing on four independent sociological studies, in which we interviewed a total of 150 socially vulnerable or socially stigmatized people, we have analysed eight specific examples of apparent discursive nonsense. The first study took place at a Young Offender Institution in Denmark, the second inside conventional Danish pigsties, the third with drug addicts in back alleys in Copenhagen, and the fourth in the private homes of parents, who had a child placed in out-of-home care. We analysed the passages of nonsense in relation to their interview settings and the different social contexts of the interviewees. The nonsense, we conclude, expose often overlooked social aspects of contemporary morality and sociology, such as coping with violence and shame, or letting go of the senses in an attempt to escape a particular social reality.

How to be creative in the field and at the desk? Creative thinking in qualitative research.

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I would like to present the possibility of broadening the traditional methodological and technical skills of researcher and analyst but also the intellectual capacity of the researcher associated with combining data, categorizing, linking categories, as well as the interpretation of the causes and consequences of the emergence of certain social phenomena. Some methodologies, methods and research techniques are more conducive to creative conceptual and interpretative solutions. Therefore, I describe the serendipity phenomenon in such methodologies as grounded theory, ethnography, phenomenological research and contemplative inquiry. The problem of intuition in qualitative research will be also described in the paper.

From the review of issues of creativity in qualitative research we can derive the following conclusions:

1. Creativity in qualitative research depends on the strength of a priori conceptualization and stiffness of the adopted methods of research and analysis.
2. If the methodology is more flexible (as the methodology of grounded theory) the researcher can get to phenomena that have not realized of, and which are still scantily explored in his field of expertise.
3. The phenomenological and contemplative approaches allow the use the investigator's feelings and experience as they appear in the studied phenomena, which usually do not take place in

objectifying and positivistic research.

4. The investigator may therefore consciously use these methodologies and approaches that foster creativity.

5. The researchers can improve their skills in thinking and creative action by doing some methodical exercises (journal writing, writing poetry as a summary of the collected data, the use of art as representation of the phenomenon, the use of meditation, observation of the body feelings etc.).

The humor approach in a multi situated ethnography with Roma groups: becoming a reflexive researcher.

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The paper analyses one of the most used research tools, the ethnographic diary, written during a multi situated ethnography carried out with three Roma groups: Sinti in Italy, Roma in Romanian and Calòn in Brazil, from 2009 and 2014. The main focus of the principal investigation were the effects of relations of power between those minority groups and democratic institutions (such as schools, local police and social services). However the topic of this paper isn't the Roma people as it would be expected, but the researcher and her reflexive learning process on the field.

The first part of the paper focuses on three theoretical approaches frames within which: the reflexivity of the researcher in ethnographic field work, humor as approach for doing social research with labeled groups and humoristic writing as a deuteron learning strategies to discover more about themselves, own frames and their effects on the relationships with people involved in the research. The second part of the paper describes the experience of a complementary diary writing, the humorous column (named S.P.Q.R.) based on the same ethnographic material. The "Sono Pazzi Questi Ricercatori" (Those researchers are crazy) column consists of several episodes written with an ironic style describing critical and intercultural incidents, embarrassing or funny circumstances happened in the field. In this narrative humor becomes a mean through which the author reaches a deeper awareness of her own limits, frames, and meaning about what was happening during the fieldwork. Therefore, this peculiar version of reflexivity and of reflexivity writing, becomes an attitude of research, a matrix of thought.

Reflexivity as a Methodological Resource

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Questions of quality standards in methodology are often raised in a normative, rather than in an empirical way. This is reflected in the fact that the everyday practices of social and cultural studies have been excepted for a long time from Science and

Technology Studies, that have moved everyday activities of the sciences, i.e. their practices, into the focus of sociological research. This is the case even though important sociological thinkers like Bourdieu, Garfinkel or Luhman have placed sociology within their social theory and even though reflexivity has been the topic of a downright fervent debate. In the last few years, however, a considerable number of studies has been concerned with (qualitative) sociological research in practice, that is with the sociological description of sociological work. Interestingly these studies do not draw a connection to questions of methodology; some of them explicitly refuse to do so, for they understand it as a primarily normative concern.

In my paper, I claim that the reflexivity inherent to this practice (qualitative research) can be understood as a valuable methodological resource. Thus, questions of methodology can be raised on an empirical basis. Particularly I suppose to start questions of methodology by closely examining the research practice, as I will do based on empirical data from a qualitative study on air-travel. In this way we gain a deeper insight into the dynamics and procedures of this research practice and can thus develop quality standards on a profound basis.

RN20 | Session 03a Ethnography II

How do you get access to violence-promoting Islamist extremist environments?

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Based on an ongoing research project, this paper discusses the methodological challenges of accessing violence-promoting Islamist extremist environments, specifically those in Sweden, in order to collect qualitative data. Recently, there has been an increased interest among researchers in examining why young people raised in the West are attracted to violence-promoting Islamist extremism. To understand this question, the obvious solution would be to go directly to the source: the young people themselves. However, it is difficult to generate data by going directly to the source in this case. How should you as a researcher identify potential informants, where do you find them, and how do you contact them? As other researchers have noted, going into a university or a mosque and asking for interviews with those who share the views of individuals suspected of planning terrorist acts is unlikely to be successful. One possible way to recruit informants is to interview people participating in so-called exit programs or people convicted of terrorism. However, there are no such exit programs available in Sweden at the moment, and very few individuals have been convicted of terrorism. This paper discusses "go-alongs" (a combination of observation and interview) with persons in preventive work against Islamist "radicalization" (e.g. police and social workers), when they are to have some kind of meeting (e.g. preventive conversations) with young

people at risk of getting involved in violence-promoting Islamist extremism, as one possible method to get access to “radicalized young people” in Sweden.

Meetings and documents: Making the background a topic for detailed ethnographic inquiry

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A growing proportion of the working hours for many employees in contemporary organizations are devoted to administrative tasks. Organizational researchers have portrayed and analyzed this phenomenon with terms such as, for example, administration society, governmentality, and audit society. Administrative practices, such as meetings and paperwork, are often depicted as means for conducting core tasks, or as background noise, delaying or interfering with professionals' primary duties. But what happens if we take on anthropologist Helen Schwartzman's invitation to put meetings and documents in the foreground? In a new project on the dynamics of administration we aim to formulate explanations of contemporary work life beyond the usual bureaucracy criticism. Methodologically, this means an approach where principal tasks of an organization (i.e. education, health care, social services) are bracketed in favor of a systematic study of peripheral tasks. This approach can add to the general view on increasing administrative work represented in research, working life, the mass media; mainly that it is a burden imposed from above. By focusing our observations on meetings and how documents are used before, during and after meetings, we find that there is often an immediate and taken for granted administrative orientation from the professionals themselves. Human service workers, for instance, show a peculiar busyness with “meta-administrative” tasks such as drawing up flow-charts of decision-making processes, making elaborate check-lists, producing graphic models or statistics in bar charts to be presented at the staff meeting, etc. In this paper, I exemplify how the strategy of moving the background to the fore may give opportunities to discover new aspects of a phenomenon – in this case the joy, aesthetic, and magic of administration.

Negotiating Mevlevi Sufism: An Ethnographic Attempt for Policy

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Being a Sufi tradition of 8 centuries, Mevlevi Sufism experienced a peculiar process of transformation in the 20th century. Following the prohibition of its practices in 1925, the order lost its centuries-old ties but evolved into cultural heritage, thanks to the inherent indulgence. Being awarded the official title “intangible cultural heritage of humanity” by UNESCO in 2008, the ritual enjoyed international recognition but it also suffered from popularization and politicization,

not only on national level but also around and beyond Europe. The Turkish government, being held responsible for the preservation of the cultural heritage by UNESCO, started to take action against misrepresentations of whirling dervishes, sema ceremony and Mevlevi Sufism. However, the representation of Mevlevi Sufism by the state has also been problematized as well as the representations by tourism entrepreneurs and “fake religious leaders”. What can an ethnographic study on the transformation of a ceremony from religious ritual to cultural heritage and touristic commodity offer in terms of representation and preservation in unmaking and remaking Europe? How is the researcher influenced by the field and how does the field impact policies on religious rituals? The findings of the ethnographic field research on Mevlevi Sufism in Turkey and Italy conducted between 2013 and 2015 are to be considered in this paper around power relations so as to reflect on the relationship between research and policy.

Ethnography as “a way of being in the world” – Managing non-linearity in a multi-sited ethnography on home births

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There are many known ethical and methodological challenges in researching the field of health through the lens of social sciences. However, accessing and being in the settings surrounding home births is not hindered by formal barriers. On the contrary, the non-linearity of the research process demands keeping low levels of formality and high levels of engagement, which might be argued as compromising the use of ethnography as method.

During the first months of fieldwork, my wife's pregnancy and our later option for a home birth entangled me in a messy combination of the lived experience of first-time fatherhood and the unplanned, reflexive and inquiring gaze of autoethnography.

Also, accessing a doula course, usually exclusive for women and discursively grounded in essentialists perspectives, required full participation in all activities, including several moments of sharing each participant's private, family, and sexual life. My (male) presence triggered discussions on gender that allowed me to undercover a set of findings which would be difficult to meet if I were a woman. In the end, I was granted the exception of being accepted as a doula within the wider community of practice.

Qualitative research methods often feature methodological flexibility. Yet, acknowledging the non-linearity of this research process meant more than accepting the possibility of adapting or changing the strategy along the way. It required framing ethnography as a way of being in the world rather than a method, and a creative management of the complexity inherent to the diversity of contexts linked to home births.

RN20 | Session 03b Objectivity, Subjectivity and Reflexivity II**Going through the (E)Motions: Thoughts about reflexivity, emotions and qualitative research**

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When I started writing my MA thesis, in which I analyzed the gender-mixed Israeli-Palestinian dialogue encounter space through the experiences of Jewish-Israeli women, I was very involved in the field. I thought the encounters were one of the best ways in which civil society can contribute to the peace process, and one of the few spaces in which women and men have the same opportunities and influence. While The Israeli-Palestinian Dialogue Encounters research field is vast, the gender perspective is generally neglected, and the male perspective is considered universal. As I feminist, I decided to make nine in-depths interviews with women who participated in a dialogue encounter. However, when I finished the interviews, I realized I was wrong about the encounters, and my research almost collapsed. Moreover, the women talked mostly about their feelings, and one of the main themes that stood out was how emotional the encounter was for them. In a field that is mostly concerned with "objectivity" and "Knowledge", I knew that I had to create a new research format. One that will enable the reader to experience the research emotionally and thus not only contribute to the discourse, but maybe also make actual change.

In this paper, I wish to present some of the challenges that I had faced during various stages of my research. I would like to take you on a journey that connects the heart with the mind and maybe leads to a new way of thinking about conflict resolutions and peace research.

The Capitalist City and Demands for more Democracy. Methodological Reflections on Objectivity and Subjectivity

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New and direct forms of public participation are being tested in urban planning projects. Within these processes the participants expect to be more involved, which leads to a concept of citizenship with a higher focus on political co-determination and proximity to political decision makers. Those informal forms of public participation in large-scale urban planning projects represent a focal point of various normative views of democracy, solidarity and urban life.

This paper discusses the initial results from of an ongoing qualitative research project which focuses on the expectations of citizens who are involved in these forms of participation in Germany and Switzerland. The reconstruction of their expectations towards democracy is conducted by means of interviews. They are contextualized by analysis of the invitations to the

participation processes as manifestations of the institutional settings. By comparing projects in Germany and Switzerland it will be possible to find out how the influence of institutional requirements can be weighted when attempting to answer the question according to specific normative patterns. The differences between democratic claims will be reconstructed in the context of the growth in importance of cities for capitalist investments, their rapid development, and the search for new patterns of adequate problem-solving.

Against the background of this research project, I want to ask how and if we could understand subjective claims and the frame of reference (Erving Goffman) as specific forms of subjectivity or objectivity. An alternative would be an approach that focuses on phenomena and problem situations more from a perspective of a structural sociology.

An attempt fuzzy analysis of the political opposition factors

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One of the key issues relevant to social studies of the society's political functioning lies in identifying objective factors of transformation of the political space formed with the help of democratic structures. From a practical point of view, the most interesting challenge is to analyse the dynamics of political support among the population expressed through the fundamental right to elect public authorities.

It seems reasonable to structure political space with regard to the current government and look at divisions related to support of / opposition to the ruling government.

One of the ways to overcome limitations typical of classical quantitative methods in the study of the voting process is to apply fuzzy sets Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fsQCA), suggested by Charles C. Ragin. An attempt was made to show that the fuzzy mathematics methods, in particular fsQCA, are the most adequate and powerful in such cases when it is necessary to take into account some factors, qualitative in its essence.

The main part of the report contains the results of the analysis of empirical sociological research conducted in the Pskov region in Russian Federation (2013). The study revealed the complex relationship between the treatment of the political opposition and the xenophobic members of certain groups. The obtained results show that the support of political opposition among Pskov Region respondents is in many ways determined by the level of their xenophobia. In particular, it failed to identify that the support of administrative bans in relation to different groups is a typical feature of the declared support of political opposition.

Fieldwork and the Field: Socio-anthropological Explorations.

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One of the key methods of qualitative research has been the practice of fieldwork. However, it has travelled far since Malinowski did his fieldwork in the Trobriand Islands, both with regard to the methods and techniques used, and the kind of communities and problems studied. Far from being a mere research technique, fieldwork has become an integral experience both of sociology and social anthropology. The proposed paper will have a theoretical focus and interrogate the concept of the 'field', its evolution over time and its various connotations in the sociological world today. It would also include an exploration of the relationship between the researcher and her 'objects' of inquiry, bringing in the ideological strands of objectivity and subjectivity. Following the diktat of Methodological Dualism, should the researcher erect a wall of separation between herself and her 'objects'? Or should one follow the lines of Methodological Monism which breaks the wall and the researcher's own self, far from being withdrawn, becomes active and relational? What does this kind of reflexivity entail for the process of research? Is it a compromise with 'objectivity', or does it bring in new elements in the way research and fieldwork is essentially understood? From Emile Durkheim to Clifford Geertz to M. N. Srinivas to Alvin Ward Gouldner, the paper would map the developments in the theoretical positions over time.

RN20 | Session 04a Participation and Observation

The Research Forum as a Conceptual Frame for Social Self-Clarification in Participatory Research

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Participatory methods proliferate an ongoing research process based on communication and understanding between the research partners who are involved in their daily life practices and the researchers. The research forum can be conceptualized as a communicative space where active participation of the co-researchers becomes a reality. It aims at an ongoing discussion for social self-clarification with regards to the research topic between science on the one hand, and situated practices on the other. The paper wants to introduce a conceptual frame inspired by the Roman Forum in which democratic aspirations of modern society are combined with the scientific quest for knowledge and the pursuit of reflection. There are four levels, that I want to exemplify with my research experience, by which the aspirations of the research forum are brought forward:

- opening up spaces for Social Encounters
- establishing Communicative Practices

- proliferating Social Self-Clarification
- encouraging Public Opinions and Counterpublic Discourses

The paper argues that establishing a research forum is a key for successful exchange of and interlinking the perspectives of all sides involved in a research project. The background of the methodological considerations is found in three participatory research projects that I have conducted in different contexts—in a homeless shelter, in intergenerational co-housing projects, and in a peer research group with unaccompanied minor refugees.

Participatory approach to foster evidence-informed policy making and social inclusiveness in Europe

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Although Europe longs for being defined as knowledge-based society, public policies are far from being informed by evidence, due to competing elements influencing policy making, but also to the lack of tools to understand if policies are evidence-informed. Here we show how qualitative research can be relevant to the policy process to elaborate measurable indicators, presenting a participatory methodological approach for developing, validating and contextualizing indicators to assess if and to what extent a health policy is evidence-informed and social inclusive, by involving stakeholders and vulnerable groups. This process consisted of several interdependent steps of knowledge co-production. The first draft of indicators was developed based on theoretical frameworks - Evidence-Based Public Health, Knowledge-to Action Cycle, Stages-of Knowledge Use and Organizational Change theories - as well as policy analysis, stakeholder interviews, policy game and stewardship interventions in three European countries. Then we involved researchers and policy makers in public health and cross-sectors from six European countries (Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, UK) in two internet-based Delphi rounds to collectively refine, integrate and validate the initial indicators (76 panelists), followed by participatory national conferences to contextualize the validated indicators by assigning them to policy phases and performing SWOT analysis, widening the participation at national, regional and local level (103 participants). Having jointly considered perspectives of researchers and policy makers from different sectors, at different territorial levels, ensures common understanding of the indicators and incorporation of common social values, fostering joint use of the indicators by both communities at national and European level.

How to Do Things with Words: The Analysis of

Power Relations through Participant Observation

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John Austin has demonstrated that people can “do things” – bring about social facts – with words. We will present findings from our study on the youth welfare service where we analysed the day-to-day practices of professionals. The way social workers talk about routines is a means to establish power relations within these same routines. Through talk they distribute agencies that enable or prevent actions of their co-workers vis-à-vis the children. We will use the protocols from participant observation in order to show how words transform social relations and bring about real facts. Drawing upon Ethnomethodology we investigate participants’ accounts of their day-to-day practices. We will show that many accounts consists in “he or she said that he or she says...” and that these words are a means to wield power because they help to control agencies and resources. Finally, we want to ask whether one can also “do things” with things and to broaden the discussion from words to materialities. We are planning to collect video data and we may be in the position to support the discussion by way of example.

RN20 | Session 05a Videography and Visual Research**Thematic Analysis of Visual, Sonic and other Non-Textual Sources**

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Thematic analysis is a widely-used tool in sociology, one which goes by a variety of names including interpretive or qualitative content analysis. As a method, it aims to find key descriptive and analytic themes within a body of data and to develop these in relation to relevant literature. However, the majority of applications of this method have involved text, usually in the form of interview transcripts but sometimes also documents and archival materials or ethnographic fieldnotes. How does one apply thematic analysis to visual and other sensory materials?

The Communicating Chronic Pain project examined non-textual strategies for communicating about pain, using social media images, drawings, sculpture, concept maps, digital photographs and sound recordings. This paper will explore how we adapted the tools of thematic analysis for use with these materials, and why we chose this method over more typical analytic strategies for visual materials such as semiotics. How do we identify key ‘themes’ in materials as abstract as sound recordings? And can this provide broader insights into the processes of analysis in qualitative research? These issues will be

explored with a view to enhancing our understanding of quality indicators in qualitative approaches.

Visual Research in the 21st Century: Trends and Challenges

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Since the early 2000s, the proliferation of cameras has led to a tremendous increase in visual recordings of human behavior. Mobile phones, CCTV, or body cameras capture the daily lives of people, as well as extraordinary events; interpersonal interactions, as well as group dynamics. This vast novel pool of data enables new approaches to analyzing human behavior and situational dynamics. Applications range widely, from sociology and psychology to criminology, education, and beyond.

Despite the great potential and numerous applications of this approach, a consolidated methodological frame does not exist. Our presentations aims to discuss opportunities and challenges these novel types of data entail for qualitative research. In addition, we will draw on various fields of study to outline what we call “Visual Data Analysis” (VDA); a methodological framework for analyzing visual data of behavior, interactions, and situations;. We discuss VDA’s research agenda, methodological forebears, and applications. Further, we introduce an analytic toolkit and discuss what quality standards need to be assured when using visual data for qualitative analysis. How can validity be ensured when studying human behavior and interactions caught by CCTV or mobile phone cameras? How might VDA yield new insights on meaning making and solidarity between and within groups in the 21st Century? With this paper, we aim to contribute to establishing VDA as a methodological frame and as an interdisciplinary analytic approach. The paper aims to enhance efficiency and comparability of VDA studies and foster communication between different disciplines employing the approach for qualitative research.

Video and the Arts: How Audiovisual Ethnography Shapes the Sociological Perspective

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Does video as a tool modify the sociological perspective? We present here a methodological reflection on an audiovisual ethnography of a dance studio with the neoclassic company Wayne McGregor Random Dance, together with other examples from research on filmmaking and visual arts. Martin Jay (1999) points out that we live in an era of ocularcentrism. The philosopher defines a shared epistemology that shapes cultural and artistic production around the image. Dancers and audiences share visual typifications such as the romantic duet.

We claim that the sociological view in audiovisual ethnography needs theory. Through a natural history (Cicourel: 1974) of qualitative data collection and analysis, we show how the video happens to be a key tool in the research process. The video camera shapes the dynamics of fieldwork methods such as observation and interviewing. As part of the ethnographic method, it also modifies data analysis. We will explain the role that ELAN ©, Atlas.ti and other audiovisual softwares play in the reconstruction of ethnographical texts. We will also explain the do's and don't's of tool use by the members of the research team and the dance company. An audiovisual ethnography of dance appears as flexible and methodologically relevant. In complex and seemingly chaotic work environments, such as artistic settings, audiovisual tools can help the researcher understand the patterns of creative interaction and communication. However, reification, intrusiveness and subjectivity may still be present in the field work. Thus, the use of video tools calls for a methodological awareness based on reflexivity, literality and reproducibility.

How visual narratives influence the projected image of a tourist destination. A Japanese focus on Transylvania

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Tourists use visual content in order to capture their experiences with other people, places and cultures. This paper investigates the influence that visual narratives have on the projected image of a Romanian tourist destination - Transylvania. Visual data has been used in the research for both the quantitative and qualitative methodological approach. The implication of qualitative methods emerged from the principal approach of this research to obtain an in-depth understanding of how visitors perceive, interpret and communicate the social reality of the visited destination. The qualitative study investigated how photographs and films taken by 14 Japanese students while participating at TCC project affect perceptions on Transylvania as a tourist destination by their colleagues and friends. The quantitative approach came from the study's specific focus on potential visitors' perception of several destination attributes, previously identified using the content analysis of the visual data collected by the Japanese visitors.

Japanese visitors' perceptions of the analyzed destination communicated in visual form are full of insights that should inspire authentic and effective promotional campaigns, where destination marketing organizations need to incorporate user-generated content in their marketing communication.

Videography of String Quartets

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In general, very little sociological research has focused on the detailed process of playing music together. This also applies to playing music in a string quartet. The very few existing sociological investigations about string quartets don't treat the concrete playing of music.

Playing music together is an excellent subject to analyze the bodily communication within a group of musicians 'on stage'. Videography and video interaction analysis is able method to analyze the nonverbal interaction between the musicians. Thus the music itself can be subject of an investigation. The videography is embedded in a focused ethnography, but the special input of this research project, is the subjective perspective of a musician, which is one of the main issues of the research.

The researcher herself is playing the violin cello in a string quartet and thus able to reconstruct the subjective perspective of a string quartet member – including the special kind of seeing, hearing and feeling. Furthermore, the rehearsals of the quartet are filmed. In this way, the author analyzes the playing music from a lifeworld approach and triangulate this angle to the interaction perspective, which based on the video interaction analysis.

First results shall be presented and methodical and methodological aspects of the research will be discussed.

RN20 | Session 06a RN20 Keynote session: Mixing and Merging Methods

Beyond mixed methods: the merged methods alternative

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After the initial life (which coincides with the origins of social research in the 1850s, and lasts until 1940s), mixed methods revive at the beginning of 1970s. However, this second life (or renaissance) receives the deleterious imprinting of quantitative methods. In fact, some of the old positivist assumptions are still reproduced and active in most of mixed methods research. This imprinting is traceable in the ambiguity (and purposive semantic stretching) of the term 'qualitative': from the 1990s, it encompasses almost everything (even approaches considered positivistic in the 1950s!). Whereby the semantical extension of the term 'qualitative' has become a sort of Trojan horse for a new legitimation of many quantitative and positivist researchers: a great swindle.

Today 'qualitative' is nonsense and acts as a bug, which muddies the qualitative-quantitative debate. For this reason, it would be better to remove the bug (i.e. to discharge the term 'qualitative' from the language of social research and methodology), reset and start over from the level of specific research methods, considering carefully and balancing their diversity before mixing them.

The paper outlines two (complementary) ways to

integration of methods (“mixed” and “merged”), arguing that merged” methods realize a higher integration than “mixed” methods, because the former overcome some weaknesses of the latter.

“Using the Research Question to Ground Rigorous Research

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As beautifully demonstrated by Giampetro Gobo in his criticism of the Mixing Methods argument in favour of the Merging Methods one, the current opposition between qualitative and quantitative methods is not only sterile methodologically and inappropriate epistemologically, but it mainly prevents us from developing adequate epistemological discussions on the use of methods.

Our argument is to show that using the research question as the ground on which to base our epistemological thinking would help solve such difficulties (Buscatto, 2016, 2017). It not only helps the researcher guide her choice of methods throughout her research, but also gives him ways to make sure that collected data throughout one’s research with different methods can be analysed all together in meaningful and appropriate ways in order to avoid misinterpretation or over-interpretation.

Based on our experience as an ethnographer studying the marginalisation of women in the French jazz world (Buscatto, 2007, 2010), we will show how this obsession with developing and testing our research question was key in not only defining which method to use step by step – observations, quantitative data, interviews, newspapers analysis -, but also in deciding how to merge them when analysing our “data” to build-up sound sociological results as rigorously and meaningfully as possible.

“Doing Ethnography: Ways and Reasons”. In Flick Uwe (ed.) *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Data Collection*, London, Sage, 2017.

“Practising Reflexivity in Ethnography”. In Silverman D. (ed.) *Qualitative Research. Issues of Theory, Method and Practice*, London, Sage, 2016, 137-151.

“Using ethnography to study gender”. In Silverman D. (ed.) *Qualitative Research*, London, Sage, 2010, 35-52.

“Contributions of Ethnography to a Gendered Sociology: the French Jazz World”, *QSR*, III (3), 2007, 46-58.

Merging methods: Tensions in care interviews for collecting big data

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In this paper, we critically reflect on Giampetro Gobo’s logic of merged methods in light of our

experiences with new data collection methods, using care interviews to collect big data. These care interviews form an interesting case study of tensions in a merged methods setting, and how participants deal with these tensions.

Our study forms part of a larger programme of research collecting large-scale longitudinal epidemiological data on children age 0-4, who along with their parents, attend preventative public health services for children in Amsterdam. The data gathered are classical epidemiological data, such as height and weight, but questions on “softer” information, such as perceptions and satisfaction of the parents on growth, food, sleep and movement have been added. For the collection of these big data, conversational “interveys” (open questions with closed answers) are held in the care meeting between a nurse or doctor and (a) parent(s) and the child.

Based on video-analysis, what we see is that in these interveys tensions arise in logics and priorities of conceptualisations between parents, health professionals and the epidemiologists. Eventually these care interviews even become microcosms for classical mixed methods tensions in ontology and epistemology. What is remarkable, however is the skilful management of these different logics by the health-professionals and parents. In this paper, some examples of tensions and their solutions are shown.

RN20 | Session 07a Whose Side are we on? Ethics and Action in Qualitative Research

“Ok guys: what is actually your real assignment?” – The micropolitics of at-home ethnography

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The paper presents an ethnographic study with a specific institutional constellation: The research project undertaken by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) seeks to explore the enhanced system of targets and controlling in the German labour administration. This is remarkable because the IAB is not only a well-known and recognized research institute in academia but also a specialized department of the German Labour Administration itself. This means that from the outset the project’s ethnographers are interwoven with their observational subject in a structurally unavoidable way. Their organisational affiliation makes them part of their field of study. The greatest challenge for ethnographers originates from the projects political dimension: The design and the implementation of the accounting system is an organizational battleground where different actors are having different interests. Within this context the ethnographers become micropoliticians because of two reasons: Firstly, the ethnographers are considered to have micro political power. So, for the administrative staff it is important to figure out – paraphrasing Becker – “Whose side they are on?” Secondly, due to attempts to make the

ethnographers allies for their own purposes the researchers have to act just like micropoliticians in order to maintain scientific autonomy. Therefore, it is all about keeping the distance. In this respect the paper will provide methodological and technical strategies avoiding the possibility of 'going native' as well as the threat of being crushed between different interest groups.

Adding you up and fitting you in? Ethical challenges in longitudinal designs with vulnerable groups

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Doing research over time is crucial for studying processes of social change and the ways in which individual pathways take form and subjectivities are forged and in the past decade or so, qualitative longitudinal methods (QLR) have been gaining increasing popularity. This is also the motivation for a longitudinal design in my current research project; an ongoing qualitative project focusing on the everyday lives and imagined futures of young women with disrupted educational pathways in Victoria, Australia. The project will follow the women over two years, allowing for a close investigation of how a particular historical time (post-feminist, neoliberal) and geographical place (Australia, transitioning to a post-industrial economy, gender-segmented labour market) combine to form a landscape that poses substantial challenges for a group of young people that do not conform to the normativity of linear educational trajectories. However, as much as longitudinal designs hold great promise, they also come with a set of ethical challenges, in part due to the 'cumulative power' (McLeod & Thomson 2009, p. 76) of information as new waves of data are added to the research, but also in terms of managing the researcher-participant relationship over time and securing low attrition rates. In addition, researching a group that may already feel monitored and 'judged' only adds to these challenges. In this presentation I draw on experiences and examples from previous research on vulnerable youth to identify and discuss potential ethical challenges. I then turn to a discussion of ways of giving the participants a more active stake and agentic experience in the current project, and in qualitative research designs more broadly, by looking to more participatory and imaginary methods.

From "public" to "open", then onto "big" data: Ethical and methodological considerations about online social research

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The transition from Web 1.0 to Web 2.0 and, recently, to Web 3.0 resulted from changes and transformations concerning the technologies of interaction, communication and networking. From HTTP protocols and websites emerged blogs, social networking media, wikis and folksonomies, and subsequently, the semantic web, open technologies and "big" data. This transition was paralleled by an unprecedented explosion in the volume of information and data that is daily produced and delivered in the context of the political economy of the internet. According to the Internet Live Stats, which is overseen by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), the rate at which users of the cyberspace create, publish and "consume" digital content – posts and comments in communities, fora, blogs and social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, etc.) – is truly frantic. This is an unprecedented wealth of information that simultaneously generates but also occurs as a result of the virtual (as a convergence of online /offline social interconnections) life of individuals. Furthermore, it is a volume of data that social scientists can quite easily find (searchability), retrieve (accessibility /openness) and study, provided that this is found in a permanent and trusted location in cyberspace. With the above in mind, the paper will explore: a) the methodological tools and limitations social scientists should deploy in a virtual context; b) the code of ethics that protect both the researcher and the users; c) the appropriate methods that ensure validity and reliability of the findings, given that these are at the same time part of the content – from an academic and research point of view – of the web.

RN20 | Session 08a Combining Methods

Using Qualitative Methods to Unpack Emergent Phenomenon: Exploring the Complementary Use of fsQCA and Narrative Analysis

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This study provides methodological reflection on the grounding of qualitative research on two levels: 1) the use of formalized qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) and 2) the use of mixed methods highlighting traditional strengths of qualitative methods alongside emergent methodological opportunities. We show how both of these qualitative methodological approaches provide unique strengths opaque to quantitative approaches. To do so, the research examines how we linked qualitative data from original questionnaires and interviews to a novel analytic technique: Formalized qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA). The results show how these qualitative methodological approaches provide nuanced analysis maps multiple pathways to loan-aversion on the part of male and

female high school students from a California high school. Formalized qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) techniques are employed alongside process-tracing with qualitative data to accomplish two analytical tasks: 1) distinguish distinctively female and male forms of prospective loan aversion and 2) explain how these types of loan aversion emerge. The fsQCA analysis is employed to identify three distinct near-sufficient pathways to loan aversion, the anticipatory pathway, the parental background pathway, and the borrowing experience pathway. Narratives from the interviews with the students who best exemplify each of these pathways are used to explore the generative processes behind them. These results are discussed as methodological exemplars to show how the use of qualitative methods sheds light on loan aversion arising from both gender-differentiated expectations about the future as well as gender-differentiated experiences in the past. This being said, presentation of findings is secondary to the larger (and primary) discussion of qualitative methods, their strengths, and their potential uses in tandem with one another, as well as emergent qualitative approaches.

Quantifying Qualitative Findings in the Imitation Game Method

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The Imitation Game is an experimental research method in which participants from two different groups, via computer mediated typed communication, with their own questions and answers, attempt to imitate one another's social group as well as identify the imitating non-group members from genuine group members. The method – based on Alan Turing's artificial intelligence experiments – was further developed by Harry Collins and his team for social scientific purposes.

The most common analysis of the data is quantitative and aims to inspect the distribution of interactional expertise - a knowledge referring to the individual's capability to grasp the conceptual structure of another's social world. The results are interpreted as illuminating how inclusive or exclusive social groups are and provide an analytical insight on the social group composition of societies.

Our preliminary qualitative work, however, has shown that different groups use different types of questioning strategies – questions and their assessments – making straightforward comparisons between groups or societal group compositions obsolete. Instead, we propose that imitation game experiments make visible interpretative practices of meaning making of group formation, revealing people's methodical practices of building alignments between members of (different) groups, and in that way constructing social groups. In our current research, we aim to operationalize our qualitative analytical framework to quantitative

purposes in the hopes of giving quantitative support to our initial findings.

A Survey in Parisian Public Baths. When Quantitative Data Lends Itself To Qualitative Analysis.

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As a heritage from the hygienist movement which spread new norms of comfort and well-being from the late 19th century onwards, seventeen public baths remain in Paris today. They receive (free of charge and without restrictions) anyone who wants to have a shower, and especially people with no access to hot water and/or privacy (Lévy-Vroelant, 2016). Nevertheless, users and uses of public baths are little-known. Who goes to public baths, in which circumstances? What role do these amenities play in the city today? To answer these questions, a quantitative survey based on a random sample of users was tested in 2016. A self-administered questionnaire was designed, and translated into Arabic, Romanian and English to maximize participation. This test allowed to improve the survey protocol and paved the way for quantitative and qualitative analyses. In this presentation, we focus on the way the data (users' flows, questionnaires) can be examined in a qualitative perspective as so many "snapshots" of the people who turn up (or not) at a given time in a given bathhouse, e.g. depending on origin or gender. Taking advantage of the self-administered questionnaire, we zoom in on Sudanese refugees who seized the opportunity to express themselves about their situation. Taken as an archive, in form and content, their questionnaires show the solidarity but also the heterogeneity of people sharing the same refugee status and living conditions in a makeshift camp in Paris. Thus, besides their hygienist vocation, public baths appear as "front-line amenities" for the most vulnerable.

Social network analysis: combining quantitative methods with qualitative approach

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Social network analysis was institutionalized and became widely known as a form of quantitative methodology, which uses different formal statistical and graph metrics to calculate the relationships between different actors (people, their groups or organizations) represented as networks [Wasserman, Faust, 1994]. At the same time, there is also a tradition of qualitative approach in social network analysis. Even though originally this approach was created in 50th by social anthropologists, its development took place in late 80-90th, together with the stream of "cultural turn" in sociology and the appearance of the field called "relational sociology"

[Emirbayer, 1997; White, 2008; Hollstein, 2011]. The next possible direction of the social network analysis development is the integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches, which corresponds to the “mixed-methods strategy” of research. The main idea of this integration is to consider the “dual nature of social reality” by focusing both on network structures of relations and external contexts and internal individual meanings of these relations [Bidart, Cacciuttolo, 2013; Bolibar, 2015]. We study the structure of professional community of Soviet and Russian sociologists by means of network analysis of biographical interviews, using the integrative approach. In the presentation, we will present the model we use to combine the structural analysis of data with its qualitative characteristics, such as relational contexts, modality of ties and temporality.

RN20 | Session 08b Narratives, Narrative Research and Time

Analyzing spiritual transformation: A qualitative, multimethod approach

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Adopting an integrative theoretical approach in a comparative research on religious conversion and reconversion to Islam – with reconversion being defined as the re-embrace of one’s own (neglected) faith – we develop, in line with Jindra (2014), an analytical instrument which integrates three qualitative methods:

- a) a biographical approach including narrative interview after Schütze (to analyze individual life stories) and grounded theory after Strauss and Corbin (to compare the individual life stories);
- b) an analysis of the social networks relevant to the conversion process;
- c) an analysis of the social-constructivist aspects of conversion narratives, which stem from the religious tradition the individual has converted into.

Our model differs, however, in two aspects from Jindra’s:

1. Religious conversion and reconversion as specific forms of “spiritual transformation” (Paloutzian 2005) also imply a transformation of the identity of the (re)convert (Travisano 1970; Paloutzian 2005; Gooren 2010). Even though an analysis of individual life stories after Schütze usually renders a good understanding of the identity of the respective subject, we integrate, for this purpose, the method of “reconstruction of narrative identity” developed by Lucius-Hoene and Deppermann (2004), as we expect it to yield a more systematic and profound insight into the identity transformation.
2. In order to better analyze the social networks of the subject, we apply the method of network card combined with a “names list” and a “names

interpreter”, as it has been reported to be a promising qualitative network analysis tool (cf. Richter and Nollert 2014; Dahinden 2015).

Networks as identification resource – Evidence from narrative self-verifications of nascent entrepreneurs

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The presentation draws on and develops qualitative methods in network research. It focuses on aspects of social networks that formal (quantitative) methods neglect, i.e. social networks as identification resources. While research on social capital has stressed the importance, varieties and challenges of networks as resources, their contribution to identification processes has attracted little attention. In light of the emphasis given to “identity” and “interaction” in recent network theorising, this is an astounding omission. We address this research lacunae by looking at processes of self-verification in the transition from unemployment to self-employment. To reinforce their identification with the new and challenging role of an entrepreneur, people use self-verifications towards members of their personal networks. Drawing on narrative network interviews with nascent entrepreneurs I distinguish forms of self-verifications from networks and different usages of personal networks for identification projects. Our study shows that identifications resources are an important resource dimension of social networks that complements traditional forms of social capital.

Linden Fiction 2050: The narrative making of “spaces of social imaginary” as part of urban sustainable development in Hannover-Linden, Germany

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In 2015, residents of Linden, Hannover were invited by the cultural centre “Faust” to create fictional texts on positive utopias about qualities of living together in 2050. The participants’ short stories embrace wishes about the future like post-capitalistic solidary economic systems and modes of living and working together.

As part of a research project, which identifies and analyses spaces of possibilities in Hannover, we got access to 28 published narratives, which enables to explore the potential of a detailed individual desire production and of an imaginative, visionary space of possibility for sustainable urban development. How do local participants deal with aesthetic stimuli for creating future sustainable worlds? To which horizons

of meaning and (forms of) knowledge do they implicitly refer to?

A heuristic framework of the research design enables to understand different reference points to the social imaginary (Herbrik 2011/2013) within the research process not only methodologically for the interpretation of narratives in which the authors can connect and transcend horizons of meaning and realities. Sequential analysis is particularly suitable for approaching the apparently new and areas of reference to the social imaginary, because the comparison between as real assumed with designs of other possibilities and the assumption of several simultaneous realities is an important part of the knowledge process. (Herbrik 2017) The sequential analysis is supplemented with a content analysis and with an analysis of categories of literary and everyday narratives.

As methodological illustration we will give some insights within our reflexive analysis of emotions and ways of interpretative acting, especially while role-taking as scientists of sustainability and sociologists.

The possibilities of our narrative analysis approach will be exemplified by two cases.

Understanding temporality. Using qualitative methods to explore quality of time

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Due to the constantly growing importance of human efficiency and flexibility in contemporary capitalist societies, for years various ways of using, perceiving and managing time by individuals have been under scrutiny. The quantitative aspects of time, with their decontextualized, external, and measurable nature, have been widely described in sociological literature (e.g. Adam 2003; Rosa 2013; Wajcman 2015) as well as broadly examined in terms of the allocation of time, duration, pace or timing of undertaken activities (e.g. Fisher 2015; Bittman 2016).

However, bearing in mind that temporality is a quintessential social construct, including diverse meanings, values and emotions, we would like to focus our attention on qualitative attributes of this phenomenon. It seems to be crucial - in contrast to above-mentioned tendency - to get more knowledge of how modern people describe varied daily temporalities, what types of associations are related to them, how the quality of time is defined etc.

Based on our empirical findings, we are going to provide methodological reflection concerning quality of time. The presented research projects, conducted in 2012–2015 in Poland and France, are suggestions of using qualitative approach to explore the significance of time in individuals' everyday life. The primary objective of our speech is to shed some light on fundamental aspects of 'time quality', like temporal autonomy, balance between work and private life, sense of agency. Furthermore, we would like to prove that the usage of qualitative methods, particularly

interviews, allows to understand other strands of temporal phenomena.

RN20 | Session 09a Analysing Solidarities

"Roma living conditions? I do not care for them at all!" Attempt to interpret lack of solidarity to poor in Slovakia."

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Paper is triggered by the finding that people of different age and education spontaneously mention social protection programs covering Roma (too) as the evidence of the unjust character of Slovak society. The lack of solidarity with jobless people and with Roma in particular is notorious fact about public opinion in Slovakia. Attempts to explain it are however mostly succumbed to various fashionable political sciences perspectives and not grounded in data about everyday reasoning. My attempt to interpret the lack of solidarity and compassion for the poorest group in Slovakia is based on the material generated by eight focus groups varied by age and attained education and running according identical scenario that debated ideas about the just society, concerns and solidarity with social categories differing by social distance and vulnerability and social trust (this design is intended to make possible integration of FG data with the 2017 wave of European Values Survey). As the participants of FG debates were asked to give reasons/justifications to their opinions, video records and detailed transcripts of the debates make possible to do their contextual interpretations. The paper introduces the analytical and interpretation process and suggests that constant comparative methods is not only GT strategy but also the way how FG participants substantiate their beliefs and opinions: it will show how the lack of solidarity goes hand in hand with their feeling of being unjustly treated both in sense of remuneration (EU comparison) and in sense of the (assumed) access of Roma to services, especially housing.

Comparing Societies in Qualitative Research: Perspectives, Methodological Implications and Problems

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The paper addresses the methodological implications and problems of the comparison of different countries in qualitative research. The presentation refers to a current research project on "Worldviews of Unemployed People". Based on biographical interviews and group discussions with unemployed people conducted in multiple research sites in Europe and the UK, we explore how they interpret the world and their lives, how they position themselves in society as well as their ideas of solidarity and charity .

In the project, we assume that welfare state regimes are rooted in religious traditions and connected with different cultures of poverty. Therefore, different concepts of poor relief and the poor as a social figure are guiding ideas of social security in the national contexts. In our research, we compare societies as diverse macrosocial contexts structured by social inequalities, social policies and institutional forms of support, control and sanctions. In these various contexts, unemployed people have to handle specific conditions and hence develop different strategies of dealing with dependency, the lack of means, and social exclusion.

Comparing societies in qualitative research confronts us with methodological challenges. This applies especially to the principle that typologies have to be built on the relevances of the research field and not on differences imported into the data. We have to take in account that similarities and differences can be found on different levels and fields. In the paper, we discuss strategies of qualitative comparison of societies as ways of reconstructing the same as different and the different with regard to its similarities.

Solidarity and subjectivity in extreme mountaineering

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The paper addresses the problem of social bonds and ethical issues constructed and sustained in particular segment of social world of climbing that is extreme mountaineering. My starting point is 7-years study on social world of climbing that bases on ethnography and grounded theory methodology. Using visual and narrative data, contemporary and historical materials I conduct analysis, that reveals lines of attraction and repulsion in climbing sub-worlds that create the net of moral evaluations and ethical judgments that, in consequence, allow to asses any climbing act. The idea of solidarity that is to be realized in the principle of partnership and ethical standards imposed on the climbers in the highest mountains – can be seen as a form of collective process that encompass individuals who share the same perspective of how to act and who participate in common communicational channels. The ethics of the climbing world reveals the complexity of its normative structure and can be easily shown through the analysis of arenas around the style of action, the controversy over the climbing awards, disclosures of the mystifications, tracking down the cheaters and discussions on immoral behavior in the mountains. All these issues remain strongly influenced by the structure of the values accepted by climbers. In the paper I discuss also the problems of data collecting and analyzing.

RN20 | Session 10a General Issues in Qualitative Research I

Lost in translation: Challenges of cross-language qualitative research

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This presentation discusses the problems of cross- and multi-language qualitative research and reflects the methodological implications of such research projects for all stages of the research process. Thereby one main focal point lies on the translating problem: Translation has to be understood as an interpretative act, where meaning may get lost or may be changed. Considerations are based on experiences within a research project on convicted transient offenders in Germany conducted in 2016/17 at the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN). To understand and reconstruct the motives and biographical background of the burglars, the aim was to conduct biographical narrative interviews. Because interviewees came from more than 13 different countries and spoke just as much languages but hardly any of them spoken by the researchers the main challenge was to find a research design that satisfied qualitative research standards as well as practical and economical concerns. Drawing upon our experiences recommendations for research in multi-language contexts are suggested, aiming to contribute to the validity of qualitative research in this field.

Approaching the curse of abundance in the contemporary field of qualitative research

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The presentation addresses the problem of a “curse of abundance” in the contemporary field of qualitative research which – although already perceived at the beginning of the 1990s – has not been satisfactorily resolved. Due to the vast internal diversity found in qualitative research today, as well as the accompanying exponential expansion of pertinent knowledge, qualitative researchers struggle to orient themselves in the dominion of their own research practice. This gives rise to problems in comprehensively reviewing the latest variations of qualitative research practices and comprises a barrier in the development of a methodological awareness among the practitioners themselves. The presentation argues the need for the qualitative research community to confront the negative consequences of this “curse of abundance”. Drawing on the preliminary research undertaken by the authors it examines the potential of the concept of domain ontology derived

from information technology to create a model representing knowledge of state-of-the-art qualitative research which will recognize the dominant ways by which qualitative research practices are conceptualized and implemented, organize current knowledge about these practices, and articulate this erudition in a legible system of representation. The presentation argues that the domain ontology of the field of qualitative research might establish a much needed foundation for communication between researchers and support the formation of a coherent and consistent way of capturing the whole variety of qualitative research practices. Consequently, it might facilitate the cumulative development of methodological knowledge, leading to the improvement of specific research approaches and an increase in their transparency.

Case study research and its application in investigating sensitive and difficult to access social phenomena.

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This paper is a reflection of the case study method and its particular application in my own field research in 2013- 2014 in four small towns in the lodzkie voivodeship, Poland. Although the choice of research method, the case study, made it possible for me to apply various research techniques and to gather rich material, it also left a wide area of flexibility for me to use my intuition rather than methodological knowledge. There is a disagreement between researchers about what 'case study' is. VanWynsberghe and Khan (2007:80) propose a definition of 'case study' as 'a transparadigmatic and transdisciplinary heuristic that involves the careful delineation of the phenomena for which the evidence is being collected (event, concept, program, process, etc.).' Gerring (2004: 341) states that 'case study is a (...) research design best defined as an intensive study of a single unit (a relatively bounded phenomenon) where the scholar's aim is to elucidate features of a larger class of similar phenomenon.' Yin's (2009) understanding of 'case study' points us to 'empirical inquiry', which is probably closer to 'research method'. Yin sees 'case study' not only as a way of gathering the data, but also as a way of analyzing and interpreting the data. In my research I tried to apply Yin's understanding of 'case study'. The phenomena under investigation were sensitive and controversial (unclear links between political, business and journalistic circles in a local context, conflict of interest, etc.). This influenced my decision to keep the towns' names confidential in order to protect informants' confidentiality. It resulted in better access to informants, their experiences and opinions, but it also influenced the perception of research credibility.

RN20 | Session 11a General Issues in Qualitative Research II

Collective identity and anti-austerity protest: Graffiti from Athens' city-center

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This paper examines the way that collective identity was discursively constructed during the anti-austerity protests of June 28 and 29, 2011 on the environs of the Greek parliament. Drawing on the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis, we study the interrelation between macro-level of dominant values and views (e.g. austerity), and micro-level of individual positions as expressed in graffiti slogans, which appeared during the protests. We conduct a systemic functional (SF) analysis to scrutinize the transitivity structures of graffiti slogans and we employ the notion of anti-language as central at the micro-level. We draw on the notion of collective identity, as this is examined in studies of collective action and social movements, to frame the graffiti at the macro-level. Among our main findings is that the writers of graffiti slogans construct their collective identity on a two-fold oppositional axis: the first consists of the dominant institutions (e.g. government, IMF) or "others", which are negatively represented, while the second consists of a positively represented and inclusive in-group or "we". We provide representative examples to illustrate the aforementioned findings.

Emotional encounters in research: some reflections on childhood and public sphere

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Drawing on recent scholarship and theoretical developments in the study of 'emotions', we consider how a focus on emotion offers us valuable insights and new perspectives on understanding the relationship between childhood and public sphere. Children and emotion have long been ignored in the public sphere literature as well as in public life, because both have been presumed to lack reasoning and thought. In this presentation, we try to unpack this argument and identify ways in which emotion can mediate childhood and public sphere. Our analysis reports on findings from ERC funded Connectors Study, a longitudinal comparative ethnography that employed creative methods (photography, drawing, mapping among others) with 45 children aged 6-9 years in three cities: Athens, London and Hyderabad. The analysis draws on our multimodal data that was created over a period of 18-months spent hanging out, playing and doing research activities with the children in the study. We operationalised 'the relationship

between childhood and public life' using sociological (Sturdy, 2010) and political science (Flyvbjerg, 2001) literature that asks us to conceptualise our relationship to the public sphere as one of the concern for the things that matter to us. We map out emotional encounters in which children's embodied personal feelings on what matters to them are made public by inter-subjective interactions, bodily performance, art work and speech acts. The contribution will focus on the sociality of emotion, the meanings attributed to those emotions by children, and how that matters to developing a context sensitive understanding of children's relationship to public life.

Researching institutional culture: a tale of two universities

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Using a combination of integrated qualitative research methods (document analysis, observation, interviews, focus groups and open text survey) and the organisational development tool Action Inquiry, Grounded Action Inquiry (GAI) is designed to facilitate cultural change within universities. The challenge of 'lad culture', sexual violence, bullying and harassment, the shortage of academics from black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) backgrounds and the persistent under-representation of students from less privileged socioeconomic situations, has necessitated the development of more sustainable and in depth approaches to equality and diversity in universities. This paper explores how this innovative and intersectional approach worked in two very different university settings – an elite and a 1960s university. We will reflect on how GAI evolved in each context and the adaptations we made as a result of institutional realities. GAI brings into relation, research data that describes culture and, organisational development tools that facilitate a deeper exploration of the data in a dialogic setting. Linking these two processes, within an intersectional framework, are core to facilitating meaningful cultural change within varied university settings.

RN21 - Quantitative Methods

RN21 | Session 01a RN KEYNOTE SESSION: Explaining Social Cooperation. From Experimental Research to Big Data Analysis

Explaining Social Cooperation. From Experimental Research to Big Data Analysis

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How does social cooperation in groups, markets, and societies evolve? Under which conditions will cooperation decay? What are the pros and cons of various methods to study the emergence, stability and erosion of social norms and cooperation? I will, particularly, focus on the mechanisms that promote self-organized cooperation in the digital world. One of the decentralized mechanisms is reputation by feed back giving. Reputation is a powerful mechanism to sustain cooperation even among traders in the dark net. However, there is also the problem of cheating and effective reputation systems have to mitigate the possibility of faked ratings. Empirical analysis based on experimental designs, statistical techniques of causal analysis, and „big data“ collected by web crawling provides new insights into the mechanisms that promote, stabilize or weaken social cooperation.

Sustainable Cooperation and Societal Resilience

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The past two decades came with impressive progress in the multidisciplinary science of cooperation. Thanks also to methodological advances in the collection and analysis of data on cooperation, we now have a much better understanding of the conditions that get cooperation going. I propose that the next important step on the research agenda is to advance our insights into what keeps cooperation going. However, shifting the focus to problems of sustainable cooperation has non-trivial theoretical and methodological implications, several of which I will highlight in this contribution. I will argue that the sustainability of cooperation resides not in the stability of a specific exchange relationship, but in the ability of a cooperative arrangement to ensure value creation also under changing circumstances. This implies not only that sustainable cooperation is joint production that is both stable and valuable, but also that we need

to distinguish between the “internal” benefits that the cooperation yields for the cooperators, and its “external” or social value. I will conclude with a discussion of the research design challenges that come with a focus on sustainable cooperation issues.

RN21 | Session 02a Measuring Solidarity Potentials and Constraints in Contemporary Europe

How to measure solidarity

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The concept of solidarity seems to be well known and is regularly demanded in various political and social debates. However, theoretical concepts, explanations and descriptions are diverse and based on different dimensions and levels. What all attempts to define solidarity have in common is the assumption that solidarity mainly is the support and help given from individuals or groups to any other person or specific groups of people. In addition, some authors also refer to abandonment as an important element of solidarity. Furthermore, different ranges of solidarity can be identified, for example the question of whether there is a general solidarity.

The variety of these theoretical assumptions and considerations is reflected in the empirical measurement of solidarity. Predominantly, general attitudes and values are queried. The possibilities of the empirical measurement of everyday activities still seem to be hardly recognized. Basically, the attempts to measure solidarity refer to just one or two dimensions, but there is no concept dealing with all aspects of solidarity. From my point of view, the operationalization of solidarity is not exhaustively developed and probably often only suitable for certain historical and social (national) contexts, what makes international and historical comparison difficult.

Therefore I will first systematize how sociologists have conceptualized solidarity and in a second step I will compare these theoretical concepts with the various ways of measuring solidarity empirically. By contrasting theoretical concepts and empirical measurements I will discuss strengths and limitations of these approaches and try to develop suggestions for future research.

Regional Disparities and Solidarity: How Geocoded Online Experiments Help to Contextualize Experimental Sociology

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Trust and the willingness to share are key ingredients to solidarity. Therefore, we use incentivized trust and fairness games to assess the context-dependency of spontaneous and deliberate solidarity within and between regions of Germany. We drew a

representative sample of the German population (N=2,440) from the largest available offline recruited online access panel to participate in experiments measuring pro-social behavior (dictator game, trust game) on the internet. Our online design transports a homogeneous decision situation into heterogeneous living conditions captured by participants' geographical location. We test how local macro disparities in economic affluence, social capital, and modern history translate into different practices of social behavior. We find considerable differences in pro-social behavior across German municipalities and argue that geocoded online experiments provide a sorely needed complement to laboratory and survey research. Selectivity of participant pools and disregard of local context has motivated questions as to the external validity of laboratory experiments in the social sciences. Bringing context back into social experiments is particularly relevant for sociological research which — unlike most experimental research in economics and psychology — fully acknowledges the importance of local social arrangements in a multi-level explanation of individual action. The research tools we developed allow the implementation of behavioral experiments into web surveys.

Preferences for Regional Redistribution: The Effect of Geographic Proximity and Structural Similarity

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Diverging economic strength and living conditions between regions create inequalities of life chances for the local population. States as well as the European Union use regional redistribution to reduce regional inequalities and to create equivalent living conditions in all regions. However, eroding solidarity and the observed return to national identities and anti-Europe positions put the acceptance and stability of those regional redistribution instruments at stake. The question arises which factors influence individual preferences for regional redistribution. Considering the regional aspect of the redistribution especially, this work analyzes the influence of geographic proximity and structural similarities between regions on individual preferences for redistribution. External effects of relatively weak regions might result in preferences guided by self-interest whereas solidarity norms might favor regions with similar structural composition as one's own region. In Germany 439 persons participated in a survey experiment consisting of several sets of two hypothetical regions randomly varying in several characteristics representing self-interest and structural similarity. Respondents had to decide which proposed region should receive the redistributed money. Additional sociodemographic data was gathered and the data were merged with information on the respondents' regions. The results show that respondents are aware of regional inequalities and mainly support regional redistribution.

In the experiment especially regions with lower economic strength and living conditions are the recipients of regional redistribution. While the purpose of the financed project is relevant for the respondents, we observe only negligible effects of geographic proximity and structural similarities between the respondents' region and the hypothetical receiving regions.

Voting rights and intergenerational justice: Framing effects and voter attitude

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Abstract: In our work, we present the findings of a survey-experiment which addressed the opportunities for voting rights reforms aiming to increase the political weight of younger generations. We hypothesize that due to biases of the public discourse, voters do not see intergenerational redistribution of public resources as unfair so they do not think that current electoral systems are to be changed. Our study sheds light on the legal efforts to improve intergenerational justice and present the findings of a survey-experiment focused on framing with an online sample of 1000 respondents. The results show that raising the issue of intergenerational justice to respondents could increase younger voters' openness to voting rights reforms, but could not diminish the resistance of middle aged and elderly voters.

Solidarity and Helping Others: the Case of Post-Maidan Ukraine

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The study of helping others has become an important aspect of solidarity research. A recent study by Saari and Pessi (2014) concluded that helping others relates to general social development, pointing out that "an adequate "success" must have been achieved in issues like living standards before there will be room for such priorities as helping others" (2014, p. 264). On the other hand, despite the drastic drop in the living standards of the Ukrainian population since the events of 2013-2014, the participation in practices of helping others and volunteer activities have become very common. The aim of this study is to examine the participation in practices of helping others in post-Maidan Ukraine, considering real action, specific forms of helping behaviour, and groups of people who need assistance. The Monitoring Survey of the Institute of Sociology of NAS of Ukraine is used. The results show that the participation in practices of helping others relates to holding democratic values and aspiration for the European future of Ukraine, while non-participation associates with such features as "discord", "individualism", "passivity", and negative attitude to the idea of Ukraine's accession to the

European Union. In addition, the participation relates to such individual-related characteristics as younger age, living in Central and Western regions, belong to categories of 'professionals' or 'legislators, senior officials and managers', while gender, income, and religious denomination do not significantly predict whether respondent takes part in practices of helping others or not

RN21 | Session 02b Interviewer Effects and Measurement Errors

Observing the work of interviewers: how the quality of the data collection is constructed

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Between February and November 2015, 27,000 people aged 20-69 were interviewed by telephone about violence undergone in different life contexts (family, couple, work, public space...). Realized by the French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), the survey mobilized 110 interviewers, hired by the survey institute charged with the data collection.

Being present at the call center on a daily basis, the INED team held a field diary, reporting on call monitoring, individual or collective debriefings, interactions, and important events. Its 350 pages constitute a rich ethnographic material, completed by the numerous sheets where interviewers manually recorded the problems encountered during the calls and by the evaluation questionnaires they filled out after completing a questionnaire.

Based on this material, the paper aims to study how the working conditions of the interviewers affect the response behavior and the data quality. Working conditions cover the remuneration, the precarious and flexible status, as well the physical conditions (rooms, computer equipment, etc.), or the temporalities (schedules, advancement of data collection, special periods such as Ramadan, etc.). The paper will take into account the interactions between the various actors involved: interviewers, respondents, the INED team and supervisors from the survey institute, knowing that the last two didn't necessarily share the same objectives. Finally, it is meant to provide insight into participants' response to the survey and also to shed light on how investigators led them to adhere to the questionnaire. It aims thus to better understand not only the conditions of production of the data but also the meaning given to their "quality".

Identification of interviewer effects in real and in falsified survey data

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In face-to-face interviews the interviewer has an important impact on the quality of survey data, but

there is also the risk of interviewer effects. Even more problematically, the interviewer may decide to deliberately falsify interviews or parts of them. We want to answer the research question whether in falsified data similar "interviewer effects" appear as in real data or whether "interviewer effects" are stronger in falsified data and may be used as an indication for a data contamination by interviewer falsifications. We use experimental data, collected in the project "Identification of Falsifications in Survey Data (IFiS)" by GESIS, and apply intraclass correlations as well as multi-level regression models and compare interviewer effects in real survey data and in data falsified by interviewers. As main results we can report: 1) In the real data we do not find evidence for interviewer effects. 2) In the falsified data we find strong interviewer effects. 3) In the case of falsified data we find significant effects of the interviewer's answer to the same question of the questionnaire. Thus, in order to detect falsifications, we recommend collecting as much information as possible about the interviewers. For example, the interviewers could answer the survey questionnaire as part of the interviewer training. Based on this information datasets or suspicious cases may be checked for interviewer effects.

The flexible verbal interaction coding

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The verbal interaction coding is a quantitative technique used to encode the verbal interaction between interviewer and respondent. This technique is employed both to pretest survey questions, locating those which cause interviewer's and respondent's verbal deviations from the ideal sequence of standardization and, in data collection, to monitor and evaluate the interviewers' behaviors according to the standard guidelines. Some scholars highlight that the main limit of this technique is to consider "as negative" all deviations. Actually two types of deviation exist: the deviation "harmful" to data quality (indicator of inaccurate question formulation or interviewer related error) and the "virtuous" ones, when interviewer and respondent vivaciously interact to understand each other. In this paper the authors present a study in which they tested a more qualitative verbal interaction coding, designed to overcome this limit. Thanks to this approach, during the questionnaire pretest, questions were reformulated only when many dangerous deviations gathered around, leaving out those which collected virtuous deviations. After the pretest, the researchers trained the interviewers and recommended them to adopt the virtuous behaviors, in order to have a flexible conduction and meet the respondents interpretative needs. During the fieldwork, the interviewers were monitored live, and who implemented a strict standardized conduction or

“harmful deviant behaviors” was involved in a second training. In short, the authors of the study assert that a more qualitative verbal interaction coding, is useful to exceed its endemic limit because it allows to discern between bad and good deviant behaviors.

Weighing the moral worth of actions: a factorial survey approach to measuring the ordinary normative evaluations of altruistic actions

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For I. Kant the genuine moral worth of human actions including those praiseworthy actions which are commonly called altruistic depends on one's determination to act dutifully guided only by the moral law itself (Kant, 1785). So, even actions motivated by sympathy to other human beings, happiness, let alone reciprocation and self-interest, do not truly express a good will and, therefore, cannot be considered morally worthy. Philosophical controversies surrounding Kant's approach are mirrored in recent disputes on different species of altruism (e.g., Piliavin, 2009). However, no matter what moral philosophers and social scientists think about relative worth and “purity” of different motives of altruistic behaviors, it is still worthy to investigate what social factors determine ordinary people's judgments about comparative moral worth of different prosocial actions (Simpson, Willer 2015). But how these lay normative judgments and post hoc evaluations can be studied in general and, specifically, when they are related to those norms which support costly social actions with positive externalities to others? We conducted a full-factorial vignette experiment aimed at examining the role such factors as relatedness, donation size, and reciprocity (conceptualized as history of interactions and probability of meeting in the future) play in third-person normative judgments about moral worth of altruistic actions. We found significant main effects of relatedness, donation size and probability to meet in the future and, generally in line with Kant's view, higher ratings for larger donations to non-relatives with low chances to meet in the future (regardless of history of past interactions).

What do we measure with unequal or equal number of scale points? The midpoint problem and the left-right scale

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According to the multitrait multimethod experiment, the 11-point produces the highest validity of left-right data (Kroh 2007). Although the unequal 11-point scale achieves better results, “it will lead to both overestimates of the degree of opinionation in the

population and the ordinality assumption that researchers typically invoke when analysing bipolar response scales” (Roberts & Smith 2014) remains without validation. In this paper, we used in a population survey a category follow-up probe administered to respondent who initially select point 5 (metric center) in the 9-point and who select point 5 (imagined center) in the 10-point left-right scale, to determine whether they selected this alternative in order to indicate distinct opinion, or to indicate that they do not have an opinion on the issue (position). According to the midpoint problem the question comes up, do equal or unequal scale work better? On the one hand, there is evidence that the midpoint encourage people without information (indifference) to admit it. On the other hand, offering or excluding the midpoint option doesn't substantially influences results.

We find in our CATI survey – conducted in 2016 – the vast majority of responses turn out to be what they initially selected. About every fourth reallocate the responses (e.g. no answer, d.k). About every third can be assigned on the LR-Scale. The respondents remaining in the center (may be genuine neutral or endorsement of the status quo) is moderate. Against this background, a different approach – may be a multistage measure (?) – should be taken into consideration.

RN21 | Session 03a Value Research in a Cross-National Perspective

How do people perceive and relate to their own values?

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In light of recent challenges – financial crisis, refugee crisis, Brexit, far-right-popular parties on the rise - a new debate about European identity has risen, revolving to some extent around the question of what “European values” are and should be. To date multiple international surveys have refined the measurement of values in Europe. The present contribution aims to expand the debate on values, shedding a light on how people perceive and relate to their own values.

Against that background, we present a new scale developed in a multistage mixed method project (narrative interviews, focus groups, representative online-panel survey) on the formation of values taking Austria as an exemplary instance. The scale introduces five bipolar items covering prime dimensions of value perception, which demonstrated significant variance during a qualitative exploratory research phase and during later quantitative testing: 1) the perception of values as guidelines during conflicts, 2) value relevance in everyday life, 3) value awareness, 4) value stability and 5) the extend of value validity.

To highlight first results and possible uses of this

scale, our results from a quantitative survey conducted in 2016 (N=1.500) show that value perception differs significantly between social groups. For example, highly educated people state that they are highly aware of their values and see their values as universally valid. At the same time, lower educated people are more likely to perceive their values as clear guidelines for their lives. Significant differences can also be found in regard to age, religiousness and migration background.

An Examination on the Change and Continuity of Cultural Values: The Example of Turkey

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Values, according to a definition, is founded based on culture and emphasis a choice consistently. Values either disappear over time or continues for years by transferring to next generation. The cultural values of society which disappeared, changed or extant can give us information about that community in many ways. This study is to aim to reveal changes that occur in the cultural values of Turkish society by years. Moreover, the effect of the social and political changes that occur inside or outside on cultural values will be examined. For this purpose, data that obtained from questionnaires developed by World Values Survey will be analyzed comparatively. When determining the years to be examined, it was considered whether these survey were implemented in Turkey. For the comparative analysis, it was selected the results of questionnaires implemented in 1990, 1996, 2001, 2007 and 2011 in Turkey. The results of these surveys have selected the findings of the items which uncovered the values they expected their children to learn at home, the unwanted neighboring types, the human characteristics that the participants likened to themselves, and the behaviors that the participants found to be right or wrong. Analyzes are ongoing.

Refinement of the Link between Schwartz Values and Political Participation: Findings from Ukrainian Euromaidan

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The literature on Schwartz values asserts two principal motivational conflicts predisposing to activism. The first is prioritizing personal autonomy and independence (Self-direction the most) against conformity and restraining self (Conformity, Tradition). The second is promoting others' welfare and interest (Universalism) over self-interest (Achievement, Power) and safety (Security). However, in some countries (including Ukraine), the second conflict does not work, and overall values' effect is lower.

I argue that it is explained, at least in post-communist countries, by a "Conservative Universalism"

phenomenon when corresponding values are highly inter-correlated. For the neighboring higher order values should be well-separated to have strong relations with political participation.

I tested this idea with the data, gathered among participants of Euromaidan events in 2013. They were combined with 2012 ESS Ukrainian data in Structural Equations Modeling framework. I expected that (1) two conflicts between values were stronger among Euromaidan participants, and (2) "Conservative Universalism" values were more split in Euromaidan to motivate protests effectively.

The Euromaidaners' priorities corresponded with the theory. They valued openness and others' interests more, and had a split in "Conservative Universalism". However, the latter was unusual. A separate factor, named "Submissive Conformity", loaded Tradition-humility and Conformity items, and opposed to Self-Direction-Stimulation. Security-personal item went to Self-Enhancement. The rest of Conservation and Self-Transcendence items still formed a single "Non-conformist Conservative Universalism" value.

The findings corroborated that Schwartz values should have a certain distinct structure to motivate political participation stronger, but value divisions can differ in particular societies. The latter can also explain specifics of post-communist protests.

RN21 | Session 04a Quantitative Research on Ethnocentrism and Migrant Integration

The dynamics of ethnocentrism in European regions. Comparing enduring and emerging determinants of solidarity towards immigrants

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This presentation examines cross-national differences in solidarity towards immigrants in Europe. We focus on so called macro-solidarity which refers to a basic concept of humanity that represents the overcoming of interests which are restricted to communities (micro-solidarity) or nation states (meso-solidarity). This concept of solidarity is operationalized through attitudes towards immigrants as a special type of ethnocentrism. The main thesis to be tested is that "classical" enduring determinants (socio-demographic factors, subjective values and structural factors) are still able to explain ethnocentrism but these factors are enriched and mediated by a cluster of five emerging explanatory factors which reflect societal malaise: dissatisfaction with society, political distrust, fear of social decline, lack of recognition, and social distrust. The thesis of societal malaise as a powerful concept to explain contemporary restrictions of macro-solidarity is tested with a Multiple-Group Structural Equation Model using data of 21 countries from European Social Survey (wave 6 2012). A theory-guided approach is used to categorize European nations into six heterogeneous European regions to

analyze regional differences in determinants of ethnocentrism. Empirical-statistical analyses reveal that new emerging factors of societal malaise indeed are stronger predictors of ethnocentrism in comparison to classical determinants. In addition, societal malaise acts as mediator of classical explanations of ethnocentrism. In comparative perspective, determinants of ethnocentrism are strongly heterogeneous throughout the six European regions.

The Roots of Xenophobia

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In the early 21st century xenophobic beliefs are still widespread. The process of the observed mixing of populations and the continual influx of immigrants does not come hand in hand with increased tolerance for ethnic diversity. Deep aversion to immigrants has been the reason for protests by the indigenous population in Germany, France, Russia, etc. Since the 1990th, xenophobic, deeply conservative and extreme right-wing parties have arisen and re-emerged as an electoral force in much of Europe. In the 2014 elections to the European Parliament, there was a dramatic surge of support for xenophobic political forces. In France (Front National) and Denmark (Danish People's Party), xenophobic and anti-European parties moved into first place, winning a large share of the vote than the major parties that have governed these countries for decades. In this context increasing xenophobia can be considered a factor that undermines support for the European Union as a whole, and Brexit (2016) is a bright illustration of this.

Despite a significant amount of provided by cross-national research evidence on how local population react on newcomers our understanding of the dynamics of attitudes toward immigration and its fundamental causes remains nebulous.

In my research, on the example of countries that are European Union members and some other countries that have experienced substantial flows of economically-motivated immigrants (the U.S.A., Russia, Australia and Canada) (Total N=32), I seek to put the problem of intolerance towards immigrants in a broader societal and economic context. Using the World Value Survey database from 1989 till 2015, I argue that not ethnic diversity alone and not current economic conditions, but existential insecurity is the major cause of xenophobic attitudes.

Youth's Moral Attitudes as a Basis for Prevention of Radical Actions

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The peculiarity of the young Russians current generation is that they have no need to battle to survive (as it was in 1990s), but life prospects are vague because socio-economic system established in Russia limits their career, business and professional opportunities and self-realization prospects.

Aspirations somehow to express yourself coupled with so-called "intemperate youth speaking" stimulate young people to enter various extremist organizations, radical movements.

Study on the rejection of extremist views and terrorism manifestations as part of spiritual, moral and patriotic education of youth was conducted in September 2016 on the basis of RUDN University sociological laboratory. Sample: 516 Russian students of RUDN University. According to data the majority of young people is not ready to participate in the opposition rallies, and if by chance they were, "would probably have tried to get away from there." The expression of protest following the Pussy Riot's example youth regards as too radical, preferring the quieter forms of protest that shows partiality to the feelings of believers. Regarding the motives that drive young people entering into a sect, note 3 main reasons

- The ability to find support;
- The need for identity
- Ability to feel like an important part of society.

However, the main reason for the popularity of radical youth organizations and motive for joining them is the ability to earn money.

The key indicators of different areas of analysis leads to the conclusion about the morality level and today's youth values and its relation to radical and extremist views. However, a continuous work on spiritual and moral development is necessary to reduce to zero cases of manipulation and substitution of values among young people (V.Karaulova case)

How general is generalised trust?

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When analysing trust, a common distinction is being made in the scientific literature, namely, distinction between trust in people who are (personally) known and people in general. The latter is referred to as "generalised trust". In surveys, generalised trust is measured by wording "Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?". A good measurement tool has to be unequivocal and all parties should interpret it in the same way. That is, the same connotation shall lay behind conceptual

definition, idea of survey question and perception of respondents who answer to the generalised trust question.

The presentation attempts looking at the correspondence (or rather lack of correspondence) between conceptual definition, operational definition and perception of respondents. In a qualitative research on formation of social and political trust in Lithuania, 14 in-depth interviews with young people were conducted. In the course of each interview, at a particular point a participant was given a card with standard survey question and was asked to provide his/her answer. Immediately after that the participant was asked "Could you please tell, who were the people you were considering when answering the question?" Categories named by the participants do not correspond to the idea of "social generalized trust". Participants mentioned neighbours, co-workers, acquaintances and other categories of people who do not fall under conception of "unknown, general". The presentation attempts fostering further discussion about the development of a better measurement tool for social generalised trust.

RN21 | Session 05a New Directions in Network Analysis

Studying self-identity with networked content analysis

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This contribution focuses on the application of content analysis using visual interactive statistics that combine multivariate and social network analysis. These techniques allow the representation of the most frequent topics in a given set of texts as well as their co-occurrences and connections to their subjects' attributes. In this respect, several coincidence gradients for the items under study can be defined. These gradients range from zero to total coincidence with statistically probable coincidences in between with predetermined confidence levels.

As an example of its application, we will present the analysis of thousands of answers to the question "who am I" from three international web surveys conducted in Spain, USA and Chile. The analysis compares the responses across three dimensions: a) meaning or content of what is expressed, which gives an indicator of subjectivity; b) reference or entity with which the individual is identified in its definition, giving a measure of anchorage, and c) attribution or traits with which the subjects are defined as expressing individuality. Our hypothesis that individualization and subjectivity dimensions are of greater importance than anchorage in more modernized countries seems to be confirmed.

Social contingency of choice – surveying 'social tissue' instead of 'atoms'

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There is an inherent assumption built-in into traditional survey methodology - an assumption of independency of observations. What seems to be less recognized, is that this type of assumption leads to theorizing that is biased towards "atomistic" model of society. Independent random sampling conveys that units of analysis, just as tossed coins, do not influence each other, while most of social theory puts interpersonal influence at the crux of social processes. As a result a gap emerged between theory and research, the latter usually drawing casual links as endogenic relations between individual's traits. A good example comes from electoral studies where voting is explained mostly by respondent's attitudes or status characteristics (especially in rational choice perspective).

The aforementioned gap may be partially overcome by using micro-networks ("social clusters") instead of isolated individuals as units of sampling, surveying and theorizing. The study conducted by a team from Institute of Political Studies Polish Academy of Sciences, including the Author, have undertaken such task in 2016 (with the fieldwork conducted by CBOS, leading Polish survey agency). Random sample of Polish population consisted of two subsamples: one including only egos (n=944), another comprising of egos and alters – close friend designated in the name generator (n=768+1201). Such an undertaking creates both analytical opportunities as well as methodological questions on limits of possible inference. I'm going to illustrate both with simple descriptive statistics as well as multilevel modelling using the data on Polish voters' behaviour in 2015 parliamentary elections. It shows substantial contingency of egos' choice on the choice of alters.

Field theory as a framework to tripartite analysis of agency

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We demonstrate how tripartite analysis can help us capture the multiplicity of entities and relational levels that collectively constitute action fields. We first elaborate the tripartite logic by focusing on three type of entities: political actors, their respective advocacy organizations and the events in which actors and organizations have a high salience. We look at both a "restricted" and a "general" tripartite model. We reduce tripartite structures to all possible bimodal combinations and examine the ones where agency can be inferred. In principle this means looking at

three levels, each of which yields important insights on the overall structure of political fields:

- a) ties created between individuals by the fact of being active in organizations and/or events;
- b) ties created between organizations by the fact of sharing core-members and events;
- c) ties between events that are attended by the same individuals and/or organizations.

The paper presented is of interest for social scientists that work on network structure and political agency and for methodologists interested in a novel approach to the network analysis of exceptional political agents.

Analysis of the networks of actors identified in a judicial file: The case of human trafficking

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The aim of this paper is to present the first results of our multidisciplinary research (Law, Sociology and IT) on the functioning of criminal networks linked to human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

The ambition of this work is to define the exploitation relationship. We hypothesize that the analysis of social relations can describe the exploitation relationship and the situation in which it operates. The substance of the holding does not depend on the type of activity and the degree of constraint. It is a deliberate organization of the relations of the exploited persons: relations with the criminal group, but also with the entourage of the country of origin of destination. The aim is to account for the social organization of the criminal network by reconstructing all the relations between the actors. The identified network will not be a criminal network but the network of actors identified in a legal proceeding. The complexity and nature of the data resulted in the development of an input and analysis tool.

The methodological approach undertaken is the social network analysis: The relationship between two individuals is recorded by the criminal action that binds them (A prostitutes for B). To this are added links of different natures (links of filiation, same community of origin). The point of view adopted thus can clarify the roles of the actors in the network and their position within the latter (measure of centralities), types of relations and finally Form of the social structure (core / periphery, structural equivalence).

We will present the results of the first judicial file dealt with.

RN21 | Session 06a Advances in Quantitative Methods/Data Quality

A framework to analyse the performance of pre-election polls: the 2016 Spanish election

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Opinion polls are widely used by media, political organisations and citizens in the context of election. However, in recent years, pre-election polls have systematically failed to correctly estimate election or referendum results in different countries. Well-known examples are the last General Election held in the United Kingdom (2015), the Brexit referendum (2016) or the last Spanish General Election (2016). The lack of accuracy of pre-election polls is not a new phenomenon, in the literature on public opinion there are many examples of pre-election polls analysis. Yet there is not a defined framework to carry out this analysis. Therefore, the first objective of this work is to define a framework for the polls' performance evaluation. This framework is based on the Total Survey Error (TSE) paradigm, which identifies the main sources of error in survey research. We adapt the TSE paradigm to account for some unique features of pre-election polls (e.g. timing...). We also develop a methodology to evaluate the different aspects covered in the framework. Afterwards, the methodology is used to shed some light on the lack of accuracy of the polls in the Spanish General Election (2016). In this election, the polls underestimated the magnitude of the conservative party's (PP) victory by 3% points on average. Moreover, all polls carried out during the electoral campaign showed Podemos, a left-wing party, second in terms of vote share, overtaking the Socialist party (PSOE); this turned to be wrong on election night. To identify the source(s) of the error will be useful to design and implement methodological adjustments which are discussed in the last part of the paper.

Thomas Kuhn Revisited: Computer Simulations of Different Forms of Scientific Revolutions

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Based on evolutionary game theory, this paper presents a model that allows to reproduce different patterns of change of the central paradigm of a scientific community. One of these patterns is the classical scientific revolution of Thomas Kuhn, which completely replaces an old paradigm by a new one. Depending on factors like the acceptance rate of extra-paradigmatic works by the reviewers of scientific journals, there are however also other forms of change, which may e.g. lead to the coexistence of an old and a new paradigm or the complete failure of the new one.

After analysing the different types of paradigm-changes and the conditions of their occurrence by means of an EXCEL based simulation program, the article explores the applicability of the model to a particular case: the spread of agent based modelling (ABM) at the expense of the older systems dynamics approach. For the years between 1993 and 2012 the proposed model reproduces the empirical data in terms of the number of scientific publications

remarkably well. This obviously means a confirmation of our evolutionary game theory model. Thus the paper ends with a short discussion on how it could be used in order to simulate other forms of cultural revolutions, like e.g. the spread of Protestantism in different national environments after its start in 1517.

Evaluating the Impact of Active (Opt-In) and Passive (Opt-Out) Consent Procedures on Survey Data Quality

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Obtaining informed consent from individuals to participate in voluntary research studies is widely considered to be an ethical research practice. However, there is considerable debate over how consent should be obtained from subjects. Many researchers argue that active (opt-in) consent is the only type of consent that accurately reflects the true wishes of the subject and is closer to the informed consent ideal than passive (opt-out) consent procedures. Opponents of active consent procedures argue that such procedures harm study participation rates and increase the risk of self-selection bias to a greater extent than passive consent procedures. Empirical evaluations of these claims are rare, given the lack of studies that experimentally assign subjects to different consent procedures and utilize a control group (in which no consent is sought) to facilitate comparison. We report on an experiment that overcomes these issues in a study of consent to transfer contact data from a federal register to a third-party data collector for purposes of carrying out a telephone survey. Specifically, we evaluate the impact of requiring consent on survey participation rates, self-selection bias, and the resulting survey estimates. We find that the passive consent procedure does a better job of minimizing self-selection bias and maximizing the validity of the survey estimates (relative to the control group) compared with the active consent procedure. However, neither procedure is ideal: Both consent procedures increase the total self-selection bias and reduce the sample size. We conclude with a general discussion of the main findings and their practical implications.

Who participates early or late in a survey? Results from a mixed-mode general population panel

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Survey researchers are often confronted with the question about the length of the field period. A longer

fielding time can increase participation but it also requires more effort from survey managers. From practical experience, we know that respondents differ in when during the field period they participate in our surveys. We argue that in order to make an informed decision on the length of the field period, it is necessary to better understand the respondent's decision to participate. In the present study, we draw on theories of survey participation like the Leverage-Saliency Theory and Social Exchange Theory as a theoretical framework to explain why respondents participate early or late in a survey.

To test our theoretical expectations, we use data from the GESIS Panel, a probability-based mixed-mode (online and mail) panel of the general population in Germany that was recruited in 2013 and started its regular operation in 2014 (N active panel = 4,938). We analyze both the online and the offline samples, in which respondents were invited to bi-monthly surveys with a field period of two months. Drawing on information collected during the recruitment interview and the first self-administered survey in 2013 we fit regression models to explain when during the field period respondents participated in the panel. Shedding light on the timing of the respondents' participation can help survey practitioners to better understand survey participation and, thus, to use the length of the field period as a means to design surveys more responsively to the respondents' needs.

RN21 | Session 07a Increasing Comparability in Cross-National Research

Testing measurement invariance in a CFA framework – State of the art

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In recent years, several studies have stressed out the importance to guarantee the comparability of theoretical constructs (i.e. measurement invariance) in the compared units (e.g., groups or time points) in order to conduct comparative analyses (e.g. Harkness, Van de Vijver, & Mohler, 2003; Meredith, 1993; Vandenberg, & Lance, 2000). If one does not test for measurement invariance (MI) or ignores lack of invariance, differences between groups in the latent constructs cannot be unambiguously attributed to 'real' differences or to differences in the measurement attributes. One approach to test for MI is in a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) framework. The presentation will be about new developments in the MI-CFA framework. Among other things, the presentation tries to answer the following questions:

- Which scale setting method to use (marker variable, fixed factor or effect coding method) when testing for MI?
- Should a top-down- or bottom-up-approach be used?
- How to test MI with a large number of groups (>30)?
- What are the possibilities to evaluate whether MI exists (e.g., statistical significance of the Chi-square after Bonferroni adjustment, changes in approximate

fit statistics, magnitude of difference between the parameter estimates)?

- How to determine confidence intervals for fit indices?
- Can MI be graphically analyzed?
- How can be dealt with non-invariance?

These questions will be tried to answered by an application to a real world dataset (N ~ 40.000), with a one-factor/five indicator model of a well-being scale tested in 35 groups.

Criteria of verification measuring equivalence in cross-national sociological surveys

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Conducting of cross-national research in sociology means a transition from consideration variability within a one group (countries) to double the variability in cross-national comparison. The difficulty of cross-national study lies in the fact that the construct with a certain set of measurement indicators must measure social phenomena in the same way. The construct must cover all the characteristics of social phenomena and indicators must be relevant to all characteristics of social phenomena in every country where we compare the data.

In order to obtain relevant data, it is important to prove that the measurement is valid, corresponds to all characteristics of measurement country and at the same time allows to use the same indicators, which makes possible to compare with other countries.

It is important to prove the stability of the theoretical construct from the cross-national aspect by demonstrating invariance in different socio-cultural contexts. The identity analysis of structural ties and connections between them are the base and the main condition of measurement of construct in cross-national study. If the structural identity of indication connections has been proven, there are prerequisites and a necessary basis for commensuration of the construct being investigated.

Therefore the main methodological question of this report focuses on criteria of equivalence measurement and achievements of data relevance. And how we can prove that the measurement results can be attributed to all member countries.

In this report the author focuses on criteria of equivalence measurement verification and achievements of data relevance and must answer a question what can help researcher in the realization of this goal.

Weighting in SEM – analysis of ESS for selected countries in modelling evaluation of public performance, satisfaction and political trust

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The paper deals with application of various weights strategies in Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) based on ESS data for an example of G. Bouckaert and S. Van de Walle model on the relation between public performance, satisfaction and political trust. Analysis are performed based on three rounds of European Social Survey (5th, 6th, 7th) and selected countries of Central and Eastern Europe as previous analysis were limited only to Poland and Germany. Especially various weights for analysis within country (design weights) or between countries comparison (population size weights) offered in ESS can be sensitive to SEM output/results. MGCFAs are used with models built for three ESS rounds separately as well for all three jointly, and for single country, between countries and between years. Conducted modeling presents high potential in use of ESS data in MGSEM analysis but also significant influence of data weighting on obtained results. It is interesting to emphasize that while in case of single country and single country between years, the effect of applied weights on coefficients, latent means differences etc. is relatively smaller, than in the case of multigroup analysis, between countries, where the impact is noticeably higher. In conclusion, we would like to contribute to the discussion of using these approach in sociological analysis and if it is worth to apply and if and how using different data weighting in SEM allows to draw convergent conclusions.

Robustness of multilevel models to sampling bias in multi-country survey programs

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Multi-country data sets analyzed via multilevel modeling are popular in sociology. One prerequisite for valid results from multilevel models is random sampling on each level. However, multi-country data often inherently suffer from sampling bias, on the country as well as on the individual level. Ignoring the rather theoretical question if there actually is something like a population of countries to which inference may refer, multi-country survey programs usually exhibit sampling bias on the country-level in two ways. First, countries are not randomly chosen to participate, they are rather invited and/or select themselves into a survey program. Second, often not all countries participating in a survey program are analyzed, either because a sub-survey is not available everywhere or interest lies in a certain group of countries only. Not addressed in this paper is sampling bias on the individual level caused by clustered sampling used in many survey programs.

To assess the impact of country-level sampling bias on multilevel modeling, a Monte Carlo simulation is conducted. In addition to the data-generating process based on data distributions and a multilevel model, bias variables are introduced to model the sampling issues individually as well as in combination and with different sample sizes and different model setups.

Results are then compared to the initial "true" values,

and also to results of an analysis without any sampling issues. These comparisons illustrate the risk these issues pose to the validity of sociological findings. The discussion then includes possible remedies to gain valid results.

Measurement equivalence with correction for measurement error: a comparison using the ESS

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Comparing between countries has always been one of the main goals of social and behavioral sciences. Recently, the growing availability of cross-national survey data has given a definite push to this trend, particularly when it comes to comparing individual attitudes between countries. Nevertheless, as subjective constructs, in order to compare attitudes, we need to be sure that they measure the same concept and that the measurements are equivalent. The most common way to test for measurement equivalence is in the framework of multigroup confirmatory factor analysis (MGCFA). Over the last decades, different data analysis tools have been developed to assess measurement equivalence. Even though it is widely known that measurement error can seriously attenuate the relationships between variables, most previous work on measurement equivalence has only focus on random error and largely ignore the potential effect of systematic error, including method effects. This is an important issue because it is often claimed that equivalence analysis is too strict without mentioning that some of the differences that cause parameters to be not invariant can be corrected in the measurement process. The main reason not to correct for measurement error is the difficulty in obtaining the quality estimates for the measurements. However, with the

SQL 2.1 software the quality estimates are now freely available. In this paper we aim to illustrate how these estimates can be of use in equivalence testing. Using data from the European Social Survey, we set out to determine the impact of full correction for measurement error in measurement equivalence analysis.

RN21 | Session 08a The Transition of Quantitative Research in an Era of Digitalization

Computational Social Science: A Literature Review on interdisciplinary approaches

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We are concerned to a systematic classification of the uses and interpretations of the term "Computational Social Sciences" (CSS) to visualize interdisciplinary

approaches and fruitful intersections. For example, social science learn from computer science exploitation and design of new data. Vice versa computer science learn from social science methods dealing with socially relevant data and issues.

To point out similarities and differences, we conduct a two-step literature review: First, we collect 53 articles from "science direct", that deal with the keyword CSS. We analyze them concerning scientific disciplines, used definitions and methodological difficulties they are facing. Second, we search "scopus" for the keyword CSS and add 286 articles to conduct a cluster analysis to verify our results from the first step. We determine five broad categories: The first category deals with computer science, neuroscience, biology and other sciences. The second category is about user-generated content. This involves methodological questions such as data mining and the development of new tools. In the third category we find forecasting and epidemiological inquiries. The fourth category deals with the development of social science theory in the course of CSS developments. The fifth category summarizes what is additionally discussed in the discourse about CSS. From a methodological point of view we detect intersections among the field of CSS and visualize opportunities for interdisciplinary approaches.

Introducing Space-Sets : What Are They, How to Operationalize Them and What Do They Bring to Sociological Knowledge?

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In the palette of standard sociological explanans of behaviours and orientations, the 'relation with space' of individuals is unjustly neglected (Gieryn 2000). A strong emphasis on this factor was placed, however, by one of sociology's founding fathers, Georg Simmel, in his *Space and the Spatial Ordering of Society* (2009 [1908]). Drawing on Simmel's and others' insights, the concept of 'space-set' was coined to designate the complex of geographical sites where individuals spend their social existence (Recchi and Kuhn 2013; Recchi 2015). Space-sets comprise the objective and subjective spatial careers of individuals, stemming from past and present practices, unified by the memory of one's presence in a geographical location. Space-sets are like personal maps of the physically experienced world. They can also be conceived as ego-centred networks, in which the points are not other people but places. As in social network analysis, the size, width and salience of space-sets vary dramatically across time, space and social strata.

A first operationalization of space-sets was introduced in two 2016 surveys, carried out independently in France and Italy. In France, space-sets were recorded as part of a tablet-based longitudinal survey (ELIPSS: 700 cases, representative sample); in Italy, they were the focus of an online retrospective survey (Doxa-Mobilità: 1000 cases, representative sample). Both incorporated the same set of questions, but with

different types of maps and collection methods. The paper will discuss advantages and pitfalls of these differences, as well as issues of external and construct validity of indexes (size, width and salience) capturing cognitive, experiential and biographic dimensions of space-sets.

Title: The use of automatized digital text analysis in exploring large scale qualitative interview material on young adults heavy episodic drinking

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Digital methods as spread fast within social science because it has proven to be a valid instrument to keep track of the vast amounts of social data that are constantly generated and archived online, social scientists. But digital methods also provides a platform to rethink methodologies for data acquisition and analytical tools (Venturini & Latour, 2010). The aim of this paper is to explore how the tool Topic modelling (TM) can provide new aspects to analysis of large scale qualitative interview data. TM are a quantitative analytical tool which can potentially reveal patterns and themes in textual material. Topic modelling presents textual themes through a variety of topics accompanied by a cluster of words created on the basis of words that statistically appear together in the text corpus. The data consist of in-depth, face-to-face interviews with 140 young Danish adult men and women (18-25) with recent drinking-to-intoxication experiences. Most Danish young people in this age group are active alcohol users. The age group was chosen because in this age period alcohol use, heavy episodic drinking, and intoxication typically peak. Discussion: The topics identified within the material relates well to the manual coding by research staff. But TM also identified new findings. Digital methods are interesting because it breaks down the quantitative qualitative divide. The use of TM should not be seen as a way to make a qualitative analysis of the qualitative material, but as a way to use some quantitative tools in a broader analysis.

A data mining and web mining approach for labour market analysis

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Online job portals have become an important data source about labour demand and supply structure and dynamics. Our research is focused on the analysis of the labour market dynamic using web mining and data mining techniques. Analysing data from job portals allow us to identify the characteristics of labour market and correlation between labour demand and the labour supply.

For the development of the case study, we focused on the European labor market. Consequently, we scraped data from the several European job portals. The extraction and structuring of data was done through web content mining. Data analysis was carried out with data mining clustering techniques using the simple k-means algorithm. For a better understanding and visualisation we put the results in a visual form using Google Fusion Table and Google Maps. The analysis highlighted the importance of the web data in identification and understanding the specificities of the labour market. We showed that big data analysis and extraction of knowledge from data collection could be successfully used to analyse labour market.

RN21 | Session 09a Measuring Societal Transformations in Turbulent Times

Objective deprivation and subjective economic stress in Europe before and after the financial crises

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In the decade before the beginning of the current financial, economic and sovereign debt crises, the European labour markets became more inclusive. In the course of such convergence one might expect that the degree to which material deprivation is associated with subjective economic stress becomes more and more the same in each country. This contribution analyses the question whether or not Europeans felt troubled by material deprivation to a similar extent in the last decade, what might shed light on the emergence of a generalized system of social stratification in Europe. The analysis makes use of all available country-data from the European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) for every two years between 2005 and 2013. Mixed effects multi-level OLS-regression is applied to measure the relationship of material deprivation and subjective economic stress. The results show that the effect of material deprivation on economic stress increased between 2005 and 2013, whereas it reached its peak value in 2009, at the peak of the financial crises. The finding that in poor countries material deprivation is associated with economic stress to a lesser extent than in rich countries replicates earlier findings. The differences between the countries in the relationship between household's material deprivation and economic stress widened until 2009 and narrowed slowly afterwards. Post-estimation reveals that for deprived persons, living in Social-Democratic and corporatist countries is less stressful, closely followed by Liberal countries, whereas living in Southern European and Post-Communist countries adds extra burden on deprived households. In each of the respective years, more than one third of the overall variance in subjective

economic stress stems from the country level.

Democratic Legitimacy under Pressure: Public and Elite Perceptions before and after the Global Financial Crisis

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The central question asked in this paper is how perceptions changed about democratic decision-making in selected countries after the Global Financial Crisis. Basically, we want to answer how much, if any, democratic legitimacy suffered due to the 2007-2009 Global Financial Crisis.

The research takes form of a quantitative analysis based on the World Values Surveys and a unique set of Parliamentary Elite surveys conducted in 2006 and 2012/2013, the same years as the WVS. This time span allows the analysis of the possible effect of the worst impact of the Global Financial Crisis on perceptions of democracy. Countries from different continents are included for comparison. We included: South Africa, Chile, Germany, Sweden, South Korea, Poland, and Turkey. The selection of cases is representative of a wide range of political, social and cultural diversity (catholic, protestant and Islamic; old and new democracies, presidential and parliamentary democracies).

For our analysis we divided regime performance, our independent variable into distinct "baskets of goods": an economic basket, that includes economic assets, jobs and an array of basic social services and a political basket, containing peace, civil liberties, political rights, human dignity and equality before the law. We thus explore two possibilities: One, that democracy is circumscribed to political issues such as political rights and civil liberties and, two, that democracy is expected to produce economic outcomes such as providing shelter and income. Our independent variable is an index of support for democracy.

Based on regression analysis our findings delivered a mixed pattern of support for democracy in the selected countries. Interesting questions for further research could be posed based on the patterned outcomes.

Socio-Cultural differences in Confidence in the European Union

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This paper attempts to explain Confidence in the European Union in very different societies on the basis of social, economic and political factors in these societies using data from the six waves of the World Values Survey project. Every social fact must be analyzed and interpreted in two dimensions: space and time. The WVS project provides both possibilities, since it has included a question on Confidence in the European Union among more than a dozen other

institutions in six waves since 1981 and in more than 100 different societies.

The more than 100 countries will be grouped in seven geo-cultural groups that will be used as units of analysis, though for certain purposes individual countries will also be used as units of analysis.

An index of Confidence in institutions will be produced on the basis of the institutions used.

Family values and number of children across Europe: does generation matter?

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The paper deals with the interaction between family values and number of children in European countries focusing on age effects. The goal of the paper is to reveal the relationship between values and fertility patterns through generations among European countries. The analysis is done for five separate age groups: 19-28, 29-38, 39-48, 49-58, 59-68 years old. The authors claim that younger generations have more egalitarian, individualistic values that prevent people from having many children. Applying modernization theory of Ronald Inglehart we explain generation effect on value changes and fertility patterns. The empirical part of the paper is based on European Value Study of 2008 (47 countries). The paper shows the significant interdependence between generations - fertility patterns and generations - values. The multilevel approach allows us to control for cross-national cultural differences and countries' development level.

RN21 | Session 10a Methodological Challenges of Quality of Life Research in Europe

Investigating the structure of the 2006 European Social Survey measurement of wellbeing

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Background: In 2006, a module on personal and social wellbeing was included in the European Social Survey (ESS) questionnaire. Although, wellbeing was defined as a multidimensional construct, in the literature, to the best of our knowledge, there is no evidence on its structure (dimensionality) and psychometric properties.

Purpose: To investigate the structure and assess the psychometric properties of the personal and social wellbeing included in Round 3 of the ESS.

Method: ESS data of 2006 for Portugal and Spain were used. Each sample was split randomly into two halves. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was

performed on one-half sample in order to assess the construct validity of the scale. Then, the structure was validated by carrying out Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) on the second half sample. Based on the total sample, subscales were constructed according to the six key dimensions proposed for ESS: evaluative wellbeing (EV); emotional wellbeing (EM); functioning (FUN); vitality (VI); community wellbeing (CW); supportive relationships (SR). The subscales' reliabilities and internal consistencies were investigated.

Results: EFA resulted in a six and four factor solution for Portugal and Spain, respectively. CFA showed an adequate fit for both the Portuguese – EM (negative), EV, EM (positive), FUN, CW, VI – and the Spanish model – EV, EM (negative), EM (positive), FUN.

Conclusions: Although our analysis did not confirm the theoretical structure of the ESS measurement of wellbeing, it did produce reliable and valid subscales. Our results suggest that further research is necessary at country level to provide subscales suitable for use in analyses.

Life Satisfaction and Wellbeing in Central and Eastern Europe: Predictors and Dynamics

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Current paper deals with the analysis of dynamics of the level of well-being in the post-Communist and post-Soviet societies of Central and Eastern Europe. The paper focuses first of all on subjective indicators of well-being, among them general life satisfaction, satisfaction with financial conditions and feeling of happiness. These indicators are used for calculation of the index of subjective well-being. The data used for analysis comprises from the World Values Survey wave 2 (1990-1994) to wave 6 (2010-2014). The following 10 countries are included into the analysis: Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Belarus, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. Highly developed societies of Western Europe (Austria, Denmark, Norway and some other) which are characterized also by high level of life quality and population social well-being are included into the analysis for comparative purposes. The paper provides overview of the dynamics of the level of subjective well-being in the mentioned countries in the whole period of post-Communist and post-Soviet transition – from 1989 to the present days. A brief comparative overview of the level of subjective well-being in other world regions in 2010-2014 (WVS wave 6) is presented. Cluster analysis method is used to distinguish 3 groups of respondents depending on the level of their subjective well-being. Principal components analysis and multivariate analysis are used to define the domains of respondents' life which are to a largest extent affected by the level of subjective well-being as well as to determine the main factors causing particular level of subjective well-being in transitional societies of Central and Eastern Europe.

Life Satisfaction and Subjective Commuting Success: The Case of East-West commuters in the Central European Region

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This presentation addresses life satisfaction among East-West commuters in the Central European Region. Reviewing the literature, the life satisfaction concept is seen to be applied – more or less explicitly – as a general indicator of subjectively successful migration. This interpretation is based on a theoretical presumption regarding the migrants' motives. Life satisfaction studies often conceptualize migration as an attempt to generally improve life.

However, present research has mainly considered the consequences of migration for migrants' life satisfaction as a function of income gains. Other outcomes of migration are less often thematized. Moreover, it is questionable whether high levels of satisfaction are to be equalized with subjective migration success. Against this background, this presentation addresses the question: Which economic and non-economic factors affect commuters' life satisfaction and subjective assessments according to which commuting has been beneficial for one's life in general?

This presentation is based on quantitative and qualitative data drawn from a research project on Czech, Slovak and Hungarian commuters who work in Austria. Theoretically, the multi-dimensional triad of Having, Loving and Being is being placed into the research context. Preliminary quantitative results indicate that though there are some identical determinants (e.g. income, commuting time) for life satisfaction and subjective commuting success there can be observed several interesting differences (e.g. in the relevance of language skills or experiences of ethnic discrimination, gender differences). All in all the empirical findings underline the perspective that life satisfaction and subjective migration success stand in connection but should not be viewed of as identical concepts.

Survey design in quality of urban life studies

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Measuring quality of life and public services is crucial for citizen driven city administration. Quantitative studies is an effective tool to let city administrators know what the public actually needs. In doing so they prevent disputes over what citizen's attitudes really are, in relation to proposed policies. However, how a survey is designed can also influence policymaking, by indirectly steering the answers of the public. This paper discusses survey design and sampling in the

context of urban studies, in relation to results usability and policy making.

Many urban phenomena represent a challenge in relation to survey design and delivery. For example, citizen participation and gated communities, both subject to a great deal of scientific interest within urban studies, are problematic in terms of sample non-response, and as a result many studies examining these issues are plagued by sampling bias. Choices related to survey design are often closely related to various city policies. Attitudes and preferences are often tied to specific local environments characterised by a district urban layouts, or by the social profile of its tenants. A sampling frame that fail to take these social realities into account will not only be likely to get biased results, but may also cause social exclusion of certain groups of citizens.

The paper presents a set of best practices related to survey design in urban areas, based on the experiences of conducting a series of repeated cross-sectional urban surveys in cooperation with the city council of Kraków and Jagiellonian University.

RN21 | Session 11a Measuring Enduring and Emerging Social Inequalities in Europe

The challenge of assessing financial hardship. A comparison of direct and indirect measures of poverty in Europe

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When social policy researchers want to explain the factors that lead to poverty, analyse its implications and develop or evaluate ways to prevent poverty, they need an instrument to identify the poor. This presentation deals with different approaches to this endeavour. A common definition of poverty is the inability to achieve a minimum standard of living due to a lack of resources; it is widely agreed that this minimum standard should be fixed in relation to the general living standard of a given society. But there is a multitude of concepts for determining this minimum living standard and for identifying those people that are excluded from it. A fundamental distinction here is the one between direct and indirect measures of poverty. While the latter focus on the resources available to an individual, direct measures of poverty capture the goods and activities that a person must forgo.

The presentation compares various operationalisations of poverty used in contemporary Europe (i.e. income poverty, material deprivation, social exclusion, welfare receipt). Based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel 2012, it explores the mismatch between the populations identified as poor by different operationalisations.

Drawing on these findings, possible improvements in regard to the existing indicators are discussed.

The overall aim of the presentation is to highlight both options and problems when measuring poverty in

social policy research, with a special focus on the comparability of popular measures throughout contemporary Europe.

European labour markets in crisis

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This paper aims to study the impact of the 2008 financial crisis on European labour markets at national, regional and individual level. I explore whether labour market patterns changed and whether employment inequalities appeared wider during the crisis. The contributions of this paper are its dual comparison and the use of longitudinal data. Most of the recent empirical studies either focus on one or few countries, or cover only the first phase of the crisis, 2008-2010. The comparison of eleven European countries during 2005-2008 and 2009-2012 with the use of longitudinal data allows the dynamic study of the impact of the crisis on labour market trajectories. Using the longitudinal component of the EU-SILC dataset, with proportional country weights applied, I study all individuals between 25 and 64 years old who have been followed for the maximum duration of the panel, i.e. four years. The outcome variable is the unordered categorical labour market status, self-declared by the respondent. I first apply the latest techniques of Sequence Analysis to study labour market transitions as a whole and not as single events. Then I use Optimal Matching Analysis to measure a symmetrical dissimilarity matrix used for the Cluster Analysis, which aims to identify labour market groups. Finally, I use a multilevel model to study the regional labour market variation across time, with a complex 3-level data structure, with observations nested within individuals nested within regions. I allow for random intercepts at regional level and I control for socio-demographic and contextual characteristics.

The role of diverse social networks in maintaining generalized trust. Social class and prevailing inequalities.

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The level of generalized trust is often linked to institutional performance. Other factors such as participation in social networks are, however, also of high importance, but have received less empirical scrutiny in recent scholarship. The scholarship has mainly investigated whether the number of close friends as well as the frequency of contacts is associated to the level of generalized trust. However, close networks of friends might be highly particularistic and foster similar ideas and attitudes. This paper aims re-examine Putnam's (1995) claim that interactions with people from different backgrounds fosters generalized trust, by taking into account the diversity

of one's network and the strength of ties. This is achieved by employing a measure derived from Lin and Erickson (2008) social capital, which accounts for the strength, range and prestige of one's social ties. The preliminary results, based on a comprehensive Norwegian cross-sectional survey, support this hypothesis and indicate a significant correlation between the number of acquaintances and generalized trust, even when observations are matched using coarsened exact matching on social and background characteristics. There is, however, a ceiling effect. Individuals with most ties in a few professions are less trustful compared to those with a diverse network. Nevertheless, there are no significant differences between those with an average span in their network, and those with networks above the average. Furthermore, individuals whose social network encompasses individuals with a higher status are also more trustful.

Who is talking at the end of wealth surveys?

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In the second wave of the Austrian Household Finance and Consumption Survey 2014 (www.hfcs.at) we have included a field for comments of the respondents. Respondents were invited to mention topics they consider themselves as important. After answering standardized questions this provides an opportunity for them to bring in their subjective perceptions on wealth.

We will analyze the comments according to socio-economic variables of the respondents such as net income, net wealth, age, education and other variables. In particular we focus on internet non-response behavior and on the issues selected by the people. The dominant theme is inequality in various dimensions. By studying these results one gets a better understanding of subjective perceptions of inequality by respondents of wealth surveys.

Inverted Classroom-Reducing inequalities at universities

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Heterogeneity among students has been on the rise for several decades. It has manifested itself not only in sharply different knowledge requirements, but also in other areas, such as heterogeneous conditions of living. This has created new challenges for teaching, in response to which only a few new concepts are being developed. For learners in heterogeneous situations, in particular, new teaching concepts can rarely be found. Also, there are hardly any offers for employed students, commuters etc.

As a result, digital teaching formats, such as the Inverted Classroom Model, can make crucial contributions towards softening the impacts of student heterogeneity. In this new teaching model, face-to-

face and self-learning phases are almost 'flipped'. For example, videos would be prepared and made available, replacing classical lectures. The time in the plenary session offers the opportunity for active collaboration like solving problems together, discussions etc.

The way in which the ICM responds to the heterogeneity in the area of statistics for social scientists was explored by a mixed methods study. The study evaluated the concept over four semesters and assessed the results.

The results threw up very interesting findings: the students prefer the concept to classical lectures and consider the learning effect to be higher. Also, such independent learning posed no difficulties. Learners with poor mathematical knowledge even worked on more exercises than those with greater knowledge. The fear of dealing with statistics will also presumably reduce. In addition, the students reported it as good; the new concept of teaching entails no disadvantages. This positive overall picture is buttressed by further quantitative results: students learning by means of ICM perform significantly better and do better in written exams.

RN22 - Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty

RN22 | Session 01a Methods and Methodologies in Risk Research

Studying risk frames in the media. Usefulness and limits of automated content analysis

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Media framing, as a process for selecting and emphasising specific aspects of perceived reality and connecting them in a narrative that promotes certain interpretations, is considered essential in shaping political and public discourse as well as the opinion climate. This is particularly relevant for studying risk, as most theories and research show the importance of the media in shaping interpretations and public awareness of risk. In this paper, we suggest that the 'dictionary approach' of computer-assisted content analysis can be useful for a systematic empirical analysis of how the term risk is actually used in the media coverage.

Discussing results from an ongoing research that examines risks in the press coverage of migration in Italy (2011-2012 and 2015-2016) and Germany (2015-2016), we aim, firstly, to highlight how "migration risk" (or related terms) is framed in the media discourse. Against this empirical background, we then focus on methodological challenges of automated textual analysis, which can follow different logics and techniques, but always requires a big amount of 'human intervention'. Dictionary-based content analysis, in particular, assumes that the meaning of a given set of texts can be identified through the presence of particular keywords and words co-occurrences, which can be organised in categories. This leads us back to the conceptualization of risk, which remains the starting and the guiding point of any empirical research. It also reveals the necessity to use a mixed-method approach (quantitative and qualitative), which may overcome the limitations of automated text analysis but remains problematic when using large text corpora.

The Semantics of „Risk“ in International Comparative Social Surveys

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International comparative surveys provide rich empirical basis for scientific research in the field of risk and uncertainty studies and testing the models of risk perception determining factors, just to mention few like International social survey programme (ISSP), Eurobarometer or Gallup World Polls. Items in the questionnaires of international comparative surveys include such words as "danger", "worry", "threat" that are that are further used quite interchangeably in scientific analysis as measures of risk perception. This may lead to inconsistent conclusions regarding the features of risk perception in cross-national perspective.

There has been little methodological debate in the sociology of Risk and Uncertainty on how the construction of risk perception measurement items in international comparative surveys may affect the research results and interpretations. This presentation will review how risk perception is worded in different questionnaires, what measurement scales of risk perception are used and will illustrate the risk perception cross cultural differences based on the empirical examples from international comparative surveys (mainly ISSP and Eurobarometer). The empirical data will be discussed in the light of theoretical debate about semantics of "risk".

Who is to blame for the terrorist attack: an experience of using blogs and survey data as sources of responsibility ascriptions

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The study is based on our previous analysis of blog posts concerning the 2011 Domodedovo airport bombing where we found that individual terrorists are rarely blamed in contrast to other actors (Gavrilov & Tolmach 2014). Then we mostly ignored the research of responsibility ascriptions based on "lay people" explicit judgments (Lickel et al. 2003; Lagnado & Channon 2008). Now our methodological goal is to test the possibility of combining content analysis of blogs and the survey data. The substantial goal is to examine the specificity of responsibility attribution in the situation of a terrorist attack.

Firstly, we conducted a pilot study that included the content analysis of essays written by HSE students about the terrorist attacks in Volgograd in December 2013 (n = 26) using the methodology of the Domodedovo study. We also made an online survey of these students with questions regarding the level of responsibility of different actors involved in the terrorist attacks. The result was that almost all the actors had high blame ratings, even the actors not mentioned in the essays.

Secondly, we conducted a study of the Charlie Hebdo shooting in January 2015. Apart from essays and online survey with students (n = 80) we also made a content analysis of blog posts (n=300). The analysis

showed a significant difference in the attributions of blame depending on the data source: individual terrorists were not blamed according to data obtained via unobtrusive methods, but the survey data suggest the highest levels of their responsibility.

Are political representatives more risk-loving than the electorate? Evidence from the German Federal and State Parliaments

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Political representatives frequently make decisions under risk and uncertainty that not only yield domestic but also global consequences. Although decision-making is crucial to politics, little is known about the representation of traits that systematically influence decision-making, in particular the risk propensity of voters and politicians. Given that in representative democracies, few political elites make decisions that have consequences for most members of society, it is an interesting question whether political representatives do resemble their constituents regarding their risk propensity. Representing constituents is critical for the functioning of democratic political systems, but voters might be much less or substantially more risk seeking than their political representatives. This presentation reports results from a study that investigated the degree to which political representatives' risk propensity resembles their constituents' risk propensity. Using representative samples of the German Federal Parliament, four German State Parliaments, and the general population of Germany, we show that political representatives are significantly more risk loving than the average citizen in all eight domains of risk-taking we assessed and in a hypothetical choice experiment – even when using conservative matching procedures and politically interested citizens as the comparison group. We discuss the results in light of two possibly contrasting sociological interpretations of the origins of these differences: theories of occupational selection and theories of risk as culture.

RN22 | Session 02a Public Discourses and Media Representations of Risk I

Discourse-semantic differences in national climate change debates: UK and Germany

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Since Beck claimed that new mega risks such as nuclear power, genetically modified food, terrorism and climate change would transform the social world into a risk society, scholars have come back to emphasizing the forces which shape different national responses to risk. The media are a socially central arena for societal debates which reflect public understanding and responses to risk while the media themselves have been identified for mediating public understanding of risk (Tulloch & Zinn 2011). This is the case on the level of national media cultures (Grundmann & Scott 2014) as well as newspaper specific stance (Müller & Vogel 2012). In this presentation we employ corpus linguistics methods to analyze differences in the understanding and discursive representation of climate change risk in newspapers from the United Kingdom and Germany from 2003 to 2013. We show that in the UK 'risk' is communicated twice as much as in Germany. In the German context the explicitly negative phrases such as *Bedrohung* and *Gefährdung* are significantly more in use than respective concepts in the UK (*hazard*, *threat*). There is a tendency to refer in the UK news to the risky future of the climate change world more generally while in the German discourse pragmatic strategies to manage hazard (*Bedrohung*) and threat (*Gefährdung*) of climate change dominate. We will conclude with possible reasons for these differences.

Constructing the space of the local media: the political attitudes of the local mass-media and their environmental risk representations

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This is the study of the environmental risks representations constructed by the local mass-media and the relation between the images constructed and the political attitudes represented by these media. The theoretical concept we used is the 'social space' theory developed by Pierre Bourdieu. We assume the risk images represented by mass media are not simply 'reflecting' the 'objective reality', but rather constructed depending on their social and political attitudes, conditioned by the mass-media's position in the respective field of the symbolical production. This research is based on the case study of the media representation of the risks of the development of the salt mining in the village of Nivenskoye in Kaliningrad region. Data was collected using content analysis of all publications made in the local media on this topic since the beginning of the salt mine development in 2014.

We measured some key characteristics of the mass-media (number of unique visitors, circulation, frequency, amount of state funding etc.) and the attitudes towards the key political actors (federal and regional authorities), the number and the tone of the publications on the topic, and also the way the risks

were depicted (kinds of risk, its causes and potential victims).

In order to analyze the relations between these variables the multiple correspondence analysis was used, and the resulting space of the local mass media was constructed with the risk images as an active categories, and the mass media characteristics and the political attitudes they represent as a supplementary categories. The consistent groups (clusters) of media with the distinct risk representation dispositions and specific characteristics were outlined and characterized.

Interpretative Repertoires of Environmental Risks in Discourses on Urban Infrastructure Projects in Lithuania

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The presentation aims at discussing environmental risk communication in cases of urban infrastructure projects. Specifically, the focus is on the social constructions of environmental risks, as being discussed by different urban infrastructure projects' stakeholders (e.g. municipality, developers, local communities, etc.). EU directive on environmental liability obliges the stakeholders to take the environmental impact and the possible mitigation measures into account. The stakeholders are also required to properly inform the society and communicate about the projects, the anticipated impacts and compensatory measures.

The author of this presentation draws on discourse theory and 'interpretive repertoires' as an analytic concept to analyze the forms of language the discourse makes available for articulating possible environmental risks.

Results presented during this conference are part of a wider project that is generally designed to foster sustainable urban development, by analyzing experiences related to urban infrastructure projects, their environmental impact, and environment compensation measures in Lithuania and Sweden.

Data for discourse analysis includes texts produced by various stakeholders and published in public media channels (newspapers, web pages, forums, etc.) and related to Lithuanian urban infrastructure projects cases. NVivo is used for data processing. Questions to be discussed: What risks of urban infrastructure projects are discursively constructed and what interpretive repertoires are formed? By what discursive and rhetoric means? Do the discourses encourage or discourage (or provide other repertoire of meanings) the environmental compensation measures in urban infrastructure projects in Lithuania? The research project 'The Perception and Practices of Environmental Compensation: Urban Infrastructure Projects in Lithuania and Sweden (EnCoM)' is funded by a grant (No. MIP 011/2015) from the Research Council of Lithuania.

RN22 | Session 03a Theoretical Advancements in Risk Studies

Doing unsafety in the public sphere

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In this paper I will examine how unsafety in the public sphere can be understood as a place where power structures and norms are actively done by people's everyday performance. In this sense unsafety is not an "objective" condition, but instead something that is created and maintained in different ways in different contexts. The subjective feeling of safety in the public sphere is an important aspect of people's quality of everyday life and their social life, as unsafety can lead to restrictions of this regarding their ability to use and claim space in the public sphere. There is a dividing line in the research regarding the focus point of the understanding of unsafety in public spheres, whether unsafety should be understood in relation to the physical environment, or in relation to the social and political power relations that permeates the public sphere. By drawing on the theory of doing risk, which combines intersectional and risk theory, this study examines how different social groups' experiences of safety in the public sphere are done in the intersection of the two dimensions of public space. The study consist of five focus group interviews with university students, LGBT-people, immigrants, wheelchair users and elders. The analysis focus on how risks and safety are done in the intersections of the physical and the social dimensions of the public sphere, and aims to interpret this in relation to the norms and power structures that is reflected through these dimensions.

Changing risks- perceptions related to old-age and retirement in post-communist societies

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This paper proposes an analysis of the changing nature of risks associated with old age and of how individuals, in different social and political contexts, perceive them. The analysis departs from the theories of reflexive modernity(Giddens), risk society(Beck), governmentality and social insurance (Foucault, Ewald), which depict the transformation of risks from hazards handled within traditional ties to external risks (subject to social insurance programs), and, eventually, nowadays to private responsibilities. In both the communist and the capitalist societies the risks associated with retirement from the labor market and old age were handled through the authority of insurance seen as a legal obligation (Ewald). The evolution is especially relevant for post-communist societies, as they experience multiple transitions: from planned to capitalist economies or from a cybernetic model(Giddens) to a society of risks and uncertainty. The mentioned theories predict a weakening of the individuals' confidence in the efficiency of the former

insurance programs and a diminishing importance of insurance as a legal obligation, in which case the moral obligation of individual responsibility should prevail (Ewald). While the perception of risks is also the result of the mainstream politics, theories of risk society also foresee different attitudinal patterns, depending on the level of education (Beck) or on the degree of welfare programs institutionalization (Giddens, Beck). From this perspective, the paper analyses the individuals' perceptions of risks related to old age and retirement, striving to disentangle their eventual transformation, through distinguishing possible attitudinal patterns. This would also contribute to filling the gap between theoretical and empirical analyses, existing in this field.

Exploring the network of actors contributing to mitigating flood risk in Lomma, Sweden

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Urban flood risk is a big and growing concern in Sweden. Although much focus is placed on rainfall, hydrology, and engineering conceptualizations of both consequences and solutions, social research contributes to explaining and understanding risk and how actors perceive, construct, and manage it together. This paper applies social network analysis to investigate the network of actors in Høje river catchment area contributing to mitigating urban flood risk in the town of Lomma in southern Sweden. By analysing representations of the social network of individual respondents based on different types of professional dependencies, as well as trust, influence and friendship, a number of interesting structural and relational aspects emerge. Aspects that may have direct implications on how flood risk is managed, now and for the future. This structural analysis is complemented with a more reputational analysis of who the individual respondents consider having most influence over flood risk in Lomma in general, regardless of direct dependencies to these actors or not. The study is finalized during the spring of 2017, but early findings indicate a significant enviro-organizational rift; a systemic discrepancy between the hydrological system of the river's catchment area causing floods under certain circumstances and how society is organised to address this challenge.

Temporalization and digital infrastructures as driving forces of risk and uncertainty

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Advancing institutional differentiation is coupled with a detachment of institutionalized rationalization from local and biographical contexts. This detachment can

be held responsible for an increase of uncertainty in the biographies of people. Hence, this development has been tried to be grasped with the concept of individualization on behalf of socio-economic status, liquidity with regard to political and social stability, as well as with the economically driven acceleration of social conditions. All of the above concepts are united by the insight, that people are now more than before confronted with an increase of risk and uncertainty.

The complexity and effect of this process of detachment may be described as temporalization, which manifest itself in flow architectures of data. These global flows cause a concentration of knowledge and attention towards data which is only available in the here and now. This pacing leads towards a constant decrease of the half-life of valid knowledge which calls for constant adjustment and adaption. Both, the pacing and the decrease in half-life are bound and enabled by specific digital infrastructures. With regard to the institutionalization of knowledge, temporalization can be described as an accelerated ageing of (still) valid or legitimate knowledge, which increasingly renders people with states of uncertainties. In our talk, we would like to present cases in the field of eSports and the Apple App Store in order to illustrate the concept of temporalization and its impact on the concepts of risk and uncertainty.

RN22 | Session 04a Current Research in Risk Perceptions and Understandings

Ethical aspects of final disposal of spent nuclear fuel at the host community level: The resident survey in Pyhäjoki and Eurajoki in Finland

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This paper focuses on ethical views of residents of two SNF disposal sites in Finland. Due to severe social and technical dilemmas related to spent nuclear fuel (SNF), the ethical issues have drawn researchers' interest already several decades. In addition to this several countries and international organizations have outlined their ethical frameworks and principles from the 1980's onwards. These frameworks and principles have been evaluated and mostly criticized in recent literature of ethics on nuclear waste, but less attention is paid on ethical values and attitudes of local residents living in the vicinity of proposed SNF disposal sites. The objective of this study is to compare how residents of two Finnish communities, a greenfield site Pyhäjoki and a nuclear community Eurajoki, perceive ethical issues related to nuclear waste management and also to explain how ethical attitudes are related to acceptance of final disposal of SNF. The data (N= 454) was gathered in the end of 2016. Besides older ethical questions, further construction of nuclear power in Finland has given a

rise for series of new ethical questions related to spent nuclear fuel (SNF) management, e.g., is it in the overall interests of society that there should be two final disposal sites for spent nuclear fuel on Finland and should the greenfield site accept siting of repository as they have accepted the siting of a new nuclear power plant.

The sky in a room: working practices of Air Traffic Control Officers

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Since Vaughan's seminal work (1996; 1999), social scientists have shown that risk is not an objective fact but it is rather a social construction defined by subjects and grounded on their actual experience and local contingencies (Catino, 2004). Drawing on this theoretical framework the paper presents some findings of an ethnographic research concerning Air Traffic Control Officers (ATCOs) working in four different air traffic control facilities in Italy. As other professionals in High Reliability Organisations (HROs), ATCOs have to provide real-time risk analysis and safety assessment (Vaughan, 2002), while coordinating with pilots and other controllers, both inside and outside their facility, with the possibility of harmful consequences in case of mistakes. A practice-based study of situated action (Suchman, 1987; Vaughan, 1998; Bruni, Gherardi, 2007) has been adopted in order to understand how ATCOs approach to risk, making sense of what they see on the radar, detecting and interpreting signals of potential danger and promptly correcting possible anomalies (Vaughan, 2002). To this end, we looked at the interactions between professionals and technological artifacts, team working and cooperative practices, processes of communication and coordination. The attention will be focused on the 'creative use' of technological artifacts, the role of local knowledge and script in the process of sensemaking (Weick, 1995), labeling, the importance of social redundancy and proactive behaviours, the institutional evolution in favour of a no blame culture, but also the leeway of 'negotiation' between the safety first culture and the optimization of air traffic fluidity.

How technology shapes risk perception: the case of one American university campus

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Looking at risk within a sociological perspective implies to take into consideration the remarkable transformations of the last years (Giddens, 1999; Rosa 2015). Nowadays, digital technologies have expanded the opportunities for people to access and share information (Lupton, 2015) and this condition might lead to see the future much less safe than before (Beck, 1986).

This research analyses the level of risk perception among students at an American university. The purpose is to explore whether students perceive themselves safer by using technological tools (mobile phone and email) and by receiving timely notifications (crime alerts) on crime events. Indeed, throughout the crime alerts students are constantly warned about crimes occurred in the surroundings area of the campus. These new digital opportunities are direct to increase security levels by making people think more carefully about the decisions they take in everyday-life.

Regarding the research methodology, university student risk-perception data have been obtained through questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. The research sample is composed by undergraduate students, because they spend more time on campus compared to graduate students.

The findings show a controversial relationship between students and technology. Indeed, students do not seem to recognize the potential of these tools but, at the same time, they cannot stay without these facilities.

RN22 | Session 05a Risk, Uncertainty and Inequality I

Risk Perception and Terrorist Activity: The case of Sweden

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We investigate whether terrorist activity abroad affect risk perception regarding terrorism at home. Terrorism uses violence deliberately to obtain political or social objectives thorough the extortion of a large audience beyond that of the immediate victims. Although the most common form of terrorist activities are domestic, transnational terrorist attacks, which involves more than two countries, may take place in order to capture more media attention and, hence, affect people emotionally by spreading fear and insecurity. Previous literature show that terrorist incidents in a country reflects people's risk perception regarding terrorism. However, little is known about whether risk perception regarding terrorism are effected by terrorist incidents in other countries. This paper contribute to the literature by investigating whether risk perception regarding terrorism in a country with almost no terrorist incidents, Sweden, is affected by different terrorist activities abroad. For the empirical analyses we use micro-level data on risk perception obtained from a national survey conducted in Sweden in four different years, 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2106. Unlike previous literature, our data contains direct question regarding risk perceptions in question. Data on terrorist activities is obtained from Global Terrorism Database (GDT). We make distinction between domestic and transnational terrorist incidence to investigate whether their impact deferrers. We also consider the geographic distance between the country

(or region) where the terrorist incidents take place and Sweden. We include individual characteristics in order to control for individual heterogeneity and to consider various socioeconomic aspects. We expect a positive relationship between the extent of terrorist incidents and risk perception regarding terrorism, nonetheless the relationship is stronger for transnational terrorism than domestic ones. Furthermore, we expect that the relationship declines with geographic distance.

Fear of the Others and the Others' Fears – Comments on Contemporary Racism

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Germany, like other countries, has been experiencing a rise of right wing populism with racism becoming more sayable. One explanation is that racism originates from fears which also seem to increase. At the same time, it is said that we have to take seriously people's fears. Consequently, anti-racist voices reach an impasse – who would dispute people's fears?

This paper, however, explores another relationship between fear and racism. Things look different when combining social constructionist risk theory (especially sociocultural approaches to risk and securitization theory) on the one hand and theories of inequality and racism on the other hand.

By applying this to a qualitative interview study about fear in Germany and by using narrative analysis, one is able to distinguish fear as an emotion from other emotions (like anger and feelings of injustice) and from fear as a powerful rhetorical device. The latter results from the common notion that communicating fear is an expression of the speaker's emotional authenticity, which makes his or her argument irrefutable. While securitization theory helps us to understand what makes security (and, thus, fear) such a powerful rhetorical device, sociocultural approaches to risk demonstrate how constructions of risk are linked to constructions of Otherness. Contemporary forms and functions of Otherness and Othering can be understood by including Bourdieu's sociology of inequality and theories of racism. Accordingly, constructing the dangerous Others who are to be feared is a classifying practice. This serves not only to maintain one's own privileges. It also contributes to and makes invisible the Others' fears. Ultimately, this touches another question: whose (supposed) fears are heard.

Governing the Seasonal Migrant Agricultural Workers in Turkey via constructing them as a 'vulnerable group'

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Vulnerability discourse has been widely used in environmental studies since decades. However, by 1990s social vulnerability emerged as a key discourse to indicate the target groups of social development

and social policy. Taking up the Foucauldian governmentality concept as an analytical perspective, this paper argues that social vulnerability discourse is a social construction and operates as a technique for regulating and controlling population groups. Apparently, these groups are constructed as they are considered risks for the society and for the neoliberal order.

This paper analyzes construction of 'vulnerable group' discourse and its consequences through a case study. The paper focuses on construction of Seasonal Migrant Agricultural Workers (SMAW) in Turkey as a 'vulnerable group' in development and social policy in Turkey. Here it is important to indicate that SMAW have been economic subjects since the Ottoman times. However by 2000s SMAW are constructed as a 'vulnerable group' and accordingly transformed into the objects of development and social policy in Turkey. The construction of SMAW is conducted through several actors such as state, NGOs, international organizations and through various tactics. Hence the paper discusses the construction of knowledge about SMAW and the construction of power over SMAW in Turkey with its consequences. The paper challenges the risk discourse embedded in the neoliberal policies to be able to bring the issue of inequalities back to the discussions in development and in social policy.

This paper draws on PhD research conducted at the Middle East Technical University under the supervision of Professor Ayse Gunduz Hosgor and Professor Helga Rittersberger Tilic.

Risk, uncertainty and the role of serendipity in international student mobility

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This paper presents interdisciplinary research on risk and uncertainty in the context of international student mobility. It focuses on the role of serendipity in mobility, perceived by incoming international students at New Zealand universities, the University of Oxford and the Charles University. The data originates from a longitudinal and comparative study which first assessed the push and pulls factors of student mobility. It then examined the students' experiences abroad in terms of various topics (knowledge transfer, development of intercultural competencies, the forming of identities, future mobility and employability) and eventually returned to students' views on serendipity throughout their study abroad. Risk and uncertainties account for some of the barriers to mobility, where knowledge or absence of knowledge, play an important part in the decision making process. It is difficult to measure uncertainties, because they are considered as unknowns, similar to the notion of serendipity, which is often understood as chance, good fortune or a lucky coincidence. The findings revealed that serendipity was, in half of the cases, almost 'inevitable' element of mobility (NZ universities and Charles University), while it was experienced by

the majority of international students engaged in this study at Oxford. Moreover, in several instances the emotive charge of the serendipitous events fluctuated over the period of time. International student mobility is a global phenomenon with political, economic and sociocultural implications; however, the experiences of individuals are subjective and lived (abroad) locally. Importantly, serendipity has a significant chance to shuffle events leading to and/or during the mobility.

RN22 | Session 06a Risks in Health and Social Care I

Artificial Hearts – uncertainties, new bodies and new conceptions of life and death

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Human hearts are scarce resources. Such scarcity was produced through unfolding arisen with mechanical circulatory support (MCS), applied in “open heart” surgeries in the 1950's, which has enabled replace heart and lung functions temporarily. Since the 1980s, however, several ventricular assist devices (VADs) and artificial hearts has been developed. Such technologies shall be understood in the current scenario related to high rates of heart diseases.

In the international scene, associated mainly with American and European institutions/companies, there is no consensus about what kind of technology is better for the human body and for society as a whole. The controversy around the different devices reveals how these technologies may amend the body's material existence (Annemarie Mol, 2002), besides changing life and death conceptions (Margaret Lock, 2002).

The imagination implicated in the human organs replacement project (Lesley Sharp, 2014) could be described as a phenomenon related to the mechanistic assumptions associated with human and life conceptions within modern medicine (Nikolas Rose, 2007). The research takes as the main object/subject technologies developed by a bioengineering foundation, which is part of a public hospital specialized in cardiology in São Paulo, Brazil. Based on ethnographic research in the laboratory where these devices are being produced, I reflect on the local production of those technologies, seeking to understand what is “social about the production of scientific knowledge itself” (Sarah Franklin & Margaret Lock, 2003), what kind of uncertainties related to life and death, nature and culture arise from this project.

Negotiating Double Vision: Risk and Uncertainty Management in Hospital Cardiology

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While the double presence of the future is hardly

exclusive to the decision-making environment of medicine, what is distinctive about medical prognosis is that doctors must typically address short- and long-term risks concurrently because of their mandate to heal. Drawing on a 2-year ongoing comparative ethnography of hospital cardiology, I identify three patterns of what I term “double vision” in cardiology practice: balancing, bridging, and switching. Each pattern of negotiating short-term results and long-term outcomes translates into distinct risk management and decision-making behavior because it is associated with a distinct view of what is at stake. Not surprisingly, these patterns of medical prospection vary by cardiology subspecialty and, more so, by medical specialty. In fact, especially in the context of cross-functional hospital teams, the negotiation of uncertainty and risk (and the diagnostic and treatment decisions that result from balancing, bridging, or switching between the problematic short- and the long-term future) becomes so tangled that it can only be resolved by relying on organizationally-mandated procedural standards of care rather than professionally-mandated substantive ones.

Assessing risks to vulnerable adults and referrer motivation: An Analysis of how Social Workers Screen Adult Safeguarding Referrals.

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Safeguarding adults forms a core part of adult social work and involves workers making efforts to protect vulnerable adults from abuse. In England and Wales, the status of safeguarding practice has been raised by the introduction of The Care Act 2014. This law gives local authorities duties to lead assessment teams and to prevent abuse or neglect where it occurs. Drawing on ethnographic research data in one local authority in England, this paper considers safeguarding practice as a form of governmentality. The paper focusses on how workers decided which referrals met the threshold for further assessment and which were screened out.

Safeguarding referrals were received from a wide range of sources including care homes, the emergency services and members of the public. In line with legal criteria social workers considered the degree to which the person had prior support needs, whether they were experiencing abuse or neglect and whether they were able to protect themselves. However, workers also sought to assess the motivation of referrers. Safeguarding referrals were seen as a means by which individuals or organisations might seek to attribute or avoid blame or as a means of placing individuals at the front of the queue for social services. Considerations about referrer motivation were used alongside case information to consider whether reported risks were genuine.

Emerged from uncertainty. The role of epistemic communities, communities of practice and interest groups in healthcare: discursive approach

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The paper aims in discussing how some discursive strategies of coping with uncertainty are used to struggle for position or dominance by social actors in health care field.

Illness constitutes one of the most notorious sources of uncertainty. One who falls ill, doesn't know what comes next, which therapy to choose and how his or her organism shall react to it. Uncertainty entails the search for an interpretative framework, knowledge and praxis, which will help deal with the illness.

The ill searches for others in a similar position. In such a way, often on the internet (frequently the first source of knowledge about an illness), but also offline, communities of practice are formed by patients, possibly accompanied by experts (doctors, nurses etc.), to help those affected by a particular condition.

Illness also creates a space for particular interests. There, not only do patients fight for their goals (reimbursement of medicines, medical equipment or therapies), but oftentimes big business enters as their partner or hidden associate.

The third type of groups are epistemic communities, formed by experts (mainstream medical, CAM and non-medical), who actively participate (or struggle to participate) in public discourse on healthcare and become part of power relations in the field.

Using the framework of discursive approach we will demonstrate how epistemic communities, our main point of interest as active participants of the public discourse of healthcare, emerge – from uncertainty (of the situation) – through interpretation (of that situation) – to institutionalization (making the interpretation reflected in public policy).

RN22 | Session 07a Public Discourses and Media Representations of Risk II

Making anxious parents in China: An analysis of Parenting Science magazine and children's health risks 1980-2014

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This paper engages with theorisation of contemporary society offered by Beck (1992), Lupton (1999) and Wilkinson (2001) to explore the workings of the Chinese risk society. It approaches risk at micro (individual, subjective) level, and links it to the experience of anxiety via the concept of 'risk-consciousness'. Focusing on children's health care, this paper investigates the interplay between the

media and the workings of risk-consciousness in China.

The study draws on two sets of data - twenty-four focus groups with Chinese parents and grandparents discussing their (grand)parenting experiences, and texts collected from Parenting Science. Data collection from the magazine uses a systematic sampling technique based on historical slicing approach (Martens & Scott, 2005) to investigate the shifts in the public discourses of parenting. It selects the first issue of every year between 1980 and 2014 (in total 35 issues) and analyses feature articles, Q&As and adverts. The analysis of the magazine is supplemented with evidence from focus group discussions.

The paper argues that everyday, mundane, normal activities of children's life such as eating, sleeping, bowel movements and learning have been increasingly identified with problems which are often linked to risks arising from environment pollution, malnutrition, underdevelopment, allergy, and accidents. This has resulted in increased risk-consciousness and a heightened sense of anxiety among parents. This paper discusses whether the risk-consciousness is an inevitable result of marketisation and neoliberal arrangement of health care, and considers the relation between economic and political change and the emerging 'risk society' in China.

Organisational discourse on "protection of the public" by regulated professions' organisations in Canada: tracing evolution along admission requirements for foreign-trained professionals.

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Regulated professions aim at protecting the public through rules and by-laws that define membership conditions. These regulatory norms are related to competencies and professional acts that their members should be able to perform. Admission of foreign-trained professionals challenges these regulatory systems. On the one hand, economic and legal arguments put pressure on faster admission of these already trained professionals, (almost) ready to practice and integrate local workforce. On the other hand, professional regulators that control access for public protection need to ensure that the local standards are met. Most professionals are required to successfully attend some form of practical training that ensures actual competence in their new country. How do professional regulators measure the gap and define consequent training requirements, hence assuring appropriate risk management? Examples from 3 provincial jurisdictions in Canada (British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec) will be used to illustrate the challenges surrounding this arbitration, involving mainly institutions of immigration, professional regulation and training (including in university and work settings). This analysis underlines limits of the neoliberal approach that has fostered transnational

mobility of highly qualified, regulated professionals, with its most recent realisation taking form in the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between EU and Canada.

'Violent radicalization' in Canada, news media, and the social production of risk

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Theorists on risk point to the concept's increasing influence on how governments conceive of and manage social problems, as well as the important role of news media in constructing what is considered a 'risk' in the public imagination (Lupton 2013).

Using discourse analysis methodology, this paper examines stories on violent radicalization in the Canadian news media, looking at how the phenomenon it represented through the language of risk. Stories examined depict a pervasive and largely new threat to national security, which has no known causes, and affects primarily 'normal' youth. These representations, in turn, serve to justify a risk-management policy approach in the terms of 'counter-radicalization', which is reinforced in the news coverage by the presence of symbolic elites (Van Dijk 1993). This includes politicians, academics and security establishment representatives who corroborate the extent of the threat and the need for additional resources to predict and contain future radicalized violence.

The paper argues that media coverage of violent radicalization through the paradigm of risk elides needed deeper inquiry into to the degree that the phenomenon, and its purported outcome of domestic 'homegrown' terrorism, is sociocultural and politically constructed threat to national security. Moreover, the paper questions the efficacy of risk management approaches to matters of public safety under counter-radicalization programming, and the problematic scrutiny accorded to Muslim Canadian diaspora communities as risky subjects through surveillance and securitization. The paper provides an exploratory look into the author's ongoing doctoral research on discourses surrounding the concept of radicalization in Canada.

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Van Dijk, Teun (1993). *Elite Discourse and Racism*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

The media reporting on the closure of a Swedish maternity unit: An intersectional analysis of the construction and framing of risk

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Sweden has in several international rankings been appointed one of the safest countries to give birth in, yet in recent years, public cuts in maternity services has been the topic of a growing public debate. As the

maternity unit at the hospital in Sollefteå – an 8000 inhabitants town in northern Sweden – closed on February 1, local protests drew attention to the increasing distances to maternity care in some rural parts of Sweden. The Sollefteå case has gained attention in national as well as international news media and several newspapers have written about the risks associated with women having to travel far to give birth. In the planned article, an intersectional feminist approach will be used to explore how these risks are being made and negotiated in two Swedish newspapers; one newspaper distributed in the Sollefteå area and one nationally distributed newspaper. The news texts will be analyzed using critical discourse analysis, enabling a deeper understanding of the role that context and ideology play in these particular constructions of risk.

RN22 | Session 08a Risk, Uncertainty and Inequality II

How environmental, social, spatial and ethno-racial inequality are connected to coastal risks: a comparison between the Mediterranean coast and the French West Indies

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This paper draws on sociology, geography and law to provide an interdisciplinary analysis of how exposure to risk intersects with socio-economic, spatial, ethno-racial, legal and environmental inequalities. The analysis focuses on the exposure of populations to coastal risks (e.g., erosion, cyclonic swell, submergence) which, in France, have become the topic of increased regulation since 2012, in the aftermath of cyclone Xynthia.

Our research is based on a comparison of two municipalities: Carry-le-Rouet (CLR) in mainland France and Capesterre-Belle-Eau (CPE) in Overseas France. The interdisciplinary corpus of data is comprised of 83 semi-structured, geo-referenced interviews conducted with inhabitants and institutional actors, as well as a set of spatialized data (geographic perception; physical-, regulatory- and socio-economic data).

Our findings underscore an exacerbated accumulation of vulnerability in the municipality of CPE, which encourages situations of compounded risk. Since the abolition of slavery, its shores have been a place of relegation for poor populations, some of whom live in temporary or informal settlements exposed to several coastal risks that are aggravated by the expansive hardening of the coastal shoreline. Such vulnerable populations still have trouble taking advantage of the legal reforms aimed at their protection. In the municipality of CLR, however, the coastal districts exposed to cliff erosion have become places of social prestige over the past few decades. Their rich and

influential inhabitants have the ability to influence local government decision-making in their favour and to resist recent legal reforms.

Uncertainty in a mass poverty context: stress in personal memories of Mumbai dwellers

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Economic reform and brutal entry into capitalism have challenged social organization of urban India during the last twenty years. Recent uncertainties caused by modernity (individualism, environmental and political risks, defeat of the Welfare State's protective system) are added to traditional norms, such as cast system, age and gender stratification. So, there is a conjunction between poverty, vulnerability and accumulation of dangers particularly in developing countries (Beck, 2007). In large cities like Mumbai, this phenomenon can be observed (Drèze & Sen, 2013), especially in slum areas where people are living under unhealthy conditions.

Those observations lead to the question: does modernity provoke new forms of vulnerability in a country where mass poverty has existed for a long time? We conducted two large scale surveys in the slums of Mumbai in 2012 and in a formal neighborhood of the city in 2014. The main sample is composed by 1255 interviews of women and men aged between 20-84 years. Through analysis of subjective perception of main turning points across the life course, this presentation focuses on the topic of stress, taking into account the variables of age, gender and socioeconomic levels to address cross-sectional vulnerability (Pearlin, 1989). Among the events mentioned by the interviewees, we found that women encounter more negative events and daily hassles, or chronic stress, than men. We also noted that poverty and low level of education involve more mentioning of out-of-timing changes, as well as more mentioning of an absence of change, suggesting that old and new inequalities are coexisting.

The Changing Urban Space and Everyday Life in Istanbul: An Analysis of the Gated Communities of Neoliberal City in the Era of Risk and Uncertainty

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As a result of the neoliberalism, especially work related uncertainties, we are witnessing a radical transformation of urban life and social relationships in the 'new cities' in Turkey.

As uncertainty became a new way of living in light of the changing circumstances, new ways of life began to emerge around 'risk and fear' in cities. In what could be defined as the 'late modern era' we argue that gated communities have become the most important result of these times. The actors of this new stage in Istanbul are the 'new middle class'. In these

new urban conditions (neoliberal city) where 'deformity', 'contact', 'danger', 'strangers' or any symbol which represents public life induces fear, while lasting passivity has become an important strategy for safety and security. We are witnessing a process where the neighbourhoods and streets, which tie the private and public sphere in 'traditional modern cities', are transforming into areas of threat. Cities are no longer spaces where differences mix together but instead spaces dived into camps by the 'fanatics of private life.'

As it is the best example of these transformations, this research was conducted within the framework of the gated communities in the Istanbul metropolitan area. Drawing on in depth interviews (N 57) this research aimed to identify the transformations in relations to risk, fear and uncertainty.

Coping with risks, and subjective experiences of wellbeing in times of economic crisis and permanent austerity: the case of Finnish families with children

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As Nordic welfare model, Finland has been acknowledged for its encompassing family policies with high degrees of parental employment and low incidence of poverty in an international comparison. During recent years, however, sluggish growth, high levels of unemployment as well as recurrent austerity measures (such as child benefit cutbacks) have gradually undermined the economic security of families, notably among single-parent and multi-child families in Finland. Together with more uncertain labour market attachments of Finnish parents these cutbacks have put families under increasing strain and increased the risks of poverty, health differences as well as other forms of ill-being. In this paper, we analyse everyday risk conceptualizations and risk-coping strategies of Finnish parents as well as their evaluations of how work-related and economic uncertainty affect their subjective wellbeing. Subjective wellbeing is here defined broadly as an umbrella concept covering different dimensions, such as economic, social or psychological wellbeing as well as physical health. The data consists of 22 qualitative semi-structured interviews with Finnish- and Swedish-speaking parents from the region of Ostrobothnia in Finland and was collected in the autumn of 2016 and winter of 2017. On the basis of our findings we argue that families in Finland today encounter a high prevalence of risk and uncertainty, and that this has consequences for their wellbeing most notably for low-income families and their children. The findings also, however, show that parents employ different risk-coping strategies and that the association between risk and wellbeing is complex and not always straightforward.

RN22 | Session 09a Risks in Health and Social Care II**From Magic Moments to Intolerable Risks: The Government of Life in Childbirth**

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Despite the spectacular decrease of maternal and neonatal mortality rates, childbirth risks remain a current issue in the representations and practices of doctors, midwives and women. The possibility of serious and unpredictable complications justify that each birth needs monitoring and assistance from professionals in a hospital. Pregnancies are classified between low and high risk. Thus standardised procedures (like surveillance and interventions) are related to this construction of risk.

From a sociocultural approach of risk, the main object of my research is to analyse the construction process of risks in the day to day activity of birth settings. In order to address this issue, I developed a comparative ethnographic study of three different birth settings: maternity hospitals, birth centres and homes in Switzerland. I carried out in-depth interviews with midwives, obstetricians, mothers and fathers (N = 74) and in situ observations within a maternity hospital and a birth centre (10 months).

In this communication I aim to analyse why the construction of risk with respect to births is specific. In that way I show that two competing representations coexist among all actors' discourses and practices. On the one hand, the serious complications of childbirth - even if they are rare - are socially considered as intolerable. On the other hand, childbirth is viewed as an important and "magic moment" that needs to be preserved. These subjective perceptions of health, childbirth and risk are influenced by socioeconomic conditions, as well as social interactions. These representations - while shaping strong norms - participate in the government of life.

Anti-vaccination movement phenomenon in Poland. Parental struggle against medicalization in times of high risk

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Cases of the parents who refuse to vaccinate their children are still relatively rare in Poland, but the trend is rising year by year. One may observe formation of anti-vaccination social movement, that is growing fast in many countries (especially in the United States) since the mid-80's of 20th century. According to the opponents of this movement we are dealing with a threat to public order caused by a poorly educated, irrational, full of mistrust and blinded by conspiracy theories people. Moreover, in their opinion, vaccination refusal means the lack of solidarity with the rest of society because it gets lower the level of so-called herd immunity to different kind of disease.

And according to the anti-vaccination proponents their motives are deeply rational. They consider themselves as a people who are able to break through the veil of obviousness imposed by the marriage of capitalism, medical technology and pharmaceutical industry.

Anti-vaccination movement, like many other contemporary anti-modernization movements, is treated here as a symptom of a much wider phenomenon - distrust to science and technology, which is a consequence of the increasing risk generated by the abstract systems making our environment more and more complex and ambiguous. The aim of this paper is to present the phenomenon of Polish anti-vaccination movement, especially in the context of similar movements growing in the United States and in selected European countries, and attempt to analyze the reasons for its increasing popularity. I will try to do this with using such key categories like capitalism, risk, solidarity and (dis)trust.

The promise of caring competence: the role of private health insurance in managing everyday uncertainty

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This paper discusses parents' concern for securing their child's health care and the role of private insurance in managing health related uncertainties. The Finnish tax-funded universal health care system offers primary health care for children free of charge. Yet, approximately half of families have a private health insurance for their child. To understand what makes private insurance a sensible choice for them, we explore parents' expectations of their child's health care. We concentrate on expectations of affecting and being affected by health care organizations, and on how these expectations are mediated by private insurance. The data consist of individual and focus group interviews.

The study shows that parents expect the health care organization and its practices to adjust to their needs. Especially, they look for the expressions of willingness and competence to act for the best interests of the child. When these expectations are mediated by private insurance, the service use is channelled to private clinics that make available certain practices, among them direct access to specialists, which are not obtainable on the public side.

Thus, for some families, private insurance creates a route to what is perceived as more caring and competent health care. Widespread use of private health insurance, however, has unintended consequences. As there is no upper limit to how good care can be, to follow the logic of needs leads to a limitless growth of demand, which public side cannot meet. By affecting the norms of what is good health care, private insurance—in itself a tool for managing uncertainty—creates new uncertainty, such as unequal access to health care and pressure to

families to seek private care.

Pandemic risk, preparedness and the role of sociological knowledge

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The risk of new global pandemics has become a pressing concern in the West. The likelihood and impact of future pandemics are discussed amongst scientists working in various medical fields – from immunology to virology, epidemiology and veterinary research. Pandemic threat and the planning towards its mitigation feature increasingly in policy discourse and strategy at various levels. Rather more intermittently the risks associated with pandemic outbreaks also permeate public and media discourse. Ad hoc international networks have been developed for infectious disease surveillance and response. Most nations have drafted plans to mitigate pandemic risk, some of which have been tested through simulations.

This paper argues that social and ethical tensions are likely to arise in connection to pandemic response and, importantly, already arise in relation to current pre-pandemic planning. Four areas of particular concern are (1) restriction to personal freedom vis a vis the imperative of public protection, (2) duty of care for health professionals vis a vis a right to reciprocity; (3) equity in the setting of priorities and allocation of finite resources; (4) containment vis a vis the duty to exercise international cooperation, given the global dimensions of pandemics.

In this paper I argue for the importance of drawing on sociological knowledge, alongside medical and other knowledges already dominant in pandemic planning, to reveal the values inbuilt in current preparedness strategies, identify the impacts of the mitigation planning measure proposed, and generate a better understanding of the (often unintended) social consequences of measures adopted during previous pandemics.

RN23 | Session 01a Exploring Sexuality: Methodological Challenges

Using emotion maps to open up understandings of macro-micro relations and everyday queer family life

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The efficacy of a practices approach in the sociological study of families is now widely accepted and a wealth of research in this vein has effectively demonstrated how family relationships become personally and socially meaningful. However, the reliance on interview techniques remains and experience is all too often neatly packaged in narrativized and linear accounts that remove the

ordinariness of everyday lives. In this paper we explore how using 'emotion maps' (Gabb, 2008) may help us to better understand the family dynamic and the ways in which emotional interactions and ordinary routines combine to shape macro-micro relations and queer-parent family life. To illustrate our argument, we draw on two recent empirical studies - Enduring Love? Couple relationships in the 21st century (UK) and Family Lives (Italy). Both of these studies used variations of the emotion map method to probe the routine relationship work that individuals and couples undertake to maintain familial, parental and sexual identities, and the parent-child relationship. The graphic technique is grounded in the everyday and generated insight on how acceptance, uncertainty, and stigma variously shape LGBQ family life, through daily interactions with extended kin and friendship networks, the structures of childhood, and professional services. In so doing the technique generated insight on some of the ways in which queer families intersect with and ordinarily defy heteronormative conventions.

Bisexuality in the Netherlands underexplored and invisible. About bi-specific issues, research gaps, and methodological reflections

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In many Western societies, including the Netherlands, same-sex sexuality is often conceptualized in a heteronormative way which leads to same-sex sexuality being reduced to representations of homosexuality. Bisexuality and non-binary sexual orientations (i.e. beyond the hetero/homo binary) remain marginalized in research. While the first Dutch large-scale bisexuality study has yet to be conducted, there is a growing attention among Dutch sexual orientation and sexuality researchers to report on bisexuality and bisexual people. Here, we provide a picture on bisexuality in the Netherlands based on national survey studies and several qualitative studies. Which experiences of bisexual people are covered in publications and which experiences remain underexplored or are not reported? Based on a qualitative study, we address unique issues bisexual young people face such as marginalization, limited space to express bisexuality, and the lack of bisexual or bi-inclusive communities. From a methodological perspective, we reflect on what the empirical picture and bi-invisibility tell us about the conceptualization of sexual orientation and related normativities. We suggest alternative ways of measuring sexual orientation in survey research and qualitative studies.

Visual representations of non-binary sexual identities amongst young Dutch adults

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International studies demonstrate a shift amongst

young people towards non-binary sexual identities (Cohler & Hammack, 2007; Savin-Williams, 2005). Non-binary sexual identities transcend conventional conceptualizations of sexual orientation as a hetero/homosexual binary and question the notion of sexual orientations and identities as fixed and non-contextualized. A British study showed that 48% of 18-24 year old people report their sexuality as not exclusively heterosexual or homosexual (YouGov, 2015). However, social norms can still be restrictive to non-binary expressions, as a recent Dutch study shows that same-sex attracted young people feel social pressure to present themselves as gay/lesbian or straight and that space for bisexual identities is limited (Van Lisdonk & Keuzenkamp, in press).

We designed a small-scale qualitative study to explore how 24 young Dutch adults experience their sexual identities, to which social norms they refer and what non-binary representations are present. We used the method Photovoice, in which participants are asked to capture aspects of their experiences by photographing scenes relevant to the research question (Catalani & Minkler, 2010). In the next phase the photographs are collaboratively interpreted in small groups, and narratives are developed that explain how the photos highlight the research theme. The results show interesting differences in the perception of sexual identity, the perceived social norms and the visualisation of sexual identities between participants who consider themselves heterosexual, gay/lesbian, bisexual, and asexual. These visual representations have the potential to get beyond the repetition of standard scripts and dominant sexuality discourses and show the diversity and richness of participants' lived experiences. We present findings and reflect on the strengths and weaknesses of using Photovoice in sexuality research.

Engagement with academic research about asexuality by people identifying as asexual: how different kinds of knowledge come to matter in making identities.

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Asexuality is both an emerging sexual identity category as well as an object of scientific research, with many efforts to locate and legitimize it. Science is however not alone in the endeavor of forming asexuality, as research on asexuality is not only carried out by academics, but also by individuals identifying as asexual – most prominently those organizing around AVEN (an internet forum that has allowed for the formation of a community around this recent emergent sexual identity). People identifying as asexual can therefore on the one hand be described as 'objects' of scientific knowledge, while another perspective shows the asexual community not only as consumers but as (co-)producers of scientific knowledge. Most academic work about (patient) groups that studies the relations between scientists and non-scientists concerning the production and

dissemination of knowledge is situated in the (bio-)medical realm (most notably Epstein's work on AIDS Activism, and Callon & Rabearisoa's studies on AMF). Forgoing the complexities of these cases, a simple logic lies behind the engagement of these groups: find the cause, find the cure. In the case of the asexual community – where a firm distancing from pathology can be observed (see for example the case of HSDD in the DSM) – there is still abundant engagement with academic research via practices such as research participation, census-making, and archiving and discussing of scientific studies. Through analyzing qualitative interviews with members of AVEN, this paper investigates the motives for this engagement as well as how different kinds of knowledge come to matter in forming and (re)presenting collective and individual identity.

RN23 - Sexuality

RN23 | Session 01b Spaces of Sexuality

Urban space and sexuality: The alternative geography of lesbian partying in Paris.

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This paper aims to present the urban geography of lesbian and, to some extent, queer visibility in Paris. In particular, the focus is on the places lesbian and queer women frequent in order to meet and interact with each other. Through extensive bibliographical work, field research, two interviews with LGBTQ party organizers and informal communication with key informants, I tracked down the changes which have occurred in the LGBTQ Parisian scene since 2010 regarding the closing of lesbian businesses and the emergence of itinerant and ephemeral parties, which pass through the city, especially on the right bank of the Seine. Historical research, communication via Internet and social media, new venues for meeting people, informal networks and new cultural or festive associations are among the examined factors in conjunction with gentrification processes. The purpose is to present how the intersections of the urban place, gender and sexuality contribute to the (re)construction and promotion of more fluid lesbian and queer identities and geographies beyond the homonormative gay district of Marais. Taking into consideration the heterogeneity and multiplicity of lesbians and queer women, I suggest that LGBTQ parties interrupt the heteronormative continuum of public space and make the lesbian visibility more open, powerful and ubiquitous, even though they ought to be more inclusive.

Yet sexuality, is still a taboo. Gender spatial injustice in the case of Thessaloniki during a crisis era.

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The study of gender and the roles that spring from the social-identities is a controversial and a long-lasting issue that concerns not only academics and researchers but also the societies themselves. The prevalent patriarchal perceptions have established a sense of normality; the cis-male gender is considered

as the dominant gender norm including also the view that women and lgbtq people are weak and inferior whilst the different sexual preferences have been condemned by society, as something unethical and abnormal. Based on queer, affective and intersectional approaches we realize, that there are cases of racism, social injustice and inequality, which are intensified in times of crisis. This social injustice is extremely interesting to be examined, not only for its sociological and psychological dimension but also for its spatial features. The spatial injustice comes into light as a result of the limited public appearance or by the risky appearance of those whose choices differ, concerning their sexual identity. From what was mentioned above, arise the following questions: Is it the same for a woman and a man to walk downtown at four o' clock in the morning? Can transgendered individuals visit each square at any time? Can heterosexual and homosexual couples enjoy the same standards of entertainment? For the purpose of the paper we document, map and monitor the city center of Thessaloniki during 2016-2017, a multicultural society in a crisis-ridden period. The social data collected by participatory action research, autoethnography and militant ethnographic analysis. The reasearch aim is not only to contribute in theoretical analysis but also to enforce sexual solidarity and emancipation of sexual practices.

What do Pride events mean to LGBT people in the UK?

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This paper - which draws on wider UK research on understandings and experiences of LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans) 'communities' (Formby, forthcoming), involving 627 survey respondents and 44 participants involved in in-depth interviews and/or discussion groups - explores what Pride events mean to LGBT people. As I show, Pride events were often viewed as particularly significant temporary (LGBT) spaces. This was because they could facilitate feelings of solidarity, safety and freedom not always experienced elsewhere. However, Pride events were also subject to criticism for a variety of reasons, including a lack of 'politics', the presence of alcohol and other commercial interests, and the potential for some LGBT people to be excluded within, and from, Pride events. In addition, tensions were evident about 'flamboyant' displays of 'queerness' that unsettled some participants who did not want to be (seen to be) 'different' or 'extreme'. Nevertheless, a sense of celebration appealed to some. In this paper I will discuss the above research findings, and in conclusion show that for some people, 'pride' is time-limited and spatially-specific. Overall, the presentation will identify what an examination of Pride events can tell us about LGBT lives more broadly.

RN23 | Session 02a Regulating Boundaries: Sexual Politics and Rights**A 'tolerant' regulation or a refined control: the new prostitution law in Taiwan**

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In May 2009 two judges of Taiwan Yilan District Court filed a constitutional litigation claimed that the former prostitution law that punished female sex workers while tolerated male clients violated the equal protection of Taiwan's constitutional law. The Justice of Constitutional Court ruled that criminalized sex workers was unconstitutional and gave the Legislative Yuan to come up a new regulation in two years in Dec 2009. The Legislative Yuan preferred the Swedish model that punishes clients. It therefore made both selling and buying sex as administrative sanctions in order to provide 'equal protection' to both clients and sex workers in Nov 2011. However, pimping and running a brothel are still criminal crimes.

Based on interviews with sex workers, judges of district courts, forefront police officers and 874 district court decisions regarding prostitution between 2009 and 2015, the article aims to analyze how the new regulation has been unevenly impacted on different sectors of Taiwanese sex industry and sex workers' lives. Firstly, the seemingly 'tolerant' regulation creates a paradox for Taiwanese sex workers' rights movement. Currently, most sex workers prefer to 'paying the fines when they got arrested' and thus diminishing the momentum of the entire movement. Moreover, according to the court decisions, male clients are less punished by the police. Furthermore, small indoor sexual venues that involve the third parties, e.g. 'Thai massage parlors' and 'Vietnam skin care', have been gradually replaced streetwalkers as the key targets for police crack down. Chinese and Vietnamese immigrant women who concentrated in these sectors appear as the most vulnerable group under the new regulation.

Disability and sexuality in France : sketch of a social history.

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In the last ten years, new views about the sexuality of disabled people have risen in French political and intellectual fields as well as in associations. They wonder about a possible legal recognition of the sexual surrogate status. Some see here a form of hidden prostitution; others insist on the importance of a "sexual surrogate" to a challenged person, for he or she to be a full-time citizen. If this demand seems to be new, the fact that disabled people yearn for a conjugal and sexual life is not a novelty.

With a socio-historical approach, this paper will show how society answered to that claim in the past. We will also be interested in how the connection between

sexuality and handicap evolved and changed since the beginning of the 20th century, through an analysis of views from scholars and/or professionals. Through the results of a systematic analysis and data reduction of archives — articles, books, conference proceedings, thesis, etc. — we will throw light on a very modern question by reconstructing its intricate history. This thinking is part of a more global thesis in sociology called "In the realm of the Senses: a sociological study on Love and Handicap", co-supervised by Jacques Rodriguez (Lille 3) and Geneviève Cresson (Lille 1).

LGBT prisoners in Brasil: subjects, policies and rights in dispute

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The aim of this paper is to analyze from an historical and anthropological perspective the emergence of a set of public policies for LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transexual) prisoners in Brazil. The central locus of the research are male units of the penitentiary system of Sao Paulo (Brazilian province with the biggest prison population: more than two hundred thousand people). The objective is to understand, on the one hand, the ways in which these various policies define the LGBT population, the demands that led to their development (keeping in view the broader frame of human rights in South America) and the representations mobilized by the social actors involved in their implementation. On the other hand, the trajectories of the subjects aimed by these policies will be considered, noticing the identification and differentiation processes involved in these dynamics.

RN23 | Session 02b Sexualities, Health, Technologies**About having issues: Boundary-work in the practices of relationship and sex counselling**

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This presentation draws upon an ongoing study on the formal and informal practices of relationship and sex counselling in Finland, employing ethnographic observations on various relationship counselling events and relationship enhancement seminars as well as textual data obtained from magazines and guidebooks as its data. As a part of the widespread therapeutic cultures, several organizations and professionals from parishes to LGBTQI organizations and from psychologists to sex workers now peddle relationship and sex advice. Advice is also targeted at diverse groups such as heterosexual, gay and lesbian couples, singles and the recently divorced. Within this presentation, the constitution of problems is explored in order to learn how particular understandings of gender, sexuality, class and ethnicity emerge in the processes of advice seeking and advice giving. The

aim of this presentation is to examine what is considered or recognized as a problem within intimate relationships, and how the definition of problems operates as a form of boundary-work producing, renewing, disrupting and challenging hierarchies and exclusions based on gender, sexuality, class and ethnicity.

(De)sexualisation of old age - ambivalent representations of sexuality of older people in media and active ageing policies

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The paper maps images of older adults' sexualities using an interpretive content analysis of 1) newspaper articles addressing issues of sex and sexuality in older age in Czech newspapers over two years' span (2015-2016) and 2) booklets published by various Czech NGOs and public institutions that focus on the promotion of active ageing policies. The paper focus on the ways sexuality and sexual life of older people are portrayed. It points out the inherent ambivalence of the representations of older peoples' sexual life. Older people are portrayed as desexualized while simultaneously their sexuality is often constructed as persistent and potentially dangerous and "active" sexual life is presented as a way to healthy ageing and longevity. The paper critically analyses those representations with respect to the disciplinary practices surrounding the ageing bodies and highlights the need to critically evaluate the representations of active ageing. Although the discourse of active ageing present a more positive representation of sexuality in older age, it simultaneously creates a new normative vision that is both ageistic and heteronormative and where sexuality serves as one of the vector of the (in)ability to age "actively".

Medicalizing the sexy oldie? Age, gender and sexuality in the Viagra era

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The paper aims at investigating the transformation of social representations and cultural norms concerning ageing and sexuality in Italy, exploring the intersection of two cultural phenomena which are analytically distinct but empirically intertwined: the "active/positive ageing" imperative and the advent of sexo-pharmaceuticals like Viagra and its competitors. At the crossroads of these two phenomena we find a shift from "asexual old age" or "sexually retired" ideal type to the new "sexy oldie" (Gott 2005) or "sexy senior" (Marshall 2010, 2012).

The paper is based upon an ongoing mixed-method qualitative research project, placed in a Northern-Italian metropolitan city, Turin, entailing participant observation in medical conferences and courses, in-

depth interviews, net-ethnography of medical websites, online forums, social media. For the scope of this paper, I will mainly focus on general practitioners' accounts of their clinical experience with elderly people's sexual health problems.

Previous research pointed out the difficulties GPs face when dealing with sexual issues, especially with midlife and older patients (Gott et al 2004a and 2004b; Hinchliff et al 2004; Hinchliff et al 2005; Bauer et al 2006; Andrews and Piterman 2007; Byrne et al 2010; Giami 2010).

The analysis of GPs' accounts will show how GPs both adopt and question socially available scripts of ageing, gender and sexuality. In their clinical practice, GPs are medically reframing as "sexual health" what they perceive as a "respectable sexuality" (Bertone and Ferrero Camoletto 2009; Wentzell 2013) for ageing men and women.

"Artificial intimacy" or "augmented sexuality". Human-machine sexual relationships from sociological perspective.

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Contemporary culture is often criticized for being highly pornographic. Traditional media have been replaced by internet, mainly social media, which evolves as environment where pornography is omnipresent. From sociological perspective, internet-based pornography is well-known phenomenon, however there is also few new elements, requiring broader and more extensive research. Augmented reality, virtual reality or Internet of things give new opportunities for exploring human sexuality. Proposed article, focus on this new kinds of sexuality, which can be called "artificial intimacy" or "augmented sexuality". I would like to discuss and explore development of relations between human and machine, analyzing mostly users of internet forums concerning different sexual objects, beginning from 90's. My research shows, how humans attitude to pleasure-objects has changed and how important in this process new technologies are. The future forms of sex involving machines or robots (fembots) are coming and we should look at them, trying to find answer for the question, how human sexuality and intimacy will change. In my research, I compare not only internet sites, but also presents results of human studies who are in intimate and sexual relation with inanimate objects (called themselves "objectophiles", 20 in depth interviews) comparing them with research on real-dolls' users (12 in depth interviews). All this results show extremely new space of contemporary human sexuality.

RN23 | Session 03a Sexuality Studies in Southern Europe**Are you good enough to be a parent? Gay and lesbian parents negotiating identity and rights in Italy**

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In Southern Europe, Italy represents a paradigmatic example in relation to the social and legal recognition of non-heterosexual relational claims. Public and political discourses are occupied by a notion of the natural family fostered by Catholic ideology and defended by political parties across the spectrum. The perception of an unbreakable link between procreating and parenting keeps homo-parenting families as “unthinkable” and the absence of complementary gender roles in the parental couple is perceived as tempering the well-being of the child. The law mirrors these socio-cultural models: while in 2016 same sex unions have been finally recognized, the step-child adoption was stripped from the bill leaving the social parent without any form of recognition. Given this scenario LGB parents have to go through trial, case by case, to prove they are as “good” as straight parents are and be eventually recognized as parents. In such circumstances the legal arena becomes a very peculiar context of subjectification.

Drawing on the ongoing multi-method qualitative study FamilyLives - involving 11 lesbian couples and 3 gay couples – aim of this paper is to explore the trope of the “good parent” as a widespread and powerful narrative both within the homophobic rhetoric and the LGB parents community. I will account for its use in the process of negotiating parenthood against the social context by analyzing how the traditional narrative about family and parenting is both a tool against the public recognition of LGB parents and a frame in which these families reconfigure children and partners’ belongings in the social context.

Unsexing reproduction: narratives of lesbian and bisexual parents in Portugal

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In the aftermath of the sexual revolution of the 1960s, sexuality and reproduction seemed to be, finally, two separate categories. The democratized access to contraceptives, most especially the pill, parallel to the right to safe abortions upon request, granted women the power to choose when and if they would become mothers, regardless of sexual practice. However, when the topic is same-sex parenting, the link between sexuality and reproduction seems to retain much cultural significance. The recent history of medically assisted reproduction in Portugal offers a striking example of how sexuality and reproduction remain bounded in Southern Europe.

Drawing on original empirical material gathered in

2016 within the ERC funded INTIMATE Research Project, in this paper I challenge the assumption that sexuality and reproduction are culturally disentangled. The paper is divided into three main sections. First, it explores the cultural context in which motherhood is embedded in Portugal. Having repronormativity as its backdrop, this section dialogues with the legal framework that removed most obstacles to same-sex parenting in December 2016. The second section considers biographic narrative interviews conducted with lesbian and bisexual mothers in Lisbon between April and July 2016, with a particular focus on examples of cultural entanglement of sexuality and reproduction, on one hand, and participants’ unsexed reproductive choices, on the other hand. Finally, I suggest a reading of queer that can be used in future reproductive studies. In Southern Europe, a context in which reproduction and parenting have been historically constrained by strict rules around gender and sexuality, failing to be a particular kind of (heteronormative, cisnormative, mononormative) mother may offer a fruitful way for decolonizing reproduction.

Breaking through the heteronormative framework of parenting. Lesbian mothers accessing ARTs in Italy

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In Italy, access to ART is neglected to single, not married and lesbian women. Notwithstanding this premise, interviewees realize that it is possible for them to access motherhood when meeting other lesbian women who became mothers through ARTs. This paper will focus on the process undertaken by non-heterosexual women in order to become mothers. It is developed within the European research project ‘INTIMATE. Citizenship, care and choice: the micropolitics of intimacy in Southern Europe’. The main aim of the research is rethinking the concepts of citizenship, care and choice through a study designed to explore LGBT experiences of partnering, parenting, and friendship in three Southern European countries: Italy, Portugal and Spain. Concerning ART, in 2016 the Italian fieldwork included qualitative interviews conducted to five self-defined lesbian or bisexual mothers who got pregnant through ARTs accessed abroad. The empirical data presented will take into consideration narratives linked with health issues, exacerbated by Italian restrictive laws on medical assisted reproduction: relationships with clinics and doctors both in Italy and abroad; economic costs of reproductive exile; good and bad practices by health professionals; the burden of hormone therapies; relationships with doctors during and after giving birth. Finally, it will be discussed how this process influenced their intimate relationships, and where they found support in order to break through the heteronormative Italian framework of parenting.

Go South! Epistemologies of queerness and disability from Southern Europe

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Recent developments in Social Sciences created a favourable terrain for dialogue between crip and queer approaches to the study of both disability and sexualities. When confronted with the peculiarities of Southern Europe, this dialogue triggers numerous challenges regarding theoretical and empirical research. Based on my PhD research in Portugal and Italy, the paper aims at exploring these challenges, focusing on cultural, political and academic aspects. Despite socio-legal changes occurred recently in Southern European countries, a dominant culture based on family-oriented and catholic values is still prevalent and has direct connections to the ways disability and queerness are constructed. Moreover, queer and disabled social movements largely follow unconnected political agendas. Finally, crip studies occupy an almost invisible space in academia, in line with the already existing difficulties queer studies face in this geographical context.

The paper aims at analysing the complexity of these challenges, in order to understand to what extent it is possible to use crip and queer as epistemologies intertwined with the peculiarities of Southern Europe. Also, it seeks to explore their validity as theoretical and political tools to address normativities, systems of oppression and, ultimately, the construction of citizenship.

RN23 | Session 03b Sexualities and Masculinities

'A cathartic moment in a man's life': masculinity and homosociality on the puttan tour

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Rarely addressed in academic scholarship, the puttan tour is a well-known form of entertainment in Italy where young men, in small groups, drive around with the aim of spotting street sex workers. On some occasions the participants will approach the sex workers to strike a conversation. On others they will shout out insults from their car then drive away. This paper aims to advance a detailed analysis of this under-explored cultural practice drawing on a diverse body of scholarship exploring the intersection of masculinity, leisure, fun, and homosociality. By analysing stories of puttan tours gathered online from written accounts and videos, we explore the multiple and often equivocal meanings that are attributed to this collective homosocial male-bonding ritual, the emotional workings within it, and the ways in which it reproduces structures of inequality while normalising violence against sex workers

Militarized sexualities: military socialization, biomedicine, and male veteran sexuality in Denmark

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Whereas male veterans occasionally are represented as erotic icons as for example in Michael Stokes' photography, veteran sexuality is more often than not a rather different affair. While high-gloss photography portrays the glorification of militarized masculinity, the bio-medicalization of post-deployment veteran bodies and the aftermaths of military socialization often leave male veterans in vulnerable situations in which ideals about male sexual performance are exposed as unattainable through the experience of PTSD and sexual dysfunction. Socialized in an institutional regime that very much builds on and perpetuates the glorification of male prowess, male veterans might find it difficult to negotiate the discrepancy between experiences of male sexual vulnerability and militarized self-images as men and soldiers. This contribution explores this dynamic by attending to Danish male veterans' narratives of military careers and intimate relationships. The objective of this contribution is to conceptualize the interplay between military socialization, bio-medicalization, and the formation of sexual selves and builds on biographical interviews with Danish male veterans and ethnographic fieldwork at a veteran home in Denmark.

The making of masculinities, normativity and morality in non-monogamous internet-mediated dating

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The paper reports on one part of a more extensive study that is concerned with ideologies of exclusivity in relationships and families and focuses on various sexual and relationship practices. It specifically reports on the narratives of men who engage in non-monogamous internet-mediated dating in Belgium. Data have been collected through traditional ethnographic methods and interviews, and through participatory internet ethnographic research in dating sites for non-consensually non-monogamous dating (cheating) and/or consensually non-monogamous dating (e.g. people in open relationships and polyamory). Building on feminist engagements with embodiment as a material-discursive phenomenon, the paper explores how the men's narratives negotiate aspects of hegemonic masculine sexuality, morality and relationship normativity. It argues that the men tap into dominant ideas of emotional detachment and separation of love from sex, masculine consumerism, hedonism, and individualism, yet also deconstruct (or complicate) hegemonic views of gendered morality and emotionality (through e.g. narratives of love,

commitment to family and caring roles, emotional expression and relational identities). Moreover, the men's narratives of their non-monogamous dating experiences are marked by various strategies of moral self-construction, in which both secrecy and honesty can differently operate as technologies of commitment and care. As such, divergent ideas on what constitutes 'a good men' are being shaped in a context of persistent heteronormative conventions and mononormative romantic love.

Understanding the intersection between masculinity construction, sexuality and men's health: an Italian study.

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The aim of this research is to investigate the complex relationship between gender, sexuality and health through a constructionist and critical perspective. It is specifically concerned with the preliminary findings of a research that I am carrying out in Italy on men experiencing sexual dysfunction caused by diabetes. Being diagnosed with diabetes can have a profound effect on a man's representation of himself and on his masculinity construction because it may threaten his autonomy, his ability to work, his freedom to eat and his sexual practices. This presentation shall focus on the latter, for sexuality in Western contemporary culture is considered as a key issue for the construction and performance of masculinity(ies). Sexual dysfunction is a common and underdiagnosed complication of diabetes, which may include disorder of libido, ejaculatory problems and erectile dysfunction. Its onset may challenge the expectations entailed by a hegemonic notion of masculinity (Connell 1995), which proposes an idealized model of men perceived and thought as "sex machines" (Potts, Tiefer, 2006). The advent and diffusion of Erectile Enhancement medicines (EEM) has brought a medicalized alternative to sexual dysfunction that supports the normative and penetrative sexuality expected within this model; however, different sexual scripts and practices are feasible and will thus be discussed. Drawing upon in-depth interviews, sexuality narratives in this study are understood as a complex individual experience, varying according to the different relational contexts and according to the historical and life course time in which it occurs (Bertone, Camoletto 2015).

RN23 | Session 04a Queer(y)ing Kinship in the Baltic Region

High risk projects, Sharing Economies and Fertile Resistance: Affective stories of kinmaking, relatedness and futurity among LGBTQ familymakers in Stockholm

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What makes queer family making queer and (how) do queer forms of parenting challenge normative assumptions about gendered parenthood? Sweden is frequently upheld as a progressive and LGBTQ inclusive nation, where marriage is gender neutral and family law recognizes same-sex parenthood. At least for some parts of a LGBTQ generation coming of age in a 21st century era of rights, children and family is no longer inconceivable; rather conception is increasingly part of a queer imaginary and an imagined queer futurity, at least for lesbians. Yet, ideas about and routes to becoming parents differ greatly along lines of gender, race, age, class, citizenship and geographic location. This paper presents findings from ongoing ethnographic research among differently situated LGBTQ people in urban queer communities in Sweden and discusses a range of kinship models, from designed multi-parent families to biogenetic lesbian kinning. In particular, I analyse how metaphors drawn both from neoliberal economics and activist ideas of community point to affective investments in particular kin-relations and rationales for different forms of reproductive strategies. These stories, I argue, tell us something about what queers reproduce and challenge when they aim to reproduce queerly. The research is part of the larger research project "Queer(y)ing kinship in the Baltic Region", funded by the Baltic Sea foundation, in which we look at the diverse meanings, experiences and implications of queer kinship and family making in different national settings around the Baltic Sea.

Is She Still a Family or Rather Some Stranger? – Liminal Kins and Kinship Plasticity in Families of Choice in Poland

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In this presentation I draw on diverse findings from the research project Families of Choice in Poland (2013-2016) (PI: J.Mizielińska) which sheds light on the actual practices of queer kinship in Poland. The following are investigated more closely:

1. Quantitative study concerning the family life of 3085 LGBT people
2. 53 Individual in-depth narrative interviews with LGBT people
3. Chosen cases from ethnographic studies of 21 families observed for one month
4. Focus group interviews with lesbian mothers and their children

I focus on queer families' ways of describing their kin-relations and the meaning of "families" as well as their models of displaying them (Finch 2007). This often involves strategic use of kin language and reference to the importance of flesh and blood. Analysis reveals a high degree of polemic interplays and ambivalences, regarding especially the role of social mother and the donor/father within lesbian families, which I define as liminal and/or relative strangers (Nordquist & Smart 2014). In their narratives lesbian mothers and their

children struggle between biogenetic normative understanding of the family and discursive one based on parental practices of care and shared affections. Through processes of kinning and de-kinning (Fonseca 2011) they are often “trapped” in old kinship scenarios and nomenclature (mother/father) while creatively transgressing them. By investigating family maps of research participants I aim to demonstrate what kind of relatedness really matters to them, how it is (re)negotiated and changes. By doing this I intend to show that queer kinship is always already very plastic and based on contradictions between choice and blood.

Intimate Relationships of Non-heterosexual People in Poland. Findings of the Multimethod Study Families of Choice in Poland

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In my presentation I will reconstruct the image of non-heterosexual intimacies by drawing on the findings of the multimethod project Families of Choice in Poland (PI: prof. Joanna Mizieleńska) on non-heterosexual families of Poles. My analysis is based on the qualitative stages of the research: 53 individual in-depth narrative interviews with LGBT people and ethnographic study conducted in 21 non-heterosexual families based on intensive participatory observation, and over hundred thematic narrative interviews.

In my presentation I will go through particular results concerning different intimate practices such as: displaying affection in private and public space, (non)monogamy, bodily practices, symbolic ways of showing affection. I will show how non-heterosexual relationships subvert and adapt to their needs heteronormative scripts of building intimacy. I will demonstrate how factors such as gender, age, social class, and length of the relationship greatly influence one's experiences of intimacy. Moreover, I will show how lack of legal recognition and social acceptance of non-heterosexual relationships in Poland shape their intimate life.

The close analysis of empirical data allows me to claim the following:

1. The false presumptions of big sociological theories (i.e. Giddens' “disclosing intimacy”) and the necessity to understand intimacy through daily intimate practices and “silent intimacy” (Jamieson).
2. The burning need to intervene into universalistic Western ideas of queer intimacy in order to show how intimate arrangements are deeply related to several local socio-cultural circumstances. Therefore, I point out to the necessity to move away from the commonly used definitions and preconceptions of queer intimacy and take into account locality and positionality of each relational subject.

The changing status of queer families in the midst of rapid social transformations in Estonia

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The semi-peripheral position of Estonia on the porous border between “East” and “West” forces Estonia to constantly (re)construct its national identity. The intensified anxieties about looming demographical decline, combined with vicious resistance to immigration and rising insecurity due to recent global events pushes family politics at the centre-stage of Estonia's nation-building project. Questions about who belongs, who extends the image of the nation and who can reproduce it are especially acutely debated in the light of recent legal changes in the status of queer families. In 2014 Estonia became the first ex-Soviet republic to recognise civil unions of non-heterosexual couples. The legal battle about recognition of marriages performed overseas is currently again raising aggravated discussions around who has the right to build and be called a family. But despite the highly affective public debate there is hardly any knowledge about how queers actually are making families and kinship in the midst of such rapid social transformations. Therefore I aim to shed light into the various ways urban queers understand and practice family in contemporary Estonia. I also seek to highlight which ideas and practices are created, reproduced or challenged by changing the status of the queer family within and beyond the confines of the law. For that purpose I will draw on my ethnographic engagements and interviews with mainly non-heterosexual women and non-gender conforming people, carried out in winter/spring 2016/17. The paper will thus be an addition to the growing body of research that is teasing out the local ways of making queer kinship in the the Central Eastern European region (cf. Nedbálková 2011, Zhabenko 2015, Mizieleńska et al 2015).

RN23 | Session 04b Sexual Violence: Policies and Narratives

Telling (particular) sexual abuse stories: Exploring contemporary narratives of childhood sexual abuse in popular culture

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Since the Jimmy Savile case in the UK, widespread media coverage of celebrity sexual abuse cases has raised public concern and large numbers of adults have identified themselves as victims of historic childhood sexual abuse (CSA).

In this paper I will draw on research with self-identified adult victims of CSA, self-help literature aimed at adult victims of CSA, and popular UK television drama featuring a CSA storyline, to look at contemporary narratives of CSA. I will argue that one particular story has become so dominant that it not only permeates all aspects of popular culture but its telling constrains or even prohibits discussion about the nature, causes or consequences of sexual abuse (or indeed sexuality) in childhood. This is a story based on an assumption of

childhood sexual innocence and a belief that sexual abuse in childhood is inevitably psychologically damaging.

I argue that this story is underpinned by a fear of or about children's sexuality, and a desire to maintain their innocence and protect them from sexual knowledge and therefore has implications beyond sexual abuse. Not only does this contemporary story deny what Liz Kelly termed 'the other side of being a victim' but it also serves to (re)position children as sexually innocent and lacking sexual agency, and denies them access to sexual knowledge and education. In addition it constructs particular adult behaviours or occupations (such as so called 'promiscuity' or sex work), seen as symptoms of sexual abuse, as wrong and thereby restricts the parameters of what is seen to be acceptable (sexual) behaviour.

Non-offending paedophiles – the pain of desire?

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Since the so-called sexual revolution, sexual pleasure has been often described as a liberating activity that should be open for all. At the same time, people who come out as paedophiles, who have not ever abused any child, and strictly refuse any sexual activity with a child are often labelled as (potential) child molesters and they seem to deserve almost no solidarity. The presentation will be based on a qualitative research among non-offending paedophile members of the support group Czech and Slovak Paedophile Community and it will address the issue of their (sexual) subjectivity. The main questions are: how they cope with their (sexual) desire and to what extent they view it as immoral or dangerous; what they view as sexual and erotic and what is seen as an abuse by them; what love for children means to them and how they cope with it. As communication partner H. says, paedophiles "tend to process feelings and responses triggered by children differently from those triggered by a potential [i.e. legal] 'sexual partner', even if in essence these may be the same feelings and the same responses." Paedophiles may (have to) perceive desire, love, sexuality, eroticism in a very different way compared to non-paedophiles. In contemporary capitalist society, sexuality is very often described as a fulfilling activity. However it can be a source of personal fear or trauma, if one is paedophile who often hardly finds some solidarity of majority.

Consensus and Consent: How sexual violence becomes a political tool in contemporary Turkey

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The political turbulence in Turkey in the recent years (2013-2016) has brought to our attention striking phenomena concerning sexuality, violence and power.

Sexual violence, and more significantly, the threat of sexual violence have been used in this period as a quasi-public method of deterrence, especially by governmental and pro-government forces, against alleged political adversaries. This paper aims to discuss these phenomena from a perspective that focuses on the performativity of the act or threat of sexual violence. It takes sexual violence not as an act that is grounded upon pre-existing differences, but one that works to construct these differences. It studies acts/threats of sexual violence, asking the question: "what/how does the deed aim to achieve?" The study uses the methodology of discursive analysis to determine how sexuality and its role in constructing difference are seen by the various political groups involved in the aforementioned power struggle. The material for analysis are retrieved from the fundamental texts endorsed by these groups, from texts and speeches by leaders or organizations of the groups, and from politically engaged discourses in conventional and social media. Results of the discursive analysis demonstrate that the various sides of the power struggle commonly share a binary vision of sexuality, one that is humiliating and stigmatizing for one side while being rewarding and empowering for the other. The study argues that this shared vision enables sexual violence to become a tool and a weapon in power struggles - to the detriment of communities and individual lives. It argues that a slow but sure way out of this situation is the public endorsement of feminine sexuality.

Consent and Lack: The Problems and Possibilities of Sex without Reliable Consent

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Sexual consent is the ethical 'gold standard' of legitimate sexual conduct, and non-consenting sex is generally deemed both illegal and morally wrong. However, there are significant populations whose consent is unreliable but who make legitimate claims to exercising sexual desires: These include: people with intellectual disabilities; people with autism and Aspergers; people who have aged and have intellectually debilitating conditions such as dementia or Alzheimers. Such populations have been traditionally desexualised, but more enlightening thinking, new pharmaceuticals and technologies and the aging of the post-war generations with changed sexual attitudes is changing these cultural perceptions and creating challenges for professionals, care workers, families, partners, public authorities and these people themselves. Is the best solution to ignore risk and hope for no negative consequences, or emphasise risk and intervene to deny sex. At the margins, such as the early stages of dementia or mild intellectual disabilities, where it is not clear how far the capacity to consent is compromised, this is a delicate problem to address

This paper will explore the conceptual framing of this problem and identify its particular contradictions and

nuances, and its implications both for how we balance risk and legitimate desire and how we understand consent. It draws insights from work by current empirical research with Allison Moore on UK examples, but its central focus is to map and frame the conceptual issues that force us to think about consent critically, and requires a fresh look at how sexual relations are conceived as ethically sound beyond the often simpl e'fiction' and 'insufficiency' of legal and conventional understandings of how sexual consent is understood and actioned.

RN23 | Session 05a Queering Families in Europe

The Promise of Transnational Europe for the LGB Migrants: The Management of Stigmatized Identities and the Transformation of Family Norms

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The Europe of porous borders is potentially a space of opportunity for those denied certain rights, such as gays and lesbians from Central and Eastern European countries (CEE) with the constitutional ban on same-sex marriage. In countries that allow same-sex marriage and adoption, such as Belgium, these individuals can establish legally recognized same-sex families. The consequences of such an institutional space – unavailable to them in their home countries – manifest at individual, interpersonal and collective levels. By examining these consequences through in-depth interviews with the LGB migrants from CEE who are now in same-sex marriage or who are raising children with a same-sex partner in Belgium, the present study investigates how different institutional practices affect the lived experience of a stigmatized identity and shape the LGB migrants' strategies in exposing their families to the presumably less hospitable home-country environments. The analysis is guided by three research questions: (1) What are the LGB migrants' stigma management strategies, including the presentation of their same-sex families, in Belgium and in their home countries?; (2) What are their perceptions of evaluations of their homosexual identity due to their family status, in Belgium and in their home countries?; (3) What are their perceptions of change (if any) in family values among their family members and neighbors back home? By answering these questions, the present study investigates how the promise of transnationalism for the LGB migrants – to widen the space of rights and shift family norms through transfer of institutional models across borders – is executed on the ground.

The Construction of Lesbian and Gay Parenthood in Sociological Research. A Critical Analysis of International and Italian Literature

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Sociological research in Western societies has

included lesbian and gay parenthood within family studies, although with a broader success in English speaking countries. Many books and articles – written also in Italian – provide a review of the available literature and discuss the emergence of the phenomenon, the development of research questions and outcomes.

The task of drawing a history of homosexual parenthood has been addressed by several authors, with a main focus on the transformations of meanings attached to lesbian and gay parents, their families and kinship. Their analysis have seldom addressed the shifts in the social forms of homosexual parenthood.

This paper seeks to fill this gap in the history of homosexual parenthood by examining the evolution of the forms of parenthood addressed in qualitative research. The most relevant studies carried out in USA and UK from the Seventies to present days – together with all research carried out in Italy – will be questioned in regards of their samples (the gender and number of the involved parents, and how children were conceived), the ways researchers recruited participants and interpreted their narratives.

Notwithstanding the heterogeneity of all samples throughout the selected time frame, results will show how sociological investigation has progressively constructed and justified a sharp separation between heterosexual and homosexual experiences of parenthood. Two key elements will be discussed in order to explain the process: the political strains of lesbian and gay communities for achieving legal recognition of their families, and the researchers' assumption about the innovativeness of such formations.

Good parenting and healthy sexualities: an inquiry into the therapeutic in LGBTIQ discourses

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The paper addresses the meanings and workings of therapeutic culture in discourses around parenting and LGBTIQ identities, experiences and rights. Inspired by previous research on accounts of parenting by mothers and fathers of LG-identified children, it further examines this issue through an analysis of advisory books and self-help material published or promoted by organisations of families of origin of LGBTIQ persons, as well by as organisations of LGBTIQ parents in Italy, and their change in time. This material reveals how therapeutic understandings have been persistently mobilised as tools for making sense of everyday experience and for shaping claiming strategies, but also shows important changes over time.

In analysing these texts, the paper investigates in particular which feeling rules around good parenting and healthy sexuality are created, and how they may contribute to upholding or challenging social hierarchies; who is identified as legitimate expert; which implications the trope of the suffering child and the construction of victimized subjects have in defining contents and boundaries of sexual citizenship.

Negotiating stigmatized sexual identities: coming out to the family of origin and transparent closet in Slovenia

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Coming out to the family of origin, especially to parents, is one of the key events for most gays and lesbians in the process of forming their sexual identity and also in their life course generally. Combining quantitative and qualitative data (survey and focus groups) from two studies on everyday life of gays and lesbians in Slovenia (carried out in 2004/05 and 2014/15), the presentation will focus on the narratives of coming out to parents, how gays and lesbians negotiate their identities in the family of origin after coming out and the two most common social situations that are formed after the coming out, namely the transparent and family closets. We will discuss the consequences of these two situations for lesbians and gays in comparative perspective in order to trace any changes during the ten-year period. In general, both studies have shown that the everyday life of lesbians and gays is still strongly determined by heteronormativity, homophobia and often various forms of violence, with family setting being no exception. The (preliminary) comparative results of both studies suggest that there are no major positive changes in the field of coming out to parents and other family members and that transparent closet seems to be the experience for the majority of lesbians and gays. Nevertheless, some changes are traced in the differences between maternal and paternal reactions to coming out.

RN23 | Session 05b Sexual Violence and Education

Sexual Offences in Denmark - Results from a National Survey

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During the last years, the question of whether or not Denmark suffers from an increasing culture of violation mirroring incidents of rape and sexual coercion has been a hot topic. Thus, the low number of convictions and the complexities of the reported cases has brought about questions to be answered. The aim of the present paper is to present the actual prevalence of sexual offences in Denmark and to investigate the various forms of offenses and their distributions among men as well as women. Thus, this paper work with a conceptualization of rape having both men and women as potential victims and will deploy a bottom-up empirical approach in developing

new typologies of sexual offences sensible to situational characteristics. The project is overridingly concerned with: 1) The number of victims of the various forms of offences. 2) The characteristics of the incidents. The population of interest is men and women above the age of 18 who potentially are victims of sexual offences. The analysis will initially take the form of descriptive statistics similar to those presented in existing victim survey reports but will additionally present a latent class analysis which is viable in identifying distinct classes or ideal types of a given phenomenon. The data collection has been carried out in collaboration with TNS Gallup and collected in two phases: 1) Reports from 3.000 Danish men and women is collected; 2) Reports from 250.000 Danish men and women have been collected through social medias/medias. The paper presents the overall results.

Tackling Sexual Violence in Neoliberal European Universities: Introduction to the USVReact Project and its Challenges

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USVreact is the short name for Universities Supporting Victims of Sexual Violence: Training for Sustainable Services, a large DAPHNE-III co-funded project (2016-18). The aim of the project is to develop training for university staff who may receive disclosures of sexual violence, and to embed these within institutions. This research project, led by Brunel University London, includes 24 institutions across 7 European countries. Each partner university is piloting a training programme with university staff and the revised programmes will be shared freely among universities as resources to improve responses to sexual violence.

We are keen that feminist research and survivors' experiences inform the 'training' and, to be frank, we aspire to achieve educational goals not merely training. There is the danger that we seek the learning outcomes of Feminism 101 in a day or less of training. In particular we seek to employ the GAPWork Project's inclusive definition of gender-related violence that problematizes the gender order as a whole, and would enable the university care pathways to respond sensitively to gender normative/transphobic/homophobic abuse, as well as VAW.

We have reviewed best practice and the diverse policy landscapes in Greece, Italy, Spain and the UK. The evaluations will each be situated in the context of these and the particular cultural politics, institutional cultures and practices, but we will then attempt to consider what elements of context are common across the European contexts. How is sexuality shaped by the neoliberal context in which universities are required to operate? How is reputation functioning in gender-specific and institutional ways, and following Phipps (2015) what are the implications for sexual violence in particular?

USV React: Training on supporting victims of sexual violence at university: an example from Panteion University

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This paper discusses the experience of setting up, for the first time, a training program on supporting victims of sexual violence at university, at one of the leading public Social and Political Science Institutions in Greece, Panteion University.

The issue of sexual violence at university has, so far, not been the object of specific institutional policies or interventions either at Panteion, or at other Greek universities. The training program introduced at Panteion University aimed to address this vacuum. Delivered over a period of six months to members of the university community, including members of staff and administration, as well as students, the training focused on raising overall awareness on the issue, discussing possible strategies for supporting victims, as well as facilitating the development of grassroots level responses that can feed into new institutional policies. Moreover, the links between sexual violence at university and gender based violence more generally were further explored, contributing to a broader understanding and evaluation of institutional academic culture in Greece.

RN23 | Session 06a Sexual Experiences and Welfare Services: Old and New Challenges

(Sex) Work and the Welfare State: Russian-speaking Women Engaged in Commercial Sex in Finland

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The paper explores the relationship between commercial sex and the Finnish welfare state. Along with other Nordic countries, Finland is considered to be a welfare state with some of the most extensive social services and benefits. However, these services and benefits are not available to everyone within the borders and can only be accessed through compliance with regulations and work-related obligations. The paper is based on semi-structured interviews with Russian-speaking women engaged in commercial sex and with representatives of police, NGOs, social services, and migration officials, and ethnographic field work in commercial sex venues and NGOs. It shows how the women relate to the welfare state and how they inhabit it, particularly in relation to work, unemployment and social benefits. It demonstrates how within the welfare state the financial benefits and work conditions in the field of commercial sex can be better than those offered by the social services.

Social construction of homosexual identities and HIV/AIDS in Bulgaria

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According to the Bulgarian Ministry of Health, as of May 2016, there are 2 283 registered people infected with HIV, and 72 percent of them are men who have sex with men, as 60 percent of these registered within the last 5 years. While homosexual men are the most affected group by HIV/AIDS this group has not been included in the priorities of the national program for prevention of HIV/AIDS in Bulgaria. Main objective of this study is to examine how sexual life and sexual behavior is being affected by the emergence of HIV/AIDS, and to what extent this is changing the notions of sexual practices within three generations of MSM and how different measures for HIV prevention are accepted within the community and how relevant they are in Bulgarian context.

Semi-structured and face-to-face in-depth interviews form the core field methods of the project. The data is gathered in the period January 2015- August 2016 from sampling of 60 MSM living in Sofia, divided into three generations, i.e. three groups of 20 participants. The data is analyzed using "critical discourse analysis" with the support of the HYPER research software.

The rise of homonormativities and the consequences for gay men's understandings of their risk of HIV infection.

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The introduction of civil partnerships and gay marriage has created a new 'ideal-type' relationship structure, to which gay people can now aspire. This relationship structure has been reinforced by 'cultural referents' and the positive images of gay coupledom presented across various media (Murray, 2012). However, there has been increasing concern within the communities that this shift towards homonormativities and the desire to appear as 'good homosexuals' has led to the silencing of alternative voices (Croce, 2015). One of the consequences of this shift identified by Butler (2002) is that there may be a rise in moral judgments about those who do not wish to engage in the institution of marriage/civil partnership and a new hierarchy between legitimate and illegitimate sexual arrangements may be created. This research indicates that such hierarchies are appearing in the MSM communities in the UK and alternative transgressive discourses are being muted. The celebration of sexual diversity previously associated with MSM is replaced by increasing conservative moral judgments about men who are more promiscuous and/or engaging in sexual risk-taking behaviours. Thus, an imagined illegitimate other who embodies these risk-taking behaviours is created, against which men can measure their own sexual activity. In doing so, these men sanitise their own risk-

taking behaviours and thus break the link between their own sexual behaviours and a heightened risk of HIV infection. This paper will discuss aspects of this othering process and the consequences for those working in the field of HIV.

RN23 | Session 06b Women's Sexual Lives and Subjectivities

“Longing to tell”: In search of women’s sexuality in contemporary South Africa

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Conversations about female sexuality remain difficult and somewhat a taboo continues to strongly restrict open discussions. This article explores the way in which black women see and understand their sexuality in rural and urban settings of contemporary South Africa. To this end a qualitative ethnographic research study was designed and a total of 38 young and old black women between the ages of 20 and 60 years were interviewed using a face-to-face interview guide to facilitate the discussions over a period of 6 months. In this discussion I will transcend the well-established boundaries, which for instance focus mainly on reproductive health, family planning and HIV and AIDS, and instead prioritise a discussion which considers, how and when women if at all speak about sex and their bodies, in other words ‘how sex and sexuality are put into discourse’, as Michel Foucault (1979: 11) puts it. Drawing on this discussion I will highlight how black female sexuality centres around meanings and symbols attached to female genitalia and how power is generated by what is said about them. Furthermore based on the participants’ perspectives the article illustrates that female sexuality is influenced by ideas of purity, family pride, shame, and marriage. I argue that women’s bodies and sexualities are largely policed and regulated by communities, fathers and boyfriends in multiple ways. Overall the aim of the article is to highlight that sexuality is embedded within a complex web of nonsexual social relations.

Place to ‘bi’? Affective negotiations of bisexuality in relationships

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Normative western understandings of intimate relationships continue to draw upon discourses of romantic love and finding ‘the one’. Bisexuality, as a desire that cannot be bound to only one object choice within the heterosexual matrix that locates male and female at opposite poles, is persistently culturally associated with temporariness, multiple partners and promiscuity. In my presentation I will explore the affective effects of this for Finnish bisexual women’s and their (ex-)partners’ relationship narration. The study draws on longitudinal interviews conducted in

2005 and 2014–2015. While partnered and in a relationship, participants favoured the conventional relationship discourse, in which the relationship was understood and/or lived as enduring and exclusive union. Woman’s bisexuality was often absent from this talk. When the woman’s bisexuality was discussed, the exclusivity and future-orientation of the relationship became subject to affective negotiation. In the individual follow-up interviews many of the bisexual women also discuss affective experiences of sexual excess beyond cultural relationship and gender norms that complicated their monogamous relationship narratives. My analysis shows that dichotomous and hierarchical categories of gender and (bi)sexuality reproduce these negotiations. Yet I am further interested in what kind of effects affective tensions and intensities, silences and contradiction have and what do they ‘do’ in the participants’ relationship narration, when approached from a psychosocial perspective.

RN23 | Session 07a Sexualities and Migration: Sexual Othering, Sexual Subjectivities

Refugees and Queers. Discourses on LGBTIQ Refugees in Germany

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Angela Merkels ‘open-border-policy’ in 2015 led to a polarizing debate and the media was abuzz with articles on refugees. In the discursive field positions stretched among the new welcome-culture, a ‘we can do it’-vibe, and paternalistic ascriptions as well as racist backlashes and right-wing populist propaganda. In this mélange, one specific group of refugees came into the picture: lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer refugees (LGBTIQ refugees). Gender and sexuality based persecution is a reason for asylum in Germany and an estimated 10% of all refugees are supposed to be LGBTIQ refugees. Their representation in mainstream media is ambivalent, oscillating between multiple discrimination and the attribution of being ‘the good refugee’ – the westernized, modern and non-islamist refugee, who will be able to blend in. The paper pursues the question how pictures and depictions of queer refugees have changed in German media over the last three years and analyses this contradictory discursive area of intersectional discrimination and alleged social desirability.

Exclusionary moments: Same-sex sexualities and migrants sense of belonging.

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Migration to Iceland has increased considerably in recent decades, whereas the proportion of foreign nationals was 1,9% in 1996 compared to 8,9% in 2017 (Statistics Iceland, 2017). Also counting those who

have gained an Icelandic citizenship and second generation immigrants, the number sums up to around 12% of the population (Statistics Iceland, 2017). At the same

time, the image of Iceland has increasingly become associated with a 'safe space' or a 'utopia' for people with same-sex sexualities, which is a recreation of older images of Icelandic exceptionalism and relates strongly to how the Nordic countries are often presented as a 'gender equality paradise' (Ellenberger, forthcoming; Þorvaldsdóttir, 2011). The largest immigrant group in Iceland hails from Poland and more generally from Central and Eastern Europe, which is also where the focus of this paper lies. But as it turned out, this group is representatively small when it comes to people with same-sex sexualities. Potential reasons for this discrepancy will be discussed, as well as deliberation on issues relating to participants class belonging and disidentification; shame and resistance; and their sense of belonging and cultural intimacy. The study is based on interviews with twelve migrants from Central and Eastern Europe, who consider themselves to have same-sex sexualities, in one way or another, and have been living in Iceland for one year or more. The paper argues that shame is placed on participants in various ways and from differential social structures. While it also illustrates

how participants apply their agency within these cultural scenarios, and how 'exclusionary moments' have become an integrated part of their everyday life.

European Sexual Other: Syrian Male Refugees as Europe's New Sexual Frontiers

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This paper examines the depiction of Syrian male refugees in certain ethno-sexual terms in the European migrant receiving countries. In analyzing prevailing public discourses and practices regarding Syrian migrants in Europe, we argue that European borders and culture are regarded also as an ethno-sexual boundary that contains practices of civil sexuality, a frontier of gender peace and women's sexual freedom which is now threatened by the invasive and uncontrolled sexuality of single young Syrian men. In every migrant receiving society, migrants can have problems of adjusting to the new environment, but what is highlighted in this research is that Syrian refugee migration is primarily constructed through the prism of its male members' sexual excesses. Single Syrian men are often denied entry at the borders or when they manage to reach at Europe, media depictions and public programs aim at revealing and taming men's attributed hyper-sexuality. In using Joane Nagel's concept of ethno-sexual frontier, we examine the prevailing frames of ethno-sexuality through which Syrian men are construed as a threat to (i) European values such as 'gender

equality' as well as (ii) to European sexual practices such as proper flirtation and intimacy. When critiques are leveled to Syrian men (and by extension, to the whole groups of Syrian and Arab migrants) regarding their improper sexual conduct, Europe's ethno-boundaries are simultaneously constructed in gendered terms as superior to racialized Eastern Others.

RN23 | Session 08a Youth Transitions

School Cultures and Gender Variant Children: Parents' and Guardians' Perspectives

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Gender variant children are increasingly visible within the school system in the UK. Several cultural, social and psychological related issues contribute to the stigmatization of gender variant children and their families. Gender variant children are often bullied and victims of psychological and physical violence, based on transphobia and homophobia. These contributory factors can lead to suicide, suicide ideation, self-harm and much school absenteeism. Moreover, these factors impinge on academic and psychological development and can impact negatively on gender variant children's immediate and later lives. Little research has looked at the school context for gender variant children and their families in the UK. Using a qualitative interview method and drawing on Friere's (2000) personal limit theory we were able to learn from parents and guardians of gender variant children, how to appreciate and affirm gender variant children's membership in (school) culture, and understand how the oppressed, if and when they were, can be freed from the tyranny of, in this case, gender and sexuality oppression and stereotypes. Drawing on Freire's (2000) personal limit theory, we develop an analysis which shows how parents of gender variant children negotiate interpersonal and structural limits placed on both their children and them. The analysis will demonstrate that normative binary genders and sexualities are at the heart of oppressive school policies and while there is some work being done to combat trans and homophobia in schools it is often the fear of 'sexual perversity' and the potential for contamination that is a major factor in the construction of limits on parents and their gender variant children.

Coping with diversity, struggling with norms: Rural and urban experiences of non-heterosexual and trans youth on career choice, work and education in Finland

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I will focus on non-heterosexual and trans youth stories on their educational and career choices as well

as their experiences in heteronormative educational institutions and workplaces, also in relation to expression of their gender and sexuality. I will analyse, what kind of meanings are given to location, gender identification, sexual orientation and gender. In the presentation will be analysed the responses and stories of non-heterosexual and trans youth. The data is a survey produced in 2013 by the Finnish LGBT human rights organization Seta and the Finnish Youth Research Network. My research project is part of a larger Academy of Finland funded project "Social and Economic Sustainability of Future Worklife: Policies, Equalities and Intersectionalities in Finland" (WeAll nro 292883, www.weallfinland.fi). The survey data I use in this article consists of 1861 responses, out of which 994 were non-heterosexual women, 380 non-heterosexual men, 404 transmasculine respondents and 83 transfeminine respondents. I will describe differences and similarities between these groups of respondents in relation to their experiences of education, work and career choice from the point of view of their location and area (rural-urban). All respondents are under 30 years old and from around the country of Finland. The survey and stories reveal that trans youth experience their situation in many contexts more challenging than non-heterosexual youth. There are also gendered differences between non-heterosexual women and men, as well as between transfeminine and transmasculine respondents. There are also various differences – and some similarities – between young people living in rural and urban settings.

Mediating Aspirant Religious-Sexual Futures: In God's Hands?

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Based on an Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) project 'Making Space for Queer Identifying Religious Youth', this paper explores the construction of vocational and familial futures, in times of 'aspiring', 'post-welfare,' or 'crisis' youth transitions, as mediated by sexual-religious identification. By considering the intersectional relations of both sexuality and religion in constructing young people's aspirations, the paper highlights pragmatic and caring orientations, including a 'calling' to religion as a site of present-future vocational and familial investment. I challenge the separation of religion and sexuality in youth transitions, and in notions of the 'times we're in' as compelling certain kinds of future-orientated aspirant (and secular) selves. Overall, I hope to contribute to theorising the intersection sexuality and religion in further understanding the subversive – and conservative – potential of religious-sexual values and futures. Such orientations interface with aspects of 'getting by' and 'getting on' and at once re-inscribe and stretch normative vocational and familial choices.

RN23 | Session 10a Sexual Politics in Europe

Homosexuality in Serbia: Between Formal Acceptance and Informal Rejection

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Generally Europeanization is defined as "a process in which states adopt EU rules" (Schimmelfennig & Sedelmeier, 2005). As Serbia is getting closer to the EU, this process is gaining in momentum, but running far from smooth (Subotić, 2010; 2011).

This paper, as part of the Horizon 2020 project: "Closing the Gap Between Formal and Informal Institutions in the Balkans" (№6935237), investigates the interaction between new "EU-like" formal and informal institutions, shaped by cultural tradition, legacies of socialism, and mostly by adjusting to, confronting, and evading the formal rules.

Formal endeavors aimed at the change of the social status of the LGBT persons in Serbia are a case in point, as they are directly linked to the idea of Europeanization (Bilić 2016). In accordance with the EU conditions, a number of laws aimed at fighting discrimination of LGBTs were passed, programs with the same goal were implemented, and several Pride Parades took place without incidents (as Belgrade was "besieged" by heavy police forces). At the same time, high state officials publicly manifest their reluctance toward non-heterosexuals, with the police practicing indirect resistance toward organizing the Pride (Ejdus & Božović, 2016).

The LGBT affirming actions were characterized by short time-span, superficiality and artificiality, which makes this case a paradigmatic one of Serbian Government's attitude to Europeanization: the formal obligations (as imposed) are fulfilled, while simultaneously enormous (informal) efforts are undertaken in order that no changes occur in the society.

Attempts to diffuse EU rules and regulations seem to be of no avail if local adaptation, interpretation and appropriation of these norms and resistance which they spawn, is not taken into account.

Europeanization, Serbia, LGBT, (In)Formal Institutions, Practices

There is no sex in Russia: how Russian authorities create specific type of sexuality

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A phrase There is no sex in the Soviet Union was pronounced on the Soviet TV in 1986, then it became very popular and is considered as a concentrated expression of both soviet policy in sex and specific attitude of soviet people to sexual relations.

Russian authorities nowadays try to establish an order of sexuality (in Foucauldian sense), which I can call quasi-soviet, i.e. the order, strictly connected with the soviet value system (based on the communist ideology), on the one hand; on the other hand, it

inevitably corresponds to post-modern society, which is now forming in Russia.

Soviet attitude to sexuality was ambivalent, but it can be clearly explained with the use of Foucault's theory: asexuality was proclaimed as a fundamental approach to intimate life of the soviets, a passion and a lust were prohibited, and a family was the only approved form of intimate life. Government however managed sexuality in a suitable and comfortable for it way, which was a population growth and childbearing by two-parent families. The sexuality under control was aimed at birth of workers and soldiers, i.e. the legal pattern of sexual behavior for the soviets was constructed on the Foucault's idea of the combination of proclaimed asexuality and latent promotion of sexuality, "suitable" for the authorities.

During the 20th century the soviet society was reflected by global trends, which had become prevailing after Soviet Union's collapse. But 'conservative turn' in contemporary Russian politics is aimed at return of soviet order of sexuality.

These conclusions were obtained as a result of discourse analysis.

Queer movements in neoliberal Poland

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A history of queer movements in Poland does not expand beyond the last twenty years. Only in the 1990s, the first collective efforts visible in the public sphere specifically addressed the issues of the LGBT people, and – in a broader sense – the change in regards to a social understanding and defining of sexuality. Similarly to other countries in Central Eastern Europe, the Polish queer movements are emerging in a particular moment in history after the fall of the Berlin Wall and when democracy and capitalism are taking shape in this part of Europe. In my paper I would like to discuss queer movements in the contemporary neoliberal Poland. I have conducted a study with Polish activists (in-depth interviews) focusing on the presence of class/economic dimensions within the movements. In this paper, the key issues are those pertaining to:

- privatization of the struggle for the rights, by which I mean transferring the responsibility for providing a sense of security/stability to the individual in the context of the non-engagement of the state (eg. "Private weddings", not recognized by the Polish law);
- precarization of the labor market affecting the activists and having a negative impact on involvement in the movements.

Narrating Homophobia In Italy. Institutionalization of a neologism between 1979 and 2007

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The heuristic value of the term 'homophobia' has been highly criticized in literature. Nevertheless, the word

has known a relevant institutional and popular success, working as an 'umbrella' concept also for a growing bulk of psycho-sociological research.

Recently, taking in account its ambivalence, researchers focus more and more on the performative effects of (anti)homophobia discourses, policies and practical uses, independently from 'expert' codifications.

This paper moves in the same direction, investigating the trajectory of the neologism 'omofobia' in the most widespread national newspaper ('Il Corriere della sera'). We collected a sample of 422 articles, going from 1979 (first appearance) until the end of 2007 (its 'consecration'). Through this period we follow two well known processes: the shift from grassroots activism to mainstream politics, on one side, and the ambivalent framing of 'homophobia' into a 'urban crime' debate, on the other.

Applying both content and discourse analysis, we discuss the ambivalent effects of (anti)homophobia appropriations by different 'communities of interpretation'. The analysis has detected a plurality of voices and meanings, but also temporary convergences on quasi-hegemonic practical definitions.

Results concern two parallel and related levels: first, we observe how the strategic use of public alarms, and a particular political configuration, created a space to ask for more protection by the state for Lgbt subjects. Second, we consider how '(anti)homophobia' was progressively declined in a hate crimes paradigm, while entering in the political field, with very relevant consequences for its normative re-interpretation.

RN23 | Session 11a Grasping Change in Sexual Experiences: New Media, New Norms

The Changing Contours of Pleasure: Recreational Sexuality and Creative Labour

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This paper proposes a class-based, material explanation to the rise of Recreational Sexuality as a form of labour in neoliberal capitalism, within the emerging framework of critical heterosexualities studies. It starts from the assumption that in order to better grasp the current cultural-material nexus that shapes current modalities of sex and sexuality, it is pertinent to shine light on "normative", heterosexual middle-class experiences as well. More specifically, this paper historicizes the (sociological) concept of Recreational Sexuality, juxtaposing it to Procreational and Relational understandings of sexual relations. Arguably, in the current neoliberal moment Recreation is a concept that captures an overarching sex industry and a concomitant cultural sexualization, jointly operating under the logic of 'Sex-capital' (Preciado 2013). But more significantly, it attests to a gradual erosion of the distinction between the spheres of production and reproduction that for long defined the modernist gender/sex hierarchies. This paper

demonstrates, based on a discourse analysis of in-depth interviews with 31 (mostly) middle class, heterosexual Israelis, how Recreational Sexuality becomes a middle-class disposition. Accordingly, one's sex life is understood as more than merely a playful consumption of sexual lifestyle commodities, but, more importantly, a precondition to employability. I argue further that Recreational Sexuality has appropriated elements and practices from queer lifeworlds, in a way that also helps reshaping the contours of pleasure, which is now understood less in terms of a relational exchange, and more in terms of self-investment and the enlargement of self-appreciation.

“I lack the right to exist. I'm not there”: Trans women, online media and subjectification

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Transsexual and Transgender people have become more visible in the institutional media, although these portrayals sensationalise and ridicule trans people experiences by focusing primarily on a supposed fictionality of their gender. In this way, those media concur to the dissemination and legitimisation of hegemonic transnormativity (McDonald, 2006 & Garosi, 2011). Conversely, online media proved to be a fundamental political and social platform for transgender people. Nevertheless, few studies focused on how trans people use those media to build their self-recognition and political subjectivities. Drawing on the theoretical standpoint of Judith Butler's (1997) Theory of Subjectification, in this work I will focus on the different ways Italian trans women use online media resources to express different positionalities about transgenderism, transsexuality and gender transitioning. In particular, I will present the results of a discourse analysis on 44 online non-academic resources (self-presentations, advice blogs and narrations of everyday life experiences) written by 10 Italian trans women. I identified four positioning strategies: “Transgender”, “Transsexual before being a woman”, “A woman who was born male” and “Just a normal woman”. These positioning strategies are not mutually exclusive, but rather they act as discursive and narrative resources which enable trans women to continuously redefine their experience in different situations. Moreover, I suggest that these discursive positionalities cannot be strictly categorised as emancipatory or conformist, as they simultaneously enact the reproduction and the destabilisation of the hegemonic discourses about gender and sexuality.

Mobile sexualities: Becoming-queer across material borders online

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This purpose of this paper is to explore the notion of queer solidarity in increasingly liquid mediated worlds. It aims to develop an understanding of how collapsing spatial and temporal boundaries, brought about by processes of technological advancement and globalisation, enable marginalised sexual and gendered identities to connect with queer social-discursive-material worlds beyond their own (Groves et al. 2014; Hine 2000; Jones 1997). Drawing on in-depth interview data collected from three individual case studies using creative and semi-participatory methods, this paper thinks about some of the ways young queer men from post-industrial towns digitally negotiate heteronormative constraints of working-class masculinity. It considers how becoming with communities of 'choice' online, rupture those which are spatially and temporally defined offline (Jones 1997). Though the data presented focuses on a dissolution of boundaries within the UK, such agential possibilities are useful for thinking about the internet's liberatory potential in a European context, where users can transcend national borders and in doing so queer social, cultural and political systems of organisation. However, in taking a more critical stance towards such a utopic vision of the internet, this paper also considers how narratives can easily become fractured through mediated space (Jones 1997). Though positive in hollowing-out some of the affective constraints of heteronormativity, the digital may threaten queer solidarities offline. Though online connections mattered a great deal to the participants, their affective potential was limited by social and material distance. As such, concerns were raised around how such technologies may limit possibilities of mobilising queer identities for social and political change at more local levels.

RN24 - Science and Technology

RN24 | Session 01a Health, Bio-Medicine & Social Context I

Populations as brands - science and technology in the construction of identities

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The collection, use and distribution of human tissue samples have stressed the new pathways in which human body parts and related information are becoming productive. This presentation probes the question of how the concept of branding can elucidate the way historico-cultural narratives of origin and authenticity are coming to play an increasingly important role in leveraging populations as new types of scientific products. Using the notions of heritage and identity, geolocation, and scientific recognition, I argue that the branding of populations represents, not just novel ways of creating difference, but also provides new ways in which master narratives of population history are created. The processes by which genetic specificities of various populations and their concomitant samples are made productive vary, yet illustrate how narratives of genetics, national identity, group identity, and uniqueness in the medical sciences become intertwined with notions of productivity and bioeconomic potential.

The creation and development of national population biobanks in Estonia and Iceland: a field-theoretical analysis.

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Initiated in late 1990s with the aim to explore interactions between genes and environment, population biobanks fuelled media attention in the most controversial part of genetic research: while within genetics, the trend since the late 20th century has been towards growing acknowledgement of the complexity of genes and the multifaceted relations between genes and environment, the public discourse has often been using the language of genetic causation. The sociological analysis of the phenomenon has been dominated by the Foucauldian perspective warning of the prospect of the geneticisation of social problems, naturalisation of inequality, etc. Alternatively, this paper takes a

Bourdieuian perspective and argues that the public discourse of genetic causation should not be viewed in such a totalising way but rather as a strategic tool used by geneticist to gain symbolic capital in the context of the growing dependence of the scientific field on economic and political fields. The paper, based on the analysis of the cases of Icelandic and Estonian biobanks, discusses how these, in their search for public and economic recognition, were bound to strategically engage in this controversial public discussion. Biobanks as scientific projects are especially dependent on external field: their creation and upkeep requires a huge financial investment; the recruitment of a large group of sample donors requires high level of popular support and mobilisation.

Secondly, the paper discusses how the subsequent developments of the biobanks epitomize the insoluble differences between the logics of economic and scientific fields. Neither of the initiatives, planned as public-private cooperations, has maintained its initial ambitious goals, both have had to make a transition into more habitual (though very different) institutional arrangements in the biotechnological field.

Big data and public healthcare: resisting new economic subjectifications of exclusion

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Since the economic crisis of 2007-08, a growing global economic literature promotes the role of the State as the decisive broker of population datasets for new innovation ecosystems to sustain economic growth. In healthcare, the fight against the (economic burden of) disease and the responsabilisation of health management, amid the reduction of the welfare state, have expedited the development of national technological infrastructures for big data analytics.

This paper examines socio-technical and ethical challenges around care.data: a failed primary care programme by NHS England aiming at developing a central database of complete patient journeys for various secondary analyses. Based on ethnographic interviews with health data researchers, General Practitioners and citizens who resisted this database, we argue that a new social contract is drawn up for the commercialisation of public health data.

Understanding these state initiatives as mass surveillance programmes, patients resisted normative assumptions of size and speed towards conscribed data sharing practices. Contrary to a morality of ambiguous overriding public and science interests, they mobilised a morality of egalitarian access to public health services. Rejecting extensive institutional discretionary appropriation of data use rights, they called for more distributed forms of big data ethics so as to steer research, innovation and economic exploitation away from marketisation and the dismantling of the national health service.

As the healthcare, research, business and

surveillance models are becoming synonymous, we need to discuss what kind of research, service improvement and generally economic growth out of this public good is beneficial for society as a whole.

Expectations and impatience: A study of a policy mood

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Across Europe, innovation policy is saturated with enthusiasm about big data. Our presentation examines a political preoccupation with digital databases and big data in the domain of health care in Finland. Finnish public health care databases and biobanks are seen to already contain big data and to offer a huge potential to make Finland a 'test bed' for medical genomics and personalized medicine. For past few years, national innovation strategies have highlighted visions of data-driven biomedical research and health care and focused on rearrangements to make the Finnish big health data available for 'global' research & development work. In the visions of innovation policy, utilization of big health data stored in public databases and biobanks will enhance scientific and, in particular, commercial competitiveness of Finland.

We analyze emerging impatience in innovation policy focused on health databases and health-related big data. Advocates of innovation in biomedical research and business encourage health sector stakeholders to move fast in making their health data more easily available and accessible. This political preoccupation spreads a mood of impatience among the actors and stakeholders who run biobanks, health care institutions and public databases and who actually plan and carry out technical and political reforms in health data management. In our paper, we point out sources and a rationale that create impatience in innovation policy, and we discuss about consequences of such a policy mood. Does impatience foster or hinder efforts to make Finland an international success story of data-driven medical genomics and personalized medicine?

RN24 | Session 01b Science Policy & National Research Systems I

Building Research Networks through International Scientific Laboratories in Russia

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The paper focuses on the current situation regarding international S&T cooperation, academic mobility and science policy in Russia providing an overview of recent initiatives, current challenges and existing trends. One of the government initiatives includes establishing new types of international laboratories

under the guidance of leading scientists from all over the world. More than 160 international laboratories have been established. We conducted a study to investigate the laboratory life in such organizations. To understand the building research networks through international scientific laboratories in Russia we used the actor-network theory by Bruno Latour. Our analysis is based on interviews with experts, leading scientists and heads of laboratories, as well as with young researchers from international laboratories in several research and education centres of Kazan, Moscow, Rostov-na-Donu, St Petersburg, Ufa, Yekaterinburg. The results of the study demonstrate that the idea to invite leading scientists for organizing international laboratories is efficient. The paper is prepared within the framework of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, 15-33-01357.

The Role of Micro And Macro Factors by Establishing and Maintaining of European R&D Collaborations

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In the paper, my starting point assumption will be that the various social factors influence the formation of joint R&D collaborations in European Union (EU). In spite of all difficulties Europe is encountering in the last time, R&D activity is still staying on the front line of its integration. R&D collaboration in context of EU is transforming in a highly organized collective »enterprise«. Seen as a whole, the processes of EU R&D integration is forming by a series of strategies, guidelines, directives, all of which together comprise the official EU "philosophy" from which the idea of a common »European Research Area" should be realized in practice. In this processes of formation of joint R&D collaborations, the national contexts from which the partners in EU R&D networks originate, have still very important role. In the paper, we will present the role of so-called national context on the case of Slovenia. I will present the macro and micro factors that encourage (or discourage) Slovenian scientists to establish and maintain R&D collaborations at European level. In accordance with concepts of social network theory I will define micro factors as those factors which regard to the expectations of scientists. The macro factors relate to the external frameworks over which the individual scientists have no direct influence. By combining the obtained results of our empirical analysis of macro and micro factors, I'll try to conclude with more general reflexivity about the role of national contexts in recent trends of European R&D integration.

Role of the scientific-research in the context of the new development paradigm

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This presentation reflects on the changes in the role and position of the scientific-research caused by the shift in development paradigm and related public policy context. It is argued that paradigm shift, from industrial society and “managed economy” towards the “entrepreneurial economy” has moved the focus of public policies from scientific research and research-based innovation towards entrepreneurship and business innovation. Although the role of entrepreneurship is crucial for materialization of research results and innovation, the role of the scientific-research requires re-consideration under the new circumstances, especially in economically less developed countries where research systems are weak and vulnerable.

The paradigm shift in the EU research policy is formulated within the EU Cohesion policy based on the ideas of strategies of smart specialization (S3) which provide strategic framework for research policy and priorities guided by the principle of “entrepreneurial discovery process”. Despite S3 emphasizes the critical role of the scientific-research and key technologies in the entire EU, the implementation of S3 in less developed countries like Croatia failed to provide sustainability of the research system.

The evolution of the “national innovation system” focused on research-based innovation into the “national entrepreneurial system” focused on business innovation, small companies and self-employment coincided with the upswing of guiding principles of S3. These concepts and processes will be discussed in order to shed additional light on their impact on scientific research in less developed countries. The impacts are illustrated by changes in (1) operational, (2) conceptual, and (3) financial aspects of scientific research in Croatia.

Changes in Post-socialist Science Policy and Personal Narratives of Researchers

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After the end of socialist era and introduction of liberal capitalism, Serbia is more openly facing a challenge of increasing globalization and europeanization, causing many social, economic and political challenges. This transformation has been especially visible and actual in the field of science policy. New discourses and priorities were introduced producing certain expectations regarding the investment in research and evaluation of the scientific results on a global scale since the Second World War, thus gradually shaping the national policies. While accepting the global principles, post-socialist national academic communities were facing specific problems, especially related to low investment in science, old research infrastructure, traditional division between research

and teaching, etc. Therefore growing internationalization of science in post-socialist countries created an atmosphere of uncertainty and turbulence that can be approached from many levels. Besides the policy studies that could say more about the state of former socialist countries in the context of emergence of the paradigm of new production of knowledge, interesting approach could be to examine how the subjects of knowledge production - researchers themselves, approach this change. Therefore an qualitative empirical study has been conducted about how researchers in Serbia perceive growing internationalization and europeanization of science policy in Serbia. The accent has been given to the evaluation of the results of research work which is an dramatic issue (especially for social sciences), but also to all the problems that local researchers are facing with globalization in local context. Sample of 25 researchers on different research positions participated in interviews and provided interesting insight to the problems of being a scientist on post-socialist periphery in the era of globalization and European integration.

RN24 | Session 02a Health, Bio-Medicine & Social Context II

Why Did the Animal-proof Netting and Paper Egg Tray Policies Fail? : The Social Construction of Artifacts' Political Properties

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To prevent avian flu outbreaks, since 2004 the government has introduced two artifacts that enhance farm biosecurity to poultry farmers, including bird-proof netting and paper egg trays. Although these two artifacts seem like appropriate technology and suitable for small-scale production, most farmers did not embrace them. This article explains farmers' resistance by investigating the market structures in which farmers and retailers operate and interact. By interviewing government officials, veterinary experts, and poultry farmers, the study found that farmers' economic rationality and practices are embedded in the conventional low-cost, mass production market model, whether in poultry or egg production. The less leverage a farmer has to determine the price of his/her products, the less willing s/he is to alter preexisting practices and adopt new artifacts. The paper concludes by arguing that farmers' economic rationality and behaviors are situated in their market chains. When developing agricultural policies that affect farmers' livelihoods, it is necessary to consider take into account how market structures shape stakeholders' experiences and the political properties of relevant artifacts.

Profiles of malaria research in Portugal: the dynamics of capitalism in non-economic driven scientific practices

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Productivity, development of marketable products or services and socio-economic growth are increasingly recognized as drivers of scientific activities. This is revealed in profit-driven practices and in the incorporation of non-monetary dynamics of capitalism by the scientific field. However, it remains to be addressed how research in malaria, that focusing on a disease endemic to poverty is not expected to be a major target of biotechnology and/or pharmaceutical companies, is framed by these processes.

This paper characterizes the scientific landscape of malaria research through the analysis of all Web of science-indexed publications involving Portuguese organizations (1900-2014; n=467). These organizations have been contributing to the understanding of malaria's pathophysiology for a long time, a feature that is attributed to malaria's endemicity in continental Portugal until the 1970s, and its current presence in regions of all former Portuguese territories.

First, data was systematized by content and bibliometric analyses. Subsequently, multiple correspondence and cluster analyses revealed a bi-dimensional landscape (who is publishing versus what is being published) and three profiles: beginners (early non-experimental publications); local appropriations (low-impact research in which Portuguese organizations lead others from former Portuguese territories); global patterns (applied research developed by heterogeneous actors, in which Portuguese organizations are subordinated to others belonging to countries with more established S&T systems).

These profiles reveal the construction of the Portuguese scientific system and unveil that the development of performance- and application-driven dynamics in malaria research is not hampered by its low profit potential. This approach can be extended to other biomedical fields to understand the dimensions underlying the (re)construction of science.

Fear of Cancer Recurrence: Genomic medicine and the reconfiguration of liminality

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A shifting emphasis within medico-scientific practice towards genomic understandings of cancer has led to the development of a range of techniques and practices based on molecular profiling. These include trialling of different treatments over time in response to molecular changes within tumours, the development of biomarkers which indicate the presence of cancer,

and tests assessing a patient's individual risk of cancer recurrence. These targeted tests and therapies are presented as enabling a more precise understanding of the risk of cancer recurrence, and of treatment response and management over time. In the context of these developments we argue that the notion of 'cancer survivorship', and experiences of the cancer trajectory, are poised to become increasingly complex. Drawing on the sociology of time, and presenting qualitative data gathered across healthcare sites in the UK, we examine the ways in which molecular tests and therapies (re)produce and reconfigure patients' subjective experiences and fears of cancer recurrence. We situate these within wider cultural discourses surrounding cancer, and highlight the potential for genomic techniques to shift the meaning of futures beyond cancer for patients and their families. We show that experiences of liminality in particular, often drawn on in sociological explorations of life following treatment for cancer, may be reconfigured by genomic medicine. With the potential for genomics to impact upon societal understandings of cancer more widely, our work contributes to the sociology of risk and uncertainty, STS (science and technology studies) approaches to diagnosis and screening, and sociological work exploring the meanings of health and disease in everyday life.

A Bloody Mess: ethnographic inquiry into blood's enactment and representation in a Belgian Blood Establishment

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In social science, blood donation has conventionally been considered the purest example of altruism. Recent evolutions – related to transfusion-transmittable infections, contested donor exclusion policies, and bio-medical advances that enabled commodification – added three 'big stories' to the conventional understanding of the 'gift relationship': those of the blood economy, biological citizenship, and risk governance. While these stories have multiplied our understanding of blood, we argue that they are examples of perspectivalism (Mol, 2002): they frame blood from different angles but fail to grasp the entanglement of technological, biomedical, political and sociotechnical aspects of this 'bio-object' (Vermeulen et al., 2012). Following a post-ANT approach, this paper suggests an ontological response (Law & Singleton, 2005) to move beyond the four stories and the disciplinary bound and reductionist research that they inspire. We examine blood through the notions of fluid space and fire space (Law & Mol, 2001) to uncover its multiple and entangled ontologies. Drawing on ethnographic research into blood supply management in a Belgian blood establishment, we follow blood from its donation

onwards to reveal that it is simultaneously a matter of science and sacrifice; a product with economic, healing and ethical value; lifesaving and life-threatening; and sourced from altruistic donors and part of a depersonalized assembly line. These findings show that blood is more multi-faceted and variable than the four “blood stories” suggest. As such, our study contributes to re-imagining blood, and opens up new pathways for studying this ‘bio-object’ and its role in a safe and sufficient European blood supply.

RN24 | Session 02b Science Policy & National Research Systems II

Who can research and innovate responsibly? – Challenges of RRI in European academia

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Post-academic (mode 2) science or transdisciplinary research used to emphasise the need to involve different actors in the research process in order to gain knowledge that is more robust, and to leave the ‘ivory tower’ of academia (Gibbons et al. 1994, Nowotny 2006). With social innovation, knowledge co-production and responsible research and innovation (RRI; Owen et al. 2012) etc. there exist numerous other approaches, which should challenge implicit hierarchies of different types of knowledge. Moreover, especially with RRI the European Commission aimed at tackling so called ‘grand challenges’ (2012), comprising global environmental and societal problems.

“Responsible innovation means taking care of the future through collective stewardship of science and innovation in the present.” (Stilgoe et al. 2013, p. 1570)

Besides this aspect of contributing to “the overall good” (Karner et al 2016, p.24), responsible research and innovation is characterized by its process. Responsible research should not only include stakeholders in a later stage to enhance acceptability of innovations, but open the – transparent – research process interactively to relevant actors from the beginning.

However, these very characteristics of a responsible science are opposed to current rewarding processes and career systems in academia. We will present challenges of the RRI framework based on empirical findings and discuss necessary system changes in research funding and academia, so that “RRI does not become a hobby” for “retired professors” (like two experts stated in interviews).

The bureaucratic cesarism of the European space agency: building a European state through science

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Since the soviet space station Mir, space programs are focused on scientific research as the only peaceful use of outer space. The specificity of science in human spaceflights contexts (rather than aboard satellites or than remote activities) as aboard the International Space Station (to which Europe contributes) is that it requests a division of labor among scientists leading experiments, operators preparing the latter for space conditions and astronaut performing the protocol, through a specific bureaucratic system. This bureaucratization may allow the development of a political authoritarianism led by the organization of an international institution rather than by a State (as Gramsci and Nicos Poulantzas outlined it). Based on the concept of “Cesarism” developed by Antonio Gramsci to understand the rigidification of state apparatus when the latter is destabilized during an economic crisis transformed in an organic crisis threatening the political sphere, this communication aims to understand how the bureaucratic organization of the European Space Agency and its management of scientific research in manned spaceflights contributes to maintaining a weakened political power in the aftermaths of the overaccumulation crisis of capitalism occurred in the 1970s, as well as it participates to the building process of a European state through a cesarist monopolization on scientific production, which crafts the legitimacy of its space policies. While an existing literature already highlights the function of the cesarist policy of the European Central Bank on financial products in the European governance, space activities allow introducing science as a keystone in the understanding of relationships among moving back of democratic institutions (such as during Gramscian organic crisis) and capitalist system of production.

A reflexivity exercise on the Gender equality in S&T issue in FP7 funded programs: new challenges for Horizon 2020 projects

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In the 2009 Report of the MASIS Expert Group, 'Challenging Futures of Science in Society - Emerging Trends and Cutting-Edge Issues', the diagnosis was one of a patchwork of ongoing partial and contested transformations. Identified trends included the re-contextualization of institutions and practices of science in society, the growing interest in accompanying institutional changes, and science new reflexivity about its own role and impacts.

Our focus is reflexivity about the gender equality in S&T issue as addressed in the EU framework Programs and its impact on a national context, as the Italian one. We have been involving in our study different sister projects addressing gender inequalities in S&T, being funded under the 7th Framework Program Call “Science in Society” (GENOVATE,

TRIGGER, GARCIA...). Researchers working within one of the Gender in S&T programs funded under the Horizon 2020 call "Science with and for Society (PLOTINA) addressed too, in a thoughtful exchange oriented to mutual learning. The results of this reflexive exercise reveals ambivalences, strains, tensions, organizational opportunism, but also the opening of opportunities and levers for institutional change, addressing deep epistemological and societal roots of European political and scientific arenas. Gendering processes appear to be an overarching and ever changing while re-contextualizing mechanism of cultural, structural and institutional dynamics, to be sociologically understood and politically addressed. Gender equality is not conceivable as a fixed and predefined target, but as a changing and permanent cultural, structural and institutional issue.

Economists and economic schools of thought in nuclear policy: the role of institutions of economic expertise in Finland, France and the UK

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Public debate on nuclear energy has until recently been largely dominated by topics such as accident risk, energy security, and radiation-related environmental and health risks. In recent years, economic concerns have taken the forefront of these debates, with risk increasingly discussed and analysed within an economic frame. This paper examines the growing weight and changing forms of economic argumentation in the governance of nuclear power in three European countries building or planning nuclear new-build: Finland, France and the UK. The paper traces the trajectory of the EPR (European Pressurised Reactor) from a promising new technology in the late 1980s through being a showcase of French-led nuclear renaissance, to its present status as an economic nightmare highly damaging to the reputation of the industry.

The paper combines interview data with media analysis based on pragmatic sociology and conducted with the help of the semi-qualitative Prospéro software tool. It concentrates on the visibility of different economic experts in the public arenas on one hand, and within the policymaking institutions on the other. It highlights the operation of economic expertise through various national and international organisations (e.g. OECD-NEA, IEA, IAEA, Euratom, EU DG competition, environmental NGOs, national research institutes). Observations from the comparative empirical analysis are examined in the light of earlier research on nuclear energy from the perspective of technopolitical regimes and cultures (Hecht 1998; Felt & Müller 2011), sociotechnical imaginaries (Jasanoff & Kim 2009; 2013), and "state orientations" (Dryzek et al. 2002; Teräsväinen et al. 2011).

RN24 | Session 03a Scientific Careers and Practices I

Europeanization and Faculty Mobility - Toward a European Academic Field?

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The Lisbon Strategy raised the public and political awareness of global economic competition and strengthened the role of higher education and research. As a result, European and national politics seek to increase extra-European mobility and strengthen international competitiveness. In this context the European Research Council (ERC) aims to provide top researchers working in Europe with high amounts of funding and academic prestige and thus establish a European "brand" of academic excellence. Using generous funding the EU seeks to attract non-European researchers and tries to form globally competitive research institutions. For this purpose ERC-grants allow grant holders to move their grant to another host institution within Europe.

Using CV-data and a social network approach we ask whether ERC grantees show specific patterns of mobility and how these patterns are related to the Europeanization of higher education. Our results show typical career paths of European faculty and their mobility between European and extra-European universities. We focus on ERC starting grant holders in Germany and France to highlight the differences in mobility patterns. Differences in the structure of national academic fields give rise to different patterns of intra- and transnational mobility. We identify patterns of "brain drain" and "brain gain" within countries, within the European Research Area and between Europe and the global centers of academic prestige in the US. Our findings suggest that global Research Universities in the US and the UK seem to be the beneficiaries whereas peripheral European countries and less prestigious universities get lesser funding and attract less researchers. In conclusion we argue that the changes in the European academic landscape may not lead to an equal horizontal integration across European universities and countries.

Making European research through the structural change for gender equality

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Since 2009 the European Commission and member states have supported the structural change as the approach to advance gender equality in research. This

approach entails three priority areas: gender balance in decision-making, gender balance in research careers, and the gendering of the content of research and innovation. In recent years, there has been a drive from the European Commission to capitalize on the experience built, to provide instruments for further uptake of this approach (such as the EIGE online tool which builds on experience from various FP and Horizon 2020 projects).

The adoption of this approach at policy level and its recognition as an instrument in building the European Research Area fosters the perception that this approach is universally applicable and implementable. The experience from the field, however, suggests that the implementation is messier than may be gleaned from expert and policy documents, with historical, cultural, socio-economic, disciplinary and other factors contributing to the types of enactments the structural change takes in particular settings.

In this paper, I will draw on my experience as a gender expert involved in the implementation of two structural change projects (TRIGGER, EGERA) and active in the European gender equality domain, to outline a research inquiry into the structural change as a particular type of a European project. While the three objectives may appear self-evident, I will explore what sort of boundaries, exclusions/inclusions and challenges they may be creating for gender equality implementation through labelling countries and institutions as more and less advanced.

Is it really only about ability? On early-stage career paths of women academics

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Traditionally, there is a high degree of trust in fairness and meritocracy as regards the conditions for research success and building a research career in the Czech Republic. If we accept this explanation for the low proportion of women in Czech research, it would mean that there are either not enough women capable of working in research or that women do not care about academic careers. Critical studies show that the rules of career progress in research and the criteria determining what and who is/not excellent imply a range of inequalities whether based on gender, race or class. The paper investigates the trajectory of women's early-career academic paths and the mechanisms, factors and barriers affecting women's early career stages in the Czech Republic. It follows fourteen academics through two interviews repeated after an interval of seven years. While at the time of the first interview these researchers had made a promising start with many successes, after seven years, when the majority had children, only two were on an upward trajectory. More often their careers were stalled or regressing; some women had even decided to leave academia. The analysis shows the background to and context of seemingly free career choices which, when examined up close, prove not to

be quite as free as they first appeared. The study underscores that the reason for career stagnation is not necessarily lack of talent, ability or motivation but that the causes can be found in the structural conditions which affect career choices.

RN24 | Session 04a Scientific Careers and Practices II

Searching for the best colleague: Normative models of university professors regarding tenure and promotion

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Criteria for evaluating professors are intertwined with at least three types of dimensions; firstly, they might be related to the multiplicity of university missions: knowledge production, teaching, knowledge transfer, training of new academics; secondly, they can also be linked to some of the functional needs of the organization: reproduction, growth, stability, loyalty, innovation, performance, reputation, fund raising, etc.; lastly, evaluation criteria and evaluation objects (outputs, processes, signals, potential) are entangled. In reality, all dimensions appear combined, and therefore the analytical challenge is to integrate them and build a meaningful empirical taxonomy in which we could identify distinct profiles.

Using survey, we analyze the normative views of more than 5000 Spanish academics about the evaluation criteria that should be applied in departmental tenure and promotion decisions. We use cluster analysis to identify groups of respondents according to their views of what makes the best candidate. We identify four clusters which differ in the relative value given to research performance, teaching, or transfer, but also to, local commitment or contribution to collective tasks, or the ability to bring funding. We perform quantitative analysis of the data to provide first the basic descriptive findings, and secondly we test some key associations between the variables.

Our results will show light on the connection of evaluation with university missions by providing empirical evidence on the preferences and opinions of academic community itself. We also expect to contribute to the literature on the institutional and social bases of academic judgment in a changing the university context.

The final countdown: University professors and retirement

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In recent years differentiating phases and types of careers has been at the center of research on university careers. However, far too little attention has

been paid to one stage of the “lifecycle” of careers: The retirement from university. Besides anecdotal evidence little is known about the final career transition due to the fact that most of the research on university careers focusses on the processes of obtaining a professorship. Our presentation is primarily concerned with this knowledge gap, because retirement is an important aspect of the reproduction of the academic field. What’s more, if one understands “science as a vocation” (Weber), retiring from science may be different than retiring in other fields.

In our talk we will present an exploratory research project on the final stage of university careers in Germany. Firstly, we will conceptualize the end of university careers as a status passage. Secondly, we will briefly introduce our approach to the topic in terms of methods and data. In order to understand the complex nature of retirement we conduct qualitative interviews with professors from a variety of subjects. Our interviews deal with a variety of questions like the following: How do professors experience and deal with the official end of their occupational life? What rituals mark the status passage of retirement? In the last part of our presentation we will present preliminary findings and discuss directions for further research.

Who is the “right scientist”? Occupational identity, disciplinary differences and exits from academic path

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Occupational identity is constructed by a community of workers in a particular occupational group as well as in a specific profession. It is also influenced by the social image of the profession and its history. Another contributing factor is socialization via professional training. In case of science as profession this is launched during university studies, and especially during the postgraduate phase when students begin to take an active part in scientific production, obtain their first research contracts and conditions of research assessment and funding start to impact them directly. Individual disciplines have different cultures that affect the building of a scientific identity as well as discipline communities and role models of senior researchers. As a result, there is a more or less shared idea of a dominant normative occupational identity: an image of the “right” scientist. In my presentation I focus on who early career researchers picture when asked to imagine the “right scientist.” I also analyse the link between such an image and their ambitions regarding a scientific career and their potential decision to leave the academic path. The questions I want to focus on are: Are there any disciplinary differences in the image of a “right” scientist? What does the particular image mean for the future development of individual disciplines? The presentation builds on the analysis of in-depth interviews with 1) people at the position of postgraduate student and postdoc in the Czech Republic and 2) Czech people who have left their

academic path in the last five years from the position of postgraduate student and postdoc. The analysis is part of my dissertation project aimed at the attrition from science.

RN24 | Session 05a Scientific Careers and Practices III

Research Misconduct: Causes and Impact for Science and Society

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All sciences are anticipated to provide accurate statements about the world we live in. Consequently, researchers are expected to practice research responsibly. Unfortunately, this is not always the case. For more than 25 years, policy makers and the research community have been continually debating on how to name, study and deal with research behaviours, deviating from responsible conduct of research. Research Misconduct (RM) has undoubtedly been proved to be harmful not only to science itself or research community, but also to the society. Putting all theoretical frameworks and research findings together with their limitations and literature gaps identified, the goal of the present study was to provide, using an international and interdisciplinary sample of researchers employed in both the academia and industry, an updated estimation of their perceived severity, their perceived prevalence and their actual involvement in an extended list of research practices deviating from research integrity. Additionally, the study aimed at identifying researchers’ reactions when faced with RM in their working environment, the potential causes (both individual and situational) of the phenomenon, and the perceived impact accompanying RM. Data were collected via an online survey questionnaire developed for the purposes of this study and analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Preliminary results will be presented and theoretical as well as practical implications for both, science and society, will be discussed.

This research is part of the HORIZON2020 funded program DEFORM: Determine the global and financial impact of research misconduct. Project ID: 710246.

Scientists’ practices, narratives and discourses on research integrity and research misconduct. An international and interdisciplinary perspective.

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Research misconduct, its extent, characteristics, causes and consequences for individuals, society and mainly social cohesion and stability constitute ‘grand

challenges' for European institutions, policy making and funding. Arguably, definitions, estimates and policies against misconduct reflect fundamentally different beliefs about the incidence of misconduct, its causes, and its implications for science and society. Although a rapidly increasing volume of research addresses the phenomenon, limited attention is given in the ways scientists themselves understand, interpret and assess research misconduct. Given the importance of scholarly publications for the endeavor of science, and in order to fill this gap in the literature, in this presentation we examine the content of scientific discourse on research misconduct and research integrity in scholarly publications. An historical overview of the formation and the configuration of the current discourse on research misconduct and research integrity will be presented through the analysis of a number of publications retrieved from PubMed, Scopus, and WOS. Our research shows that the narratives on scientific misconduct focus on practices, discourses and perceptions of scientific conduct that are deeply influenced by practices of work, trust, modes of analysis, and methods of interpretation, values, and institutional arrangements. Furthermore, researchers' proposed responses to these societal, institutional and scientific challenges and the ways to deal with research misconduct and promote research integrity are examined. Findings are linked to institutional, structural and systemic changes on the ways research is performed in the 21st century. The research is part of the HORIZON2020 funded research program DEFORM: Determine the global and financial impact of research misconduct. Project ID: 710 246

Mainstream and heterodox economics as contested styles of scientific reasoning

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In the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis, a new wave of critique of mainstream economics has emerged. This has been coupled with a growing interest in heterodox economics, which has become a widely used umbrella term for alternative approaches to economics during the last few decades. This paper investigates the historically enduring division of the field of economics between the dominant mainstream and heterodox economics using the concept of styles of scientific reasoning, derived from work in the history of science. The paper draws on two sources. First, a literature study of recent debates among heterodox economists and historians of economic thought about the contested nature of mainstream neoclassical and heterodox economics. Secondly, the literature study is combined with the findings from 20 recent in-depth interviews with Swedish researchers in economics. The division between mainstream and heterodox economics is shown to be grounded in both methodological and substantive theoretical commitments and dispositions that form relatively enduring intellectual styles that seems to persist

despite some recent diversification within the discipline. Ian Hacking's notion of distinct styles of reasoning in the history of science, appearing as historically enduring conceptions of ways of doing science, each with their own set of ontological and methodological presuppositions and prescriptions, has been used in previous research to shed light on modelling practices in modern economics. I argue that the styles concept may also be fruitfully employed to understand the enduring intellectual divisions between orthodoxy and heterodoxy in modern economics.

Scientists' views in the quandary of animal experimentation

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The European Directive 2010/63/EU on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes leaves national authorities with the delicate task to implement and apply it. This directive, not regulation, provided flexibility for member states, which was sound in view of the turbulent history of animal experimentation in some countries like Switzerland.

This presentation aims, first, to provide a socio-historical analysis of animal experimentation in Switzerland since the 1950's, in terms of science, science policy and society. This analysis highlights two new constraints for scientists conducting animal experimentation: to be accredited through a course and to apply the 3Rs principles. The course is mandatory and the 3Rs applied since the end of the 90's, but little is known about how scientists cope with that. We therefore sent a survey to 4 cohorts of participants of the course and 510 scientists answered it (48% of response rate).

This study falls within the sociology of science that focuses mainly on the production of scientific knowledge: How are the cultural norms and the practice of science production taught and learned by scientists? How does scientific institution react to societal concerns and demands? How do scientists cope with changes decided by scientific institution?

The results showed that participants fully agreed with and appreciated the course. The use of live animals during the course was supported and explained by six arguments that invoke cognitive, emotional and foresight-enabling factors. A wide majority considered that the 3Rs principles were adequately applied during the course, but some elements could be improved. Finally, analyses reveal differentiated answers when considering subpopulations in our sample (for example, scientists trained in biology, participants from Asian countries).

RN24 | Session 06a Science and the Public**Public opinion on the role of science in Ukraine**

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EU countries constantly monitor public opinion on various issues of science within a special Eurobarometer project to ensure effective dialogue between science and society. Considering that Ukraine has never taken part in such survey, the Institute of Sociology of NAS of Ukraine has started to monitor public opinion about national science since 2014.

Collective consciousness reflects objective deterioration in the sphere of science. Negative assessments of state of science in Ukraine dominate in public perception, especially compared with the world level of science. The role of science in modernization of Ukrainian society is perceived mainly as insignificant. However, the level of people's trust in Ukrainian scientists remains the highest among the major social institutions.

While the contemporary state and business have no interest in developing of science in Ukraine, there is a public demand for the development of national science. According to the monitoring study conducted in 2016, 79% of Ukrainian respondents said that society cannot exist without science. The majority of population (74%) consider that the development of the Ukrainian state and economy is impossible without the development of national science. Moreover, every third respondent has a strong opinion that government primarily should take into account recommendations of Ukrainian scientists while working on the Development program for Ukraine.

We also studied general interest of the Ukrainian citizens to the world of science and their attitude to scientist career choice.

Communicating research. A study on the role of researchers in the public space of communication

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Research on Public Communication of Science and Technology (PCST) has been focused on non-experts and mediators so far. The role of scientists as communicators has not been extensively explored yet although most of them are involved in communicative practices.

To address this issue we have developed a study aimed to evaluate the researcher communication strategies in a public event. The analysis was carried out as part of SHARPER (SHaring Researcher's Passions for Excellence and Results), an Italian project developed on the framework of the Marie Slodowska Curie Action European Researcher's Night.

During these events, from 2014 to 2016, information

about researcher expectation, preparation and communication strategies were collected. Moreover were recorded information on the event organization, management and development. All the outcomes were collected using ethnographic observation, a type of qualitative research method that combines immersive observation and directed one-on-one interviews.

The results of the study showed several communication strategies that can be combined based on the researchers skill to adopt different communication styles and instruments. Main findings underline different approach regarding the contexts, the formats and the contents of the speeches. These dimensions were used to design a typology that show when the researchers are or not in tune with the audience shading a light on common communication gap.

Overall the outcomes of this work bring knowledge in the Public Communication of Science and Technology field.

Affected for good or evil: Conceptions of "citizenship" and "publics" shaped by crime management technologies

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More recently crime control regimes have become enforced with the technological systems for exchanging forensic DNA-data across national databases in the European Union. How do such transnational regimes of crime management technologies affect the "public" - understanding the "public" in line with Dewey as including those "indirectly and seriously affected for good or evil"? In this paper we address the question by exploring the conceptions of "publics" of different stakeholders working and professionally accompanying the development of these systems of identification of "suspect populations". We begin our paper by discussing different notions of citizenship – biological, scientific and political citizenship – and their resonance in the literature of social studies of science and technology. Thereby we provide a search heuristic of diverse conceptions of the publics and factual and possible forms for public involvement. Based on interviews conducted at the UK and Poland we explore what "publics" are imagined in the context of an "old stager" and a "newcomer" in the domain of the uses of large computerized DNA-databases applied in criminal investigation. Finally, we discuss the identified shared underlying notions of citizenship and conceptions of the public rendered and naturalized by logics of the production of symbolic boundaries between the fields of science, criminal justice and the "general public", and their implications for democracy. Beyond commonalities we also identify national differences and specific civic epistemological conditions for the enactment of forms of public involvement.

Supporting the Paris Climate Consensus: disciplinary cultures of young scientists and their role in social engagement with complex and wicked climate change

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Climate change is the defining 'wicked' challenge of our age, and the specific 'climate science' provides insufficient tools to meet this challenge once it has been acknowledged. In this paper we measure extent of agreement of young scientists with Paris Climate Consensus that climate change is primarily anthropogenic, globally challenging and generally universally detrimental, with respect to their disciplinary backgrounds as well as science communication attitudes and anthropocentric value base. Using multivariate analyses we find that engineering sciences (tech and bio tech) differ from the rest of the scientific disciplines and the general public of the same age, in support for the rationale behind climate change mitigation, anthropocentric values and public engagement with science. A specific disciplinary culture of disengagement may lead these otherwise instrumentally powerful biotech and technical sciences researchers to an underestimation of the global biophysical and social consequences of climate change, and insular application of their work to strengthen its contemporary drivers. We conclude by proposing integrating measures to break the cycle of disengagement, and join the technologies behind behaviour and experiences of citizens with understanding of different social contexts of climate policy.

RN24 | Session 07a Science, Technology & Education

Vocational Education and Training workers' role in Spanish industrial firms' innovation

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This study is based on the concept of innovation as an interactive learning process. The interactive learning model argues the importance of incremental innovation and the role in that innovation of qualified workers, but so far attention has remained focused on scientific personnel that tends to characterise high-tech industries and scarcely any attention has been paid to the role of intermediary workers in innovation processes. This study is based on evidence from a survey of 1,142 Spanish industrial SMEs and examines the degree to which technicians and employees with a vocational education and training (VET) profile are represented in these firms and their

involvement in innovation activities. More specifically, it seeks to answer two questions: Are workers with VET qualifications involved in the companies' innovation processes? and Which are the specific variables that condition participation by intermediary staff in innovation? To achieve these objectives, a synthetic weighted index of participation in innovation was constructed. Considering this index as a dependent variable, the best representation of the relations detected with other explanatory variables was performed by a binary logistic regression controlling for the technological level of the companies. The results show that in low-tech sectors, the presence of VET personnel in technical posts, the existence of external cooperation in innovation, the innovative capacity of the company and a greater level of involvement of operators in organizational learning practices were found to multiply the probability of greater participation in innovation.

Communicating, educating and engaging young people in disaster risk: the role of scientists

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Natural and technological risks are a subject matter for constant expert assessment, monitoring and mitigation. But part of the role of scientists working on risk is also to engage with the public on these issues. Disaster risk management relies increasingly on the involvement of communities, in order to identify capacities and to build resilience. Young people are a relevant part of the community, but who are mostly seen as targets of communication or education, rather than active participants in case of an emergency. But several cases have shown how they can make a difference in the prevention, preparation and response to disasters.

This presentation aims to discuss how scientists working in the fields of disaster risk are involved in communication, education or engagement activities aimed at young people, how they envision their roles and how they perceive young people's capacities and interests. In short, it purports to examine the encounters between experts and a particular part of the 'lay' public in the arenas of disaster risk reduction. The presentation is based on the project CUIDAR Cultures of Disaster Resilience amongst Children and Young People, a European project (funded by the Horizon 2020) that aims: (1) to understand children's experiences of disasters; the impact on their lives, their resilience and the longer-term recovery process; (2) To discover how children can best be supported in disasters and how to enhance their resilience to future emergencies; (3) To influence emergency policy and practice to better meet the needs and build the resilience of children and young people.

Social Context of Mathematics Education as a Source of Barriers in Science and Technology Perception.

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The perception of mathematics in society seems to be based on stereotypes that “mathematicians” are opposed to “humanists”. In case of mathematical education we can observe a process of abandoning mathematics by a part of students who on quite early levels of education start to consider themselves as “humanists”. They start to feel anxiety toward mathematics that leads to serious decisions possibly narrowing down their further path of education and is recognized as a source of barriers in developing interest in the field of science and technology.

In my presentation I would like to refer to a selection of results of a study on Polish youth, parents and teachers. I will provide in-depth analysis of the social context of abandoning mathematics, with special emphasis on the role of support from parents and teachers. I am going to present considerations whether a student who has had problems with mathematics had got anybody whom he could ask for help. I will analyse both declarative and real resources of support. I would also like to address factors that expose children for risk of not receiving such help, which leads to a higher risk of “escape” from mathematics and, as a consequence, science and technology.

The Problem of Recognition in Academic Communities

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Researchers strive for collegial recognition as the highest reward of their scientific activity, partly because it is instrumental in achieving academic positions, but also because it affirms their social identities as researchers (Hagstrom, 1965; Bourdieu, 1988; Bloch, 2012). Yet researchers depend on each other in getting recognition. This is the case with both main forms of collegial recognition, institutional recognition that manifests as top publications, tenured positions, and research grants, and social recognition, non-institutional practices of gift exchange such as knowledge sharing (Berthoin Antal & Richebé 2009) in everyday scholarly interaction. I suggest that academic rivalry hampers the recognition-based motivation of scientific activity, having detrimental consequences on the quality of research as well. I distinguish between structurally and psychologically driven negative epistemic effects of rivalry. The former operate through the pressure to publish more than one’s rivals, resulting in lower quality of publications, disruption of the communitarian ideal of science, impoverished scope of research topics, and academic misconduct (Landes, Marchman & Nielsen 2012). The latter manifest as psychological consequences of

rejection, such as anxiety, anger, humiliation, shame, feelings of inferiority and loneliness as well as decreased creativity, productivity, and professional satisfaction; declined research collaboration; and abandonment of potentially fruitful but unappreciated lines of research (Day 2011). Finally, I identify a collective action problem that impairs the give-and-take of social recognition in conditions of academic rivalry, influencing researchers’ capacity to achieve institutional recognition as well. I propose collaborative research and publishing, both intra- and interdisciplinary, as means of alleviating this problem.

RN24 | Session 08a Science, Technology, Innovation & Society I

A New Innovation Logic With ICT Platforms

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It is hard to overstate the importance of digitalisation in the current transformation of the economic and social structures of Europe (Blau, 2015). Examples range from surveillance systems to the music industry to welfare technologies and social media. ICT solutions are usually monolithic systems from large companies.

Something interesting, however, has happened the past few years: the coming of platform ecosystems, built on the logic of two-sided markets (Parker et al., 2016). One important implication is that the monolithic structure of IT systems, breaking them up into segments (Bygstad, 2016):

- Heavyweight ICT: Platforms, containing large volumes of transactional data, such as financial data, e-health, social media
- Lightweight ICT: Mobile phone apps, tablets, Internet-of-Things

This has a special interest for sociologists, for two main reasons. First, sociologists should engage with the dramatic changes that digitalisation drives, and in particular focusing on transformations that goes beyond the company level (Weber and Rohrer, 2012). This means, they should engage in platform solutions, with the aim of making them as open as possible. For instance, medical data should not be owned by the hospitals but owned and maintained by citizens.

Second, the coming of lightweight ICT enables new forms of innovation. The most obvious example is the “app” revolution where small programs on handheld devices substitute heavyweight GUIs, for instance to get information on when the next bus is arriving. Another example is the use of commercially available sensors in health care. Lightweight innovation is a process well suited for bottom-up sociological research and innovation.

Which Culture Makes a Country Innovative? The Cross-National Patterns of Cultural Factors Fostering Innovativeness

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This presentation examines the effects of culture on national innovation rates. Several competing measures of national innovation performance and data from up to 83 countries spanning more than the last two decades are employed to show what cultural environments foster innovativeness. The results question the dominant impact of the triad of high individualism, low power distance and low uncertainty avoidance. Instead, the role of long-term orientation, a factor omitted in the prior studies, turns out to be a positive, strong and the most robust cultural factor across different models. The results also show that the effects of individualism and other cultural factors are less robust, depending on the measure of innovativeness and the use of controls, and tend to change in time. The findings suggest the existence of two fundamental cultural environments fostering national innovativeness: one based upon traditionally Western values like individualism, and the other including certain types of collectivism and orientation for future rewards, that one can combine with European (Protestantism) as well as Far East (Confucianism) great cultural traditions. Generally, the results question universalistic interpretations and show culturally diverse ways to national innovation success.

The sociology of organisational innovation: an application to science-industry relations

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This research aims to contribute to the sociological debate about organisational innovation, bringing evidence from the field of science and technology studies. Studies from the sociology of organisational innovation proposed that the generation of technological innovation from R&D is facilitated by a complex division of techno-scientific labour and the employment of a heterogeneous workforce. This set of characteristics fits quite well with the new generation of science-industry research centres that is emerging within the European research system. They are inter-organisational structures for collaborative research that agglutinate workers from different sectors within a flexible environment. So, they encompass a strategic locus for studying organisational innovation in the science and technology field. We perform a multivariate analysis using an original dataset about a country-level sample of cross-sector research centres existing in Spain. Our findings show that science-industry research centres are not so innovative as expected, because of their capacity as knowledge transfer mechanism is limited, especially if compared with their research capabilities. By contrast, we identify three types of cross-sector research centres according to the professional composition of their

workforce, a measure of the diversity of knowledge and skills existing within the organisation. We match each type with a specific institutional logic: scientific, industrial, or hybrid. Centres with a mixed professional composition (a hybrid logic) are the most innovative. Therefore, our findings suggest that the presence of organisational complexity due to the hybridisation between the scientific logic and the industrial logic fosters research outcomes more likely to be converted into technological applications and, ultimately, organisational innovation.

RN24 | Session 09a Science, Technology, Innovation & Society II

Unmaking and remaking Europe through design: what role for sociology?

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How can technology design provide a contribution to the unmaking and remaking of Europe through the promotion of counter cultures and alternative economic models? How can the collaborative design of new technology unmake neoliberal Europe? What can be the role of social research in that?

We would like to attend these questions by discussing the sociotechnical implications of an interdisciplinary European action research project, 'PIE News', aimed at designing and implementing a digital platform, Commonfare.net. The platform will allow people and social groups that are at risk of poverty or social exclusion to be informed and to inform through storytelling about available welfare measures and grassroots initiatives, and to find support in networking activities able to bring value to their life. The overarching ambition is fostering the emergence of the Commonfare, a form of welfare based on grassroots initiatives and equitable democracy, promoting social solidarity.

Our presentation focuses on the role of sociology in the interdisciplinary work that characterizes the project design approach, that is public design, a sociologically-inspired effort to create a technological infrastructure as a site of political potential, thereby openly challenging the extractive models of contemporary digital platforms. In particular, we will show how, in the considered case, social theory acts as a way to identify relevant sociological and societal problems, and how social research methods can support people to express desires, to share knowledge and counter-narratives, and to co-construct opportunities for change.

The Dilemma of Intimacy and Surveillance Practices

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Throughout the 20th century, we witnessed so many technological developments and the most important ones were the invention of computer and the Internet, which affected societies in many ways. As is seen in Turkey, states adopt these technologies to their governance practices for the last two decades.

We can see e-government applications of states related to the progress of information technology. When the available literature is examined it can be seen that many studies regarding e-government applications have been carried out. The current literature refers e-government as a way of transparent, quick, easy, equal state service as well as a tool of strict governance, surveillance, violent intimacy and violent personal liberties despite secrecy law. Turkey started e-government project in 2004. From this date forward e-government applications have been carried out for all the institutions of state and some private sectors. One of the institutions is public health service. Considerable number of health data collected via Family Health-Care Information System. Accordingly this research, examines Family Health-Care System, which is highly related to intimacy and personal liberty of individuals. It is also aims to understand the surveillance behind it and to know how family practitioners have been forced to take information from their consultants and how health records serve for the big data. This study will be the only one concerning the Family Health-Care Information System with a sociological point of view. It will be a qualitative research including the views of family consultants who work in Aydin/Turkey.

Virtual Bodies and Sport Activities: The case of the Avatars in Second Life Fitness Club

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Virtual environments (VE) are virtual social spaces that provide powerful means for creating, activating and modifying virtual bodies—Avatars—without dependencies on biological factors, formal rules and explicit conventions. VE offer unlimited possibilities to create the desired body and express personal bodily preference in virtual sport spaces without restrictions regarding established roles and behavioural expectations. Such a VE is Second Life (SL) in which the user is represented by an Avatar. This study focuses on a virtual sport space: the Fitness Club of Second Life. It examines the rules and regulations of this virtual space along with the role of 26 Avatars as bodily representations, including their bodily behaviours-exercises-practices in the SL Fitness Club.

The data for this study was selected through systematic observation of 26 Avatars (apx. 180 hours) during March, April and May 2015, followed by detailed descriptions of single phenomena. Regarding the structure of space and bodily behavior, the results indicate less differences between sport virtual spaces and sport physical spaces, the opposite of what we had originally assumed. According to the results, the Avatar Fitness Club appears to be a highly individualistic and narcissistic environment. Moreover, every user can perform his/her bodily activities in a rather liberating way, occasionally surpassing biological limitations. When the Avatars exercise they imitate the movements of the physical sport world, namely they mimic the physical body. Further studies are needed to show the influence of an Avatar's performance-bodily exercises on the real user, the individual behind the computer screen.

RN24 | Session 10a Energy, Climate Change & Sustainability

From sustainable to smart cities: re-branding or re-assembling urban energy infrastructure?

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Visions and programmes of sustainable or green cities are increasingly being substituted by ambitions to become a 'smart city'. The question of how this discursive 'shift to smart' has unfolded and how it has reshaped urban sustainability programmes has been hardly investigated so far. In our paper, we are interested in how this transformation from sustainable to smart cities took place and to which extent it led to a re-assembly of socio-material practices of urban development. We want to identify both continuities and disruptions in this transformation and ask to which extent it reconfigures transition paths towards more sustainable cities. To which extent does the shift from sustainable to smart city goals just lead to a re-branding and re-packaging of existing projects and goals? Did the character of urban interventions change as the result of new actor constellations? Was this shift accompanied by controversies and conflicts? Our key interest is to find out how the 'shift to smart' reshaped sustainability goals and practices. In this context we ask: Does environmental sustainability become framed differently in smart city initiatives? Do smart city visions influence how sustainability is enacted in these cities?

We will investigate these questions based on case studies of two middle-sized cities: the Swedish city of Malmö and the Austrian city of Graz. The 'shift to smart' foregrounds and backgrounds different types of projects and seems to result in an eventual reframing of sustainability projects. Despite this short-term continuity it is thus not unlikely that the re-framing of sustainable into smart cities will in the long-term result in a reshaping of pathways of urban change.

Trust in science and the credibility of information sources: an experimental approach on climate change

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There is evidence that citizens generally distrust governments. Some researchers suggest that the credibility crisis is a symptom of a general decline in trust in other people and in all kinds of institutions. There are also increasing concerns about the trust in science and the credibility of scientific institutions and scientific results. Traditionally both issues, the credibility in government and other social agents and the confidence in science, have been addressed independently.

In this paper we aim to address the following research questions: Do citizens find scientific information from government sources credible? do they trust other sources more? Do citizens believe some social actors more than others as providers of scientific information?

To address these questions, we have designed an experiment to test the credibility of scientific information reported about the evolution of CO2 emissions provided by five different institutional sources (the Spanish Government, the United Nations-IPCC, Greenpeace, an Industrial Manufacturing Association and a consortium of Public Research Organizations) to the Spanish public.

More precisely, we have taken a population-based survey experiments approach, in which experimental subjects are randomly assigned to conditions by the researcher, and treatments are administered as in any other experiment. The information comes from a survey implemented in Spain and administered to almost 7000 citizens, with the five different treatments (the source of information) randomly allocated to subsamples.

Results will be presented about the extent to which citizens believe the reported scientific information by different sources extent to which there are significant differences. Findings could provide insights about whether citizens find scientific information more or less credible depending on the institutional source.

Central and Eastern European social science journals on an academic semiperiphery

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Similar to its economy CEE science finds itself on a semiperiphery, with occasional breakthroughs towards

the core of global science. We analyse CEE journals as one of the main carriers of academic reputation of this region. In contrast to leading Western social science journals that are predominantly published by major publishing houses (Larivière, Haustein and Mongeon, 2015), leading journals in post-socialist Central and Eastern Europe are mostly published by national academic institutions.

This paper presents results of the quantitative and qualitative analysis of social science journals indexed in Scopus and based in one of the 15 European post-socialist countries (Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia). The classification of these journals based on their disciplinary orientation and type of publisher is presented and compared with the classification of social science journals from these countries that are indexed in Ulrichsweb. Semi-structured interviews with current or former editors-in-chief of social science journals indexed in Scopus are used in order to place them within a broader social and scientific context.

We investigate how these journals attempt to achieve a more prominent role in the highly competitive world of scientific journals and why they fail or succeed. Opinions of journal editors show that there are different stances towards the privatisation of journal publishing and reactions to these processes. Social science journals' missions, orientations and survival strategies are categorised and compared. Also these journals forge different transnational networks within but also outside the European research area.

RN24 | Session 11a Information Technologies and Society

(Un)Making Europe in the Context of Search Engine Policy

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This article discusses the co-production of search technology and a European identity in the context of the EU data protection reform. The negotiations of the EU data protection legislation ran from 2012 until 2015 and resulted in a unified data protection legislation directly binding for all European member states. I employ a discourse analysis to examine EU policy documents and Austrian media materials related to the reform process. Using the concept 'sociotechnical imaginary', I show how a European imaginary of search engines is forming in the EU policy domain, how a European identity is constructed in the envisioned politics of control, and how national specificities contribute to the making and unmaking of a European identity. I discuss the roles that national technopolitical identities play in shaping both search technology and Europe, taking as an example Austria, a small country with a long history in data protection and a tradition of restrained technology politics.

Bottom-up digital innovation for social innovation: Investigating citizens' involvement in ICT development to tackle social issues

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Recent technological developments and emerging socio-technical arrangements fostered the change of users' role from passive to active participants in the development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). This shift harbors promises for social progress through technological development and power reconfiguration through participation. Recently, citizens' participation in the design and development of ICTs is increasingly deployed as a means to tackle social issues and a practical technique of empowerment.

This contribution aims to describe the socio-technical arrangements characterizing processes of citizens' involvement in technology development for social innovation and to clarify the role assigned to or played by them in these practices. It draws on the analysis of a project of citizens' engagement in the design and development of digital solutions to tackle the issue of unemployment in Belgium. Participants were asked to engage in idea-generation activities, transform the generated ideas into digital prototypes, and develop the prototypes into functioning digital tools. Data were collected through ethnographic research methods. Findings resulted from their triangulation.

The analysis of the aforementioned project unveils the limits of citizens' involvement in participatory practices of ICT development for social innovation. Through the production of participatory subjects, such practices can characterize themselves as technologies of government whereby hierarchies and power asymmetries are reproduced. Rather than empowerment, they seem to favor the exploitation of participants' work and the harvesting of their knowledge. Consequently, greater attention to their design and to the alignment of all the involved heterogeneous actors to favor actual empowering processes seems desirable.

The Coming of Digital Singularity – a Silent Moral Panic

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The main purpose of our speech is to present the hypothetical (that may soon become real, however) emergence of a technological singularity which is – according to Vernor Vinge – “a hypothetical point in the future development of civilization in which technological progress becomes so rapid that that it will render all human predictions obsolete”. This may come about in three ways: (1) Large computer networks (and their associated users) may “wake up” as a superhumanly intelligent entity.(2)

Computer/human interfaces may become so intimate that users may reasonably be considered superhumanly intelligent. (3) Biological science may find ways to improve upon the natural human intellect. We would like to discuss the first two issues, but take a more “subtle” approach. Our main focus will be on making predictions concerning the emergence of super-intelligent artificial intelligence and the consequences that this may have for the labor market, demography, human relationships and other areas of social life. In recent years, we have been witnessing a transfer of private data of individuals and groups to the virtual space on an unprecedented scale. But are users of electronic devices and the Internet ready for the emergence of an independent, autonomous, virtual partner (in the form of an AI), whose role over time can become unpredictable? What concerns does society voice about this? How do these concerns differ depending on geography, demography and economy? Our speech will be an attempt to answer all of the above questions.

(De-)Constructing Cloud-based smartphone applications. Implications for privacy, surveillance, and its interdisciplinary research

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Cloud Computing (CC) describes access to computing services as ubiquitous pools of scalable, rapidly provisioned resources. Significant everyday-communication is realized via CC – especially when considering the ubiquity of smartphone usage: only cloud infrastructures provide smartphones and their applications (“apps”) with full functionality, e.g. overcoming smartphones' limited computing, storage, and power resources.

But cloud-based apps lead to severe privacy concerns deeply rooted in increased information asymmetry between smartphone users, service providers, and application developers: although users decide which apps they use, they neither have knowledge nor control over the use of cloud services by these apps. Furthermore, since most CC providers are located outside users' own legislation, contracts and other legislative measures only have a very limited reach of binding applicability. To overcome these concerns and allow users to properly assess risks of cloud usage, our approach analyzes network traffic of smartphone apps with the goal to detect and uncover cloud usage. Resulting information is presented to the user and put into context through anonymous comparison with her peer groups (“comparison-based privacy”). By doing so, the project aims at enabling smartphone app users to make an informed decision on suitable means for a

more sufficient, self-determined data protection. Moreover, the label of informational self-determination is expounded in this context, so that our research does not give an undue impression of safe use. Finally, our contribution sheds light on difficulties between such an ICT project and its ethical dimensions: i.e., the dichotomy of individual self-determination as opposed to the project's "dual-use" characteristics through all-encompassing surveillance by ubiquity, scalability, and personalization. Accordingly, we critically discuss our interdisciplinary, stakeholder-oriented conceptualization and its context-aware and reflective design

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RN25 - Social Movements

RN25 | Session 01a General Session A

Following participants after demonstrations: The evolution of their motives for participating

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Social movement studies tend to investigate participants intentions to demonstrate, their past participation or their reasons to attend a particular protest. In this study we want to go a step further and study how their motives suffer changes (if they do) after the mobilization takes place. Recent studies show that those who participate develop psychological well being after participation, so we want to find out if this is true, and how this affects future participation.

For doing so we interviewed participants of a Union demonstration (n=185). We measure traditional variables of collective action (collective action frames, perceptions and attitudes towards political system, moral obligation and emotions). In this first step we found that there are two types of participants depending on their intensity of participation: occasionals and regulars, who also differ in their reasons for mobilization. The next step is, months after the protest, contact participants to measure again these motives and also their psychological and social well being.

We expect to confirm that those participants who participate regularly will score higher in psychological and social well being, as well as will keep their motivations intact, which will make them more willing to participate in future demonstrations. Occasional participants, who keep their motivations and psychosocial well being in similar levels as regulars, will be also motivated for future mobilizations, whereas those who experience a decrease will withdraw their commitment.

This study contributes to the literature giving understanding on what lead participants to become regulars and keep up with their commitment.

The role of moral obligation and other psychosocial variables on protest participation intention.

The main goal of this study is to analyze the predictive strength of moral obligation and other psychosocial variables on the intention to participate in future acts of protests. In order to so, a random sample was gathered in the so called "dignity marches". Sample was composed of 640 protesters and 563 non-protesters. Three groups were formed based on participation intention: protesters with high intention of future participation, non-protesters with high intention of future participation and non-protesters with low intention of future participation.

The data analysis consisted in a logistic regression, with the aim of find out which variables better predict intention to participate within both protesters and non-protesters. An ANOVA analysis was also performed to examine the differences in the intention to participate between the three groups.

The variables that better tell apart those with high intention of future participation from those with low intentions of future participation are: moral obligation, injustice, identification, past activism and positive emotions. As expected the factor ANOVA shows more significant differences between the group of protesters and the group of non-protesters with low intention of future participation, than between protesters and high intention non-protesters. These last two groups only show significant differences in two variables: moral obligation and past activism (the protester group scoring higher in both them).

Given moral obligation's predictive strength and its potential as a differentiator between groups with different levels of participation intention, its role in activism prediction is analyzed.

Gezi Movement's Collective Identity and Social Networking Sites in the Gezi Movement's Construction of Collective Identity

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Employing the analytical collective identity concept of Melucci, the research will examine the construction of collective identity in Gezi protests and the role of social networking sites in this process through three years after the birth of Gezi.

In recent social movements, communication linking both of the spaces has formed a hybrid of communication forms including digital and face to face interaction, on the grounds of interpersonal interaction, social networking and content sharing. Also, the emergence of SNS have presented new dynamics and challenges for interactions, self-representation, personal expression and alternative media.

The construction of collective identity is of crucial importance to the formation of the solidarity and maintenance of the movements over time. There is also an empirical gap in the literature that investigates the process of collective identity construction in the latent phase of movements. This research will shed light on the formation of the solidarity between diverse actors taking part in the protest and changing conceptions on different identities and democracy, attitudes in media consumption, as well as the connections, interactions, negotiations and expressions taking part in the process, on both online and offline spheres, in both visible and latent phase of Gezi protests. The study tries to combine social movements, communication and identity concept.

A multi-methodological approach will be adopted through an ethnographic analysis of Twitter accounts of the activists, to be combined with qualitative in-depth interviews. The research identifies the most relevant actors, namely the Twitter users engaged with the collective identity of Gezi, through the analysis of hastagged communication based on influence and activity measures.

Key Words:

Collective identity, social movements, Gezi protests, communication, social networking sites, social media

The 2013/14 EuroMaidan protest movement in Ukraine and active engagement in civic organizations

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One prominent debate concerning Social Movements is that about their impact on active engagement in civic organizations and, consequently, on Social Capital development (Inglehart, 1997; Inglehart and Welzel, 2006; Putnam, 2004).

Ukrainian statistics show that engagement into civic organizations decreased significantly during the Yanukovich presidency (2010-2014) to sharply rise again during and after the so called EuroMaidan Revolution, reaching an historical high of 18% engagement amongst people 18 y.o. and older in 2016.

Drawing data from the national-wide survey Ukrainian Society, carried out by the Institute of Sociology of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine since 1992, we have observed that key characteristics of those who declared having participated in the EuroMaidan in 2014 and 2015 are strikingly similar to those who declare belonging to a civic organization.

Active participants in EuroMaidan and civic organizations have bigger locus control, they are more interested in politics and have clear political orientation, they are more satisfied with their life, they are more willing to protests if their rights and interests are violated, and their feelings towards their own future and future of Ukraine are more positive when compared to those not engaged into civic

organizations or not having participated in the EuroMaidan movement.

EuroMaidan movement may not have consolidated by creating its own organization or bureaucracy but may have played a decisive role in promoting individuals to engage more actively in their local communities.

Such results, consistent with those from Stepanenko (2015), may be interpreted as evidence in favour of Inglehart's approach, according to which Social Movements enhance active engagement in civic organizations, improving the national stock of Social Capital.

How to change the world when you are depressed: Social activism in the post-Gezi period in Turkey

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Activists engage in the construction of their self (subjectivation) as they become actors. The process of subjectivation goes along with a certain degree of inter-subjectivity: meeting other persons in the frame of movements, and transforming oneself through the encounter with the other but also through the experience of the movement. Nevertheless, in the context of an authoritarian-state we are confronted to a rapid shift of daily priorities: in the one hand there are protests and gatherings scheduled in advance, and on the other hand urgent calls are continuously made (like the case of recent post-coup purge against academics). After the Gezi movement, seen by activists as a source of hope, to be confronted to this flow of changing priorities generates a certain degree of powerlessness that often that pairs with despair and inability to act. Based on my PhD fieldwork (31 in-depth interviews with and two focus-groups), this article explores how Gezi Park activists, coming from various backgrounds, constructed themselves as subjects (an individual who takes himself as a principle of meaning) and actors within the Gezi movement and then delves into different facets of the post-movement depression (for example anguish, despair, trauma, polarization or responsibility) and at last, focuses on how the latter affects the present of social activism in Turkey and prefiguration of activists for the future.

RN25 | Session 01b General Session B

'Unpacking the virtuous circle: aggrieved protesters, eventful protests or both at the same time?'

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Spain was among the most heavily hit countries by the Great Recession. Focusing on the micro-level of analysis, this article sheds light on the multi-directional relationship between grievances and protest participation in times of austerity. It uses data from four waves of a unique online panel survey conducted

with Spanish respondents in 2010-2012.

On the one hand, I find that the political and socioeconomic attitudinal dimensions mediate the effect of objective-material indicators of grievances on individual protest participation. Some specific groups, relative losers of the recession (e.g. those on a mortgage, public workers plus their household members) are more likely to protest. While the worse-off and the underprivileged (in terms of income, job status, etc.) are not more likely to protest, individual hardship affects egotropic perceptions of the economy (i.e. individual financial well-being), which boost sociotropic views of the economy (i.e. perceptions on the general economic performance). The latter influence government/opposition approval, which ultimately determine protest engagement. On the other hand, participating in protests affects political attitudes, which feed back onto sociotropic grievances. In turn, these have an impact on egocentric values, thus shaping mobilisation potentials.

In a nutshell, this contribution argues—and provides empirical evidence—for a multi-directional, complex, and dynamic understanding of the causal association between grievances and protest behaviour. By tackling the issue of reverse causality between attitudinal grievances and protest participation, I have found not only that a nuanced view of grievance theories help account for individual-level mobilisation in a context of material deprivation, but also protest performances have an eventful character, shaping further contentious processes.

Recurrent Mass Protest in Post-Collapse Iceland

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The global protest wave associated with the Great Recession presents opportunities to study how social crisis spur mass contention, particularly in affluent, democratic societies. The present case study focuses on the major processes underlying recurrent mass protest in post-collapse Iceland. Iceland was the early riser in the global protest wave. Icelanders were first to respond to the Great Recession with popular protest; after the collapse of their banking system in 2008, they have twice brought down leading government players by means of mass protest demonstrations. Using mixed methods (interviews, discourse analysis, surveys, and police data), I study the dynamics of mobilization work and public participation in two major protest campaigns in post-collapse Iceland: 1) the “Pots and Pans Revolution” in 2008-2009, and 2) the “Panama Leak Protests” in 2016. Both campaigns were “successful”, in that they led to early elections, but their trajectories differed. The earlier campaign emerged despite the absence of prior protest; a social crisis produced “breakdown-opportunity” that was conducive to repeated cycles of effective “agency-framing” and growing participation, ending with success. The latter campaign, emerging in a time of growing prosperity, followed a different

trajectory; a political scandal ignited a pre-existing protest frame and widespread perceptions of “critical mass”, spurring spontaneous mass protest with minimal agency-framing. Furthermore, the work reveals significant changes in the “biographical profile” of protesters across the two campaigns. Thus, low income, corruption beliefs, and leftist attitudes influence participation more in the latter campaign. That protest in post-collapse Iceland has become class-based and more ideological likely reflect the narrowing of protest frame since the crisis. .

Let's Talk First: Learning to Oppose Austerity

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The paper examines the UK-based movement People's Assembly against Austerity. It probes the degree to which critical reflections on UK political institutions expressed on social media outlets connected to the movement contributed to building bridges among disparate social groups affected by austerity politics and to enabling their joint collective action. Of the recent anti-austerity protests, numerous have been accompanied by vibrant activity on social media. Rather than to propose yet another examination of participant mobilisation on social media, this project aims to shed light on the process of movement social learning among its Twitter following and the degree to which it fosters renewed solidarity in response to austerity politics.

The paper has the following objectives. First, it ascertains the extent to which social learning transpired as commentary on democratic institutions and, secondly, as talk about collective action directed at those institutions. We envisaged that although the incidence of these two types of civic information may vary, they would be intertextually interconnected. Consequently, the analysis of democratic institutions would feed into and inform talk about collective action. Thirdly, we examine the juxtaposition of enduring trade union and episodic anti-austerity activism. We expected to find indications of cooperation among similar organisations (e.g. trade unions) congregating under the umbrella of the People's Assembly. The analysis was run with a combination of network, semantic network and discourse analysis. Our results suggest movement social learning transpired in the communication of substantive issues, organisation and strategy that together contributed to the articulation of an organisationally diverse in-group.

Blue Danube Waltz against the System: Shifting Master Frames in Hungarian Environmental Movements

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My paper is partly based on the research conducted within the international H2020 project COURAGE – Cultural Heritage of Dissent in the Former Socialist

Countries, which aims to explore opposition culture under the authoritarian regimes in the Eastern block. In the paper I would like to discuss the conditions and possibilities of single issue grassroots movements to extend their master frames into anti-systemic movements against authoritarian rules and tendencies in times of crisis.

I would like to approach this problem through empirical studies of cases from the environmental movement in Hungary, where the environmental theme has provided particularly powerful and influential repertoires of contention. The paper will present a diachronic analysis from two segments of time – the Danube movement of the late '80s of socialism (the movement against the dam), and environmental protests in today's Hungary (the City Park movement and the mobilization against the dam on the Danube) in the post-crisis period on the semi-periphery of Europe. The paper does not aim to discuss or compare the macrostructural frames but will focus on the changing frames and repertoires of the bottom-up environmental movements – how they shift from single issue movements to anti-systemic movements, what is the role of such movements in times of crisis, how do movement agents build networks of solidarity, how do global movement trends that influence their sets of action and strategies in the 80s and today? And last but not least – how can these movements challenge authoritarianism from below?

Marxists-Leninists on the factory floor: an encounter between workers and intellectuals

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Current trends in Europe point towards a political gap between salaried professionals in the social and cultural services who tend to rally to the libertarian left, and, on the other hand, production workers who are attracted towards the populist right (Oesch, 2008). However, the existence of a political and cultural gap between these two socio-economic categories is not a new phenomenon, although it has taken a different shape – and has perhaps deepened – in the last decades.

This paper will focus on a group of intellectuals' radical attempt to bridge this gap in the 1970s, drawing on a close study of the accounts written by French Marxist-Leninist activists. Over the course of the 1970s, over 2000 highly-educated French activists – most of them from middle-class and upper-class backgrounds – became factory workers, following Mao Zedong's advice to learn Marxism "through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants" (Mao, 1966). Their goal was to contribute to the political organization of the working-class from the inside.

Findings from these activist accounts will address a few key questions of interest to any social actor pondering how to politically unite workers from highly diverse social backgrounds. How successful were the activists' attempt to join in the workers' struggles?

What frictions, collaborations, tensions and partnerships emerged from this encounter between individuals possessing varying amounts of cultural capital? How did their conception of political action evolve through their mutual encounter?

This paper is part of an ongoing doctoral research comparing the trajectories of Marxist-Leninist intellectuals among the working-class in France and in Canada.

RN25 | Session 02a The Present of Social Activism and Participatory Processes in Europe: Learning from the Past

From social experience to event: restructuring of collective subjectivities through social movements.

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Attending mobilization cycle started before the outbreak of 2007 crisis, by defining this as a period in which establishing elements of social mobilization are re-defined, this part of the research, from a PhD project, seeks to draw an explanatory model capable of taking into account the subjectification processes that develop into collective action. From an interpretive and constructivist approach, ethnographic field work was conducted between 2013 and 2015, by using participatory observation in some events of the Platform of Affected by Mortgage, PAH, and the Candidacies of Popular Unit, CUP, in Catalonia. Two focus groups and thirty in depth interviews to selected key informants with specific criteria have been conducted, too, as well as documental analysis of text produced by social actors.

Following theoretical purpose of sociology of experience from F. Dubet, from a splitted reality in different logics of action, alongside contributions of M. Lazzarato to theoretical frame of symbolic domination, we analyze five key dimensions of social movements: mobilization structure, repertoire of action, assembly, discursive frame and collective identity. Thereby we propose a procedural conception of social movements in which the concept of event allows us to define mechanisms of subjectivity restructuring. Provisional findings point to a presence of interaction structures with both emotional and political purposes as a base of this processes, as well as a fusion of logics of action related to the configuration of possible subjectivities in collective action.

Bringing in the Past to the Fight for the Future: The 'Grandparents' Movement' laioflautas / Yayoflautas in the Spanish Anti-Austerity Protests

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Far from being a mere 'youth movement', generational discourses have been highly relevant in the Spanish

indignados movement. One of the first groups to participate in the occupation of the Plaza del Sol in Madrid in 2011 was Juventud sin Futuro (Youth without a Future), which explicitly and critically engages with the category of 'youth' in its campaigns against austerity. However, the Spanish case is rather unique in the sense that this framing strategy is complemented, on the other end of the age spectrum, by a 'grandparents' movement', set up to support the younger activists: The *iaioflautas* or *yayoflautas*, older indignados activists, define themselves as 'the generation that fought and achieved a better future for our sons and daughters'. The movement brings together very experienced activists, some of whom had already organized clandestine resistance under Franco, with newcomers who had never been politically organized before. In the recent years, activists with very different backgrounds have thus regularly been at the frontline of occupations or other anti-austerity protests, marked as *yayoflautas* by their characteristic yellow vests.

Based on campaign material and life story interviews with activists, this paper discusses three questions: What are the strategic advantages of a framing strategy based on seniority in the post-Franquist context? Which repertoires of contention have been passed on between the old and young generations within the 15M-movement, and along which lines? And, finally, is there a typical biographical trajectory of 'becoming a *yayoflauta*'?

What happens after a 'Zero Point'? The Effects of Gezi Parkı Protests on Political Mobilization and Protest Repertoires of Youth in Turkey

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During the last two decades, the politization and political mobilization of youth have gained an important academic attention. The social movements around the globe beginning with social forums, continued with oppositions against different summits and recently emerging as occupation of squares and public places have increased this interest. In Turkey, the famous Gezi Parkı Protests, which began with the aim to stop the demolishment of a park but became widespread in different cities as a summer long movement demanding various democratic rights, draw the academic attention on the political mobility of youth and new forms of this mobility. During these protests, activists from a wide range of social movements and ideologies achieved to mobilize millions of people against the police brutality and all kinds of state violence and pursued different strategies and repertoires, both on national and international level. In this paper, the results of a field research done three years after the most extensive cross movement experience in Turkey will be presented with the aim to discuss the dynamics of cross movement mobility letting different social

movements and people to form a singularity. In addition, the possibility of these dynamics to build a permanent political mobilization and a singular movement will be explored by looking closer at the process following Gezi Parkı Protests. Lastly, the protest repertoires and types of political participation of young people in this process will be argued.

Re-defining the enemy: the public discourse of Golden Dawn on refugees

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The paper focuses on the public discourse that the Greek nationalist far-right party Golden Dawn (Χρυσή Αυγή) has developed on the topic of immigration since the beginning of the refugee crisis in 2015. The research question we answer is: how did the refugee crisis affect the political culture of the party under examination? Our goal is to highlight the representation of the "Foreigner" diffused by this party and show how this imaginary construction is used to define a new Greek identity built in opposition to that of the refugees. A secondary aim is to fill a gap in existing party literature that so far has focused mainly on Golden Dawn's repertoire of action and the characteristics of its members and supporters excluding an in-depth analysis of the public discourse that legitimizes its political behavior and its transformations over time. We believe that such an analysis can contribute to a more holistic understanding of the rise and consolidation of this far-right force in Greece.

To grasp the changes in the party's political culture we examine the articles regarding immigration published in the official newspaper of Golden Dawn, *Stoxos* (Target), in other minor newspapers and the party's leaflets, as well as the speeches that its Members of Parliament delivered in the last two years. Our methodology draws from the tradition of the so-called 'Essex-school' of discourse analysis, which is a fundamental qualitative method. We expect to find discontinuities in the party's constructions of the refugees' image as well as varying conceptions of popular sovereignty, of 'the people' and hence of democracy itself, with a strengthening of an exclusionary vision of the polity on ethnical bases.

"Omnia sunt communia!": Using Popitz' theory of power to understand institutionalizing dynamics of power in the commons movement

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In this paper, we analyse how the common's movement defends its idea against a formal or informal reappropriation of commons. For this purpose, we draw on the theory of Popitz describing

the institutionalization of power in spaces where people establish (new) social order. Analysing the process of power institutionalization allows us to hark back to the fundamental debate around the tragedy of the commons used by economists to legitimise a marketization of non-economic areas such as healthcare, science or education. This paper elaborates how the common's movement is organised, how it collaborates with state and municipal authorities to establish common spaces and how it organizes to defend common spaces from being reappropriated by individuals or groups. Our research question explores how the common's movement organizes common spaces and against tendency of groups that take ownership of commons. Our approach is based on an on-going ethnographic research comprising of participant observations at local commons assemblies, document analysis mapping the commons movement debates transcending movement spaces (such as the World Social Forum and the European Commons Assembly) as well as interviews with key informants. The paper is divided into three consecutive sections. In the first part, we will present Popitz' concept of the institutionalization of power. Against this background, we approach the conceptual basis of commons and conclude with thoughts on how the commons movement is organizing 'differently', how it collaborates with authorities and how the movement avoids the disposition to (re-)establish a social order in which commons are lost.

RN25 | Session 02b Remaking of Europe's Borders: Far Right Parties and the Migration Crisis

Anti-refugee mobilization in Italy and France: the far right beyond party politics

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While far right politics have long been considered exclusively a party phenomenon, in recent years various organizations have emerged throughout Western Europe that are engaged in street politics. In particular, the refugee crisis acted as a catalyst for extra-parliamentary far right organizations, which now represent an integral part of the broader anti-immigration movement. The paper provides an account of the rationale, nature and form of mobilization against refugees in Italy and France, two countries characterized by very different patterns of migration politics. Quantitatively, we use protest event analysis to trace the major characteristics and trends in far right mobilization against refugees since the beginning of the crisis. Qualitatively, we draw on 18 face-to-face interviews with key activists from different types of far right organizations in the two countries: ForzaNuova, CasaPound Italia and LegaNord in Italy, and BlocIdentitaire, Calaisiens en colère and Front National in France. This allows exploring the meaning of far right mobilization in terms of targeted groups, repertoires of contention, and frame construction.

Our findings indicate that the refugee crisis changed not only the size and scope of anti-immigration protest, but also its nature. First, contemporary anti-refugee mobilization involves far right political parties, as well as social movements and grassroots organizations. Second, these actors engage in a variety of actions, ranging from demonstrative and pacific street demonstrations, to confrontational actions which often lead to violence. Third, vigilantism stands out as a crucial feature of far right mobilization in the wake of the refugee crisis. The results confirm that the refugee crisis has changed far right mobilization both quantitatively and qualitatively, making street politics increasingly central to the strategies of the anti-immigration movement.

Blood, religion and culture Framing Islam in the online networks of the French Far Right

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While after 9/11 public debates about Islam have been more and more framed in cultural terms, the outburst of the refugee crisis has brought about new narratives based on security, public health and welfare state constraints. As a result, today Islam is at the core of far right discourse on migration and ethnic diversity. Yet, scholars disagree on whether a cultural frame of Islam can be distinguished from other more established representations of the immigrant 'other' based on ethnicity, race or religion. This study explores how the French far right frames Islam and Muslim minorities online. I apply Social Network Analysis to 77 far right websites in France, a context characterized by an assimilationist conception of citizenship and by increasingly heated public debates on secularism, integration and refugees. The analysis allowed the identification of three major interpretive clusters of Islam: blood, religion and culture. While the results confirm that opposition to Islam is mainly framed in terms of cultural and religious incompatibility, I also find a substantial degree of variation in how far right actors address Islam. Religious frames are mainly advocated by ultra-secularist and conservative Catholic organizations, and are based upon an exclusionary interpretation of the French laïcité as well as on the defense of the 'Christian roots' of Europe and France. Cultural frames instead polarize far right actors around exclusive understandings of French Republican values. The results allow to identify the major arguments on the basis of which Islam is depicted as an 'outgroup', and how it may become the backbone of joint campaigns and shared political identities between party and movement activists' mobilization in the far right.

Mobilization against refugees in Germany: Opportunities, repertoires, and discourse

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When large numbers of refugees arrived to Germany in 2015's 'summer of migration', this was met with a fierce wave of mobilization on the radical right. Tens of thousands joined marches against the government's perceived leniency towards migrants and against the setting up of local shelters, while violent attacks on such facilities surged and the populist anti-immigration party AfD mustered polling results unprecedented in post-war German history. The paper aims to explain the dynamics of this mobilization wave, the relation between its electoral, protest, and violent repertoires, as well as why mobilization heavily clustered in certain regions of the East. Inspired by the approach of Koopmans and Olzak, the paper analyzes an original dataset of around 1000 instances of anti-refugee mobilization in Germany's Eastern states and combines it with fine-grained data on grievances and political opportunities, as well as a systematic sample of newspaper data capturing local-level discursive dynamics. Against the findings of previous studies, the local strength of radical right parties increased the likelihood of protest and violence, while socio-structural and migration-related grievance patterns by and large do not explain radical right mobilization. An interesting and previously unresearched exception are gender imbalances in local youth populations which show a consistent correlation with violence. The mediatized visibility of radical right claims and the legitimacy afforded them by moderate actors are shown to have furthered radical right mobilization. The data further suggests an evolution from violent to protest to electoral repertoires. Findings are contextualized in the political junctures of 2015 and recent Eastern German history.

From "cautious solidarity" to "ethnocentric cautiousness": a tentative explanation of the rise of anti-migrant stances in the island of Chios

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Chios is one of the five Greek islands of the Eastern Aegean that have served as the points of entry and first reception for almost 1 million refugees and migrants since 2015. After the signing of the EU-Turkey Statement (in March 2016), which assigns a significant role to the Eastern Aegean islands with regards to control and deterrence of migration and refugee inflows, 2,000 – 3,000 asylum seekers remain at camps in Chios.

The implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement has been the catalyst for the transformation of the dominant stance of the local population in Chios vis-à-vis refugees and migrants: from one of "cautious solidarity" to one of "ethnocentric cautiousness". Although no hard evidence on the degree of anti-migrant radicalization exists until now, the

strengthening of xenophobic attitudes and the gradual legitimization of anti-migrant discourse is evident. Moreover, Chios stands out from the other islands due to the emergence of a mass organization (the Pan-Chian Committee for Struggle) that opposes the operation of refugee camps and has successfully organized mass rallies and other events.

This paper highlights the reinforcement of the anti-migrant agenda in Chios through the examination of dominant discourses (of local media, parties and authorities), incidents of anti-migrant violence, and the activities of the "Committee". Moreover, this paper argues that an explanation of the rise of anti-migrant stances in the islands of the Eastern Aegean has to take into account two crucial components of the local collective identity: "insularity", i.e. the feeling of isolation that living in a small island entails, and "frontiermanship", i.e. the (self-) representation of residents of border regions in Greece as symbolic and physical guardians of the national state.

Exploring aspects of extreme right activism and xenophobic manifestations

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The recent migrant and refugee crisis unfolded anti-immigrant sentiments and xenophobic attitudes across the European continent. Moreover, the anti-immigrant political agenda seems to be an important component in the current appeal of extreme right parties in Europe. In the Greek context, the refugee crisis interacts with the ongoing economic crisis and its social consequences. The neo-Nazi party of Golden Dawn is far from being marginalized despite the prosecution of its leadership after the murder of Pavlos Fyssas. Furthermore, GD, taking advantage of the political opportunity presented with the influx of refugees in the past year, manifested its activism in public schools and refugee camps, targeting refugees and their children. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of GD's activism and to contextualize it by employing event analysis based on a collection of news sources focusing on violence against immigrants. In particular, we examine the role of two distinct actors: GD and the police seeking to explore potential links in this respect. Our empirical material was processed by computational social sciences methods and provides valuable insights on the evolution of GD and xenophobic activity in Greece since the early 1990s. Apart from the event analysis aspect, this paper also involves aspects of popular xenophobia by processing xenophobic messages in twitter communication during the economic crisis (2013-2016).

RN25 | Session 03a Bringing Marxism in Social Movement Research? How to Study Capitalism from a Critical Standpoint

The Struggles of the Precarious Youth in Tunisia: The Case of the Kerkennah Movement

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This paper analyses, from an autonomist Marxist perspective, the social movement against the energy corporation Petrofac that took place in the Tunisian archipelago of Kerkennah between 2011 and 2016. The two main theoretical axes underlying it are Endnotes' theory of precariousness and the post-workerist tradition of class composition analysis. The long-term tendencies of Tunisian employment patterns – with employment falling in agriculture, stagnating in industry and rising in the tertiary sector – are in line with the global trend linked to rising automation. For the vast majority of Tunisians, the tertiary sector does not mean a highly paid job in finance or creative work in the media industry, but insecure toil in low-end services, often informal and/or self-employed. These employment trends combined with contextual factors to generate an upsurge in the mobilisations of the precarious youth. The Kerkennah movement is thus seen as part of a broader cycle of mobilisations that started in 2008 with the Revolt of the Gafsa mining basin and continues into our days. The case of Kerkennah is particularly interesting both for its representativeness and for its specificities. It is representative because of the social composition of its core participants (young people in precarious employment), its demands (secure employment and local development), and its forms of collective action (the roadblock and the riot). This allows for some insight in similar contemporary episodes of social unrest across the country. It is specific because it was relatively durable. This allows understanding some of the conditions for protracted mobilisation of the precarious youth in underdeveloped countries. It will be shown that deeply entrenched communal solidarities are an important ingredient for the sustainability of the movement.

Struggles on the Canadian Biocommons

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This paper argues that biotechnology affords capital a scientific instrument to enclose genetic resources that have long been developed and cultivated in common. In particular, the paper concentrates on agricultural biotechnology and the resistance it has engendered in Canada. Although the geographical focus may be beyond the typical focus of the ESA, I believe that several of the lessons learned from the Canadian context are applicable to some of the struggles being waged around genetically engineered seeds and food

in numerous European countries.

The basic argument advanced is that, in what might be considered an instance of primitive accumulation facilitated by technological development and state policy, capital is striving to subvert the product of countless generations of common labour for its own valorisation purposes. Through various enclosure strategies, capital seeks to exploit the products and knowledge that derive from, and might otherwise promote, what I have termed the BioCommons.

Yet, such efforts at enclosure have met resistance. The people opposing agricultural biotechnology in Canada are united not by particular class interests but, rather, by a general rejection of the property regimes that capital has invoked around the products produced by this technoscience. They are struggling against capital's attempts to appropriate and exploit agricultural biotechnology in order to inject some degree of democratic control over its developmental trajectory. These people are mobilising based on practices of co-operation, communication, social solidarity, and justice across town and country with a pronounced sensitivity to the environmental issues thrown up by biotechnology.

Where is it kicking off? Integrating materialist state theory into contemporary social movement studies

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Post-crisis there has been a proliferation of studies of social movements, yet these analyses fail to answer Paul Mason's question (2013), why is it still kicking off everywhere and what is the context, or antagonist, of these collective protests. We aim to answer this and, what we see as the limitation of existing approaches by highlighting the need to situate any study of social movements within materialist state theory. Methodologically, this integration requires to move beyond the mainstream approaches' limited focus on failure/success. Instead, we introduce a framework that operationalizes movements and struggles as processes related to, and forming part of, wider societal dynamics to explain contemporary collective action, but also what they are resisting to i. e. a specific capitalist conjuncture and the state. Current social movement studies have a limited approach to the state looking frequently at political opportunity structures, power resources etc. Instead we conceptualize the state as a field of crystalized power relations and contestation. From this vantage point, the relationship between the state and movements is more of a tug of war; the neoliberal state continually expands into different fields and social movements push back and challenge these power relations. The neoliberal state is a particular power formation provoking certain protest dynamics and claims, these are then subsumed into the state apparatuses and policy. In reverse, different state apparatuses try to shape the field of contestation through certain

structural selectivities. We explore this through two case studies: the dockworkers' strikes in Portugal and the right to water protests in Ireland during the same period. Both cases are complementary in understanding and building a wider state-focused approach to political struggle.

The golden “salto mortale” in the era of crisis: primitive accumulation and social movements in the case of Skouries gold mining in Greece

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As formulated by Marx (1990[1867], p. 200), “the leap taken by value from the body of the commodity into the body of the gold is the commodity’s salto mortale”. Following autonomous Marxists literature (De Angelis, 2007; Federici, 2011; Hardt and Negri, 2009), the circulation of capital could be interrupted by social, class, gender or ecological struggles. In order to unsettle this view, we build on recent critical scholarship on new enclosures, land grabbing and the permanence of primitive accumulation and we explore the inter-articulation of gold mining projects and neoliberal policies in the era of crisis. In this effort, we choose to examine the case of Greece a country in the epicenter of the recent financial and social crisis. During the last decade the Canadian company “Eldorado” has undertaken a gold mining investment in the environmentally sensitive area of Skouries. Against this project a fruitful social movement has emerged which has ecological, feminist, class, antiracist and inter-local features. Through this examination we want to investigate how the financial crisis provides an opportunity for multinational mining corporations to expand their zones of exploitation and how the social movements has the ability to contest, to postpone or even to cancel the circulation of capital and to reclaim the common resources. For the purpose of the paper, social data have been collected by participatory action research, militant ethnographic analysis and secondary literature through blogs and online materials.

RN25 | Session 03b Innovative Strategies Versus Political and Economic Targets

“The split elite thesis revisited: An “eventful” analysis of Serbia in the late 1980s”

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This paper revisits the venerable split elite thesis – which suggests that divisions in the elite are a key facilitating condition that makes revolutions and protest possible – and presents it in refurbished form,

as a mechanism that connects elite and mass actors in a process of “eventful history.” Such a mechanism takes the split elite from a background static condition to an interactive process, as urged by the “dynamics of contention” approach and similar process-oriented approaches in political sociology. The case at hand is 1980s Serbia, then part of multi-ethnic socialist Yugoslavia. A mixed-method approach, relying on both quantitative and qualitative analysis, reveals that protest events are connected with elite events, chiefly sessions of the communist party. These elite events mattered in two ways: as structuring and as transformative phenomena. On the one hand, they functioned as targets for contention thereby providing a kind of grid for protest. On the other hand, certain party session were turning points that escalated contention to new levels. An “eventful” approach provides a way for challengers and protesters to activate the split in the elite, but it also provides a useful lens for researchers who wish to understand the interactions that underpin all situations or revolutionary contention.

Anti-abortion as anti-discrimination? New paths for anti-abortion activists in Sweden

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In 2014, two midwives sued two different county hospitals in Sweden on the basis of discrimination. They had both been offered positions at women’s clinics, but the offers had been rescinded after the midwives declared they would not perform abortions. The cases sparked a Swedish debate on abortion that is unusual for two reasons: first, because the right to abortion is strongly supported; second, because this is the first time ever that the issue of abortion has been raised through the courts. Historically, social and political change in Sweden has not been instigated through the courts, but via the parliament. The choice to turn to the courts instead of the legislator is a novel strategy for interest groups in Sweden, and begs the question of what type of framing processes are at play in the anti-abortion movement in the “woman-friendly” welfare state of the new millennium.

The aim of the paper is twofold. First: to provide a legal analysis of the anti-abortion activists’ arguments and reasoning, highlighting the theories put forward of the interplay between Swedish labor law and European human rights discourses. Second: to explore the particular case of Swedish anti-abortion activists drawing on Swedish labor law, anti-discrimination rhetoric and European human rights discourse as an example of interest groups identifying and actuating changing discursive opportunity structures in the context of internationalization. This paper thus seeks to contribute to a deepened understanding of the relationship between law, society and social change by exploring some of the ways in which movements invoke legal constructs and legal institutions.

Social media and the revitalization of the trade union movement in Sweden

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Trade unions have faced the significant problem of member decline for several decades, even in countries with traditionally high union membership like Sweden. Social media have been proposed as an important means for revitalization strategies because it is fast, cheap and has the potential to reach many. The purpose of this study is to investigate how Swedish trade unions use social media for revitalization purposes; we do this by focusing on one social media channel, the YouTube. By combining unique meta-data of more than four thousands videos and detailed data about 400 videos, we demonstrate that Swedish trade unions use social media for member recruitment and political activism, but much less for coalition building. We also find some interesting variation between the three main trade union federations, which call for future research about the variation of revitalization strategies.

RN25 | Session 04a Precarious Solidarities with Refugees Since the Summer of Migration

The Rise and Erosion of a Solidarity Movement: Grassroots Groups of Volunteers before, during and after the Migration Crisis in Hungary

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The aim of this contribution is to understand solidarity 'in working' through the contradictions experienced by the Hungarian society during the recent migration crisis: new forms of civil activity have emerged in the Hungarian society, which, in general, demonstrates a low level of solidarity with 'foreigners' and 'the other' characterized by high levels of xenophobia and low levels of trust and civilian activity. The study also aims to understand the transformation and erosion of the solidarity movement after border closures of Hungary and the migration flow bypassed the country.

The main research questions are therefore as follows: How was it possible that in a society with low level of trust and a tendency of not accepting 'the other' a dedicated and effective voluntary grassroots movement sprung up without an organizational history? What were the main motivations of their volunteers? What happened with these grassroots organizations after tightened border closures in Hungary, how and where the human capacities of volunteers transferred?

The theoretical approach on solidarity applied here is close to those political sociology theories which focus on how solidarity among citizens builds social cohesion and how it affects the construction of civil

societies and thus democracies (Putnam, 2000; Paxton, 1999). The research is also embedded in Chadwick's theory on hybridization of public sphere (2013).

The research relies primarily on qualitative research evidence (interviews with representatives of aid organizations as well as individual and group interviews with volunteers), completed with representative survey data and focus group results on anti-immigrant sentiments, trust and social attitudes on solidarity.

Solidarity with refugees in Greece: Exploring volunteering during the refugee crisis

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Since 2015, Europe has been challenged by the increasing number of refugees fleeing conflict and persecution. With over 4 million people having been displaced by the conflict in Syria and the rapid increase in refugees from African countries rocked by war and violence, a refugee crisis has sparked. A significant number of refugees have followed the Eastern Mediterranean route towards European countries via Greece; as a result over one million people in search of sanctuary have traveled through the country. Greeks have been challenged to cope with a two-fold crisis, i.e. the economic recession and the refugee crisis. Whilst the government has been tremendously strained by both the economic depression and the massive migration, thousands of ordinary people have joined efforts to help providing services and support to refugees arriving in the Greek shores. The volunteers have been instrumental in providing refugees with solidarity activities (such as food supplies, medical aid, legal and financial support) and the government has come to partly rely on volunteering contributions to tackle the refugee crisis. The main rationale of the paper is to explore the prevalence of volunteering with refugees as well as the profiles and motivations of volunteers in the context of the recent refugee crisis. The paper uses nationally representative data from the EU funded project TransSol (Transnational Solidarity at Times of Crisis) which provides a unique opportunity to explore volunteering as a form of Greeks' transnational solidarity to thousands of refugees fleeing repression and conflict zones to seek safety in Europe.

From border to border: activism along the Italian migrant route

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Italy is the second "country of first arrival" for refugees that come to Europe by sea, after Greece: in 2015, of the one million refugees that crossed the Mediterranean, 154 000 landed in Italy. Most of them came from Sub-Saharan Africa (in particular Nigeria and former Italian colonies Eritrea and Somalia), Syria

and Bangladesh. Italy is a provisional stage in a longer route, since the precarious economic situation of the country makes it less attractive for migrants than Northern European destinations. For these reasons, the most critical points from a humanitarian point of view are the borders: the sea between Italy and Libya, in which thousands of people died in the last few years during shipwrecks, and the borders with Austria, France and Switzerland.

This paper reconstructs, through the analysis of 20 qualitative interviews to pro-refugee activists, the different forms of action, solidarity and organisation that have emerged along the Italian migrant route. The analysis focuses in particular on three aspects: the role of space, and in particular of the position along the route, in determining the conditions for activism; the relationship between the nature of reaction to emergencies that characterises some of these actions and the history of pro-migrant activism in Italy; the dynamics between claim-based protest and concrete solidarity initiatives in this particular context.

Constructing a welcoming culture? The role of civil society organizations in providing social support to refugees in a German city

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Since the notable increase of asylum seekers in Germany in 2015, civil society organizations (CSOs) have become to play an increasingly important role in the provision of social services and support structures—particularly for the newly arrived. In this paper, I will analyze how the reliance on volunteers and the institutional contexts of urban administrations can shape CSOs strategies of navigating a space in-between humanitarian service provision on the one hand and political mobilization for migrants rights on the other.

The paper is based on a small field study involving interviews with volunteers and representatives of different civil society organizations in the city of Bielefeld, Germany.

My data show that dynamics of administrative decentralization have led civil society organizations to supplement public structures in refugee assistance on communal levels. However, they are relying heavily on volunteers to shoulder these tasks. On the one hand, this has increased the importance and legitimacy of migrant and other civil society organizations in communal social policy making processes.

On the other hand, volunteers' motivations, the activities they prefer to be part in and their own networks strongly condition some CSOs in the activities that they consider they are able to implement for and with asylum seekers. My data shows how this perception can also impact on organizations' fading interest to advocate for longer-term structural changes in communal refugee politics and instead contributes to their increasing preoccupation with activities which are geared to increase asylum seekers informal social support networks through non-state actors.

RN25 | Session 05a Social Solidarity Economy in Southern Europe in Times of Crisis

Subjects in Crisis. The Radical Imagination of the Syntagma Square Occupation in Athens and its Aftermath

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Participants of the 2011 occupation of Syntagma Square in Greece often describe their participation experience as 'magical', as one that made them 'more [politically] aware and active' and 'changed' them. What is it that makes participants point to the transformative character of participation and what remains of this experience today? This paper investigates the relationship between transformative experience in the 2011 occupation of Syntagma square and subject formation within the context of neoliberal restructuring in Greece by way of an abductive analysis.

The presentation is divided in two parts. The first examines the processes that occurred in Syntagma that made people point to the transformative character of participation. It argues that the transformative experience to which participants point can be attributed to the spatiality of the square occupation. Syntagma as a liminal space of resistance signifies a situation in which doxic assumptions are raised to the level of discourse, where they can be contested. Normative expectations are negotiated creatively allowing for processes of politicization and what Haiven and Khasnabish call 'radical imagination'.

The second part addresses what remains of the participation experience almost six years onwards. The paper argues that participants' subjectivity is constructed in the 'spirit' of Syntagma alongside solidarity, self-organization, self-responsibility, autonomy and direct democracy. The paper shows that these subjectivities continue to exist today and how the extra-ordinary spatiality of Syntagma Square has been transferred into participants' quotidian activities in the solidarity movements. Yet, while these new subjectivities and spatialities are resisting or bypassing neoliberal statehood in Greece, they sometimes also unwittingly reproduce it by contributing to an imagination of the state that is not responsible for service provision.

Direct Social Action in Italy: Self-Organisation, Mutualism and Solidarity Economy in Times of Crisis

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In the context of the economic crisis and the related public policies there seems to be an increase in the types of collective action that we define as Direct Social Actions: actions that do not primarily focus

upon claiming something or other from the state or other power holders but that instead focus upon directly transforming some specific aspects of society by means of the very action itself. This definition includes boycotts, solidarity actions, political consumerism, alternative finance (e.g. crowd funding, food banks), collective purchasing groups, occupations, self-management, free legal advice, medical services, etc. How do these forms of action relate to the context? Which social and political groups are more likely to adopt these forms of action? Are these practices considered alternative or complementary to protest? How is the prefiguration of political change embedded in these practices? We answer these questions for what regards Italy through the coding of alternative action organisations' websites and through 40 qualitative interviews.

Anti-neoliberal contentious politics: Movement dynamics and party politics.

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Neoliberal austerity policies implemented in Greece radically deteriorated the living conditions of the majority of the population, thus producing a great amount of grievances expressed in radical collective action. Despite the initial dynamic of this new cycle of protest, collective action soon started to relent in particular after the decline of the Greek Indignados "movement".

In the first part of the paper we will examine the dynamics of protest using quantitative data resulting from a protest-event analysis research program conducted in the Department of Sociology (University of Crete). Emphasis will be given to mechanisms and processes that can explain the peak of collective action during the period 2010-2012 and the factors leading to the gradual decline of protest afterwards. In parallel we will focus on the square "movement" phenomenon suggesting an alternative to the current main stream understanding of its unity and of its internal differentiations, divisions and political outcomes.

In the second part of the paper we will explore the intersection between movement and party politics that can explain the retreat of protest and the electoral victory of SYRIZA. We argue that movement and party politics nexus in Greece can be traced in the transnational diffusion of protest after the "Battle of Seattle". Innovative trends of network building and frame alignment processes, leading to the constitution of the Greek Social Forum and of the so-called "Space of Dialogue for Left's Unity and Common Action", can reveal a deep relational path of intersection between movement and party politics in Greece.

New repertoires of contention during crisis: the case of Thessaloniki

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During the crisis period in Greece, apart from numerous collective protests against austerity measures, experience indicates an increase in informal organizations emerging "from below", addressing demands to the state. They oppose state policies, often combining a "reforming" attitude towards the state with the launching of alternative responses to social demands, based on the principles of self-organization and direct democracy. Could that be indicative of a repertoire change, according to Tilly?

The paper attempts to examine civil society organizations through the lens of social movement theory, focusing on new associational examples during crisis in Thessaloniki, the second largest city in Greece. It offers a comparison between formal and informal organizations and provides findings of 50 personal interviews with prominent members of various organizations, who address demands to the state or oppose public policies. The interviews aim to reveal the reasons for choosing a registered or an unregistered type of organization and the interaction with the Indignants and other collective protests of the period 2011-2014.

The main hypothesis is that there is a new, alternative example of collective action, which consists of creating highly politicized civil society organizations, who avoid registration in formal archives and deny any kind of relationship with the state. This way, associations have the ability to access a wider range of means and resources in order to protest, creating new dynamics and changing the repertoires of contention.

RN25 | Session 06a Violent Repertoires of Action in Times of Economic Crisis

Form-of-life as a new paradigm for riot research

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This paper investigates the concept of form-of-life as a new paradigm for researching riots. Its central argument is that the subjectivity and political participation of rioter collective subjects can only be understood through such lens.

Since Badiou declared that we find ourselves in a time of riots, violent protests are becoming increasingly intense and frequent around the world. Notwithstanding the relevance of the topic, the main academic approaches to this issue are inadequate. Both the structuralist and individual-based perspectives miss the main processes at play in riots, one by relying merely on the description of the macro-social characteristics of riot populations and the other by ignoring the inherently collective nature of riotous subjects.

The key to a new paradigm is the Agambean notion of form-of-life, which some French rioters have started using as a tool to speak about their own political

activity. The concept is especially useful when looking at violent protest because of how it accounts both for the subjectivation processes that lead to the constitution of the collective subjects who engage in such actions and its inherent political dynamics as destituent war machines. To illustrate the aforementioned theoretical shift, this paper considers hooligan groups as an example of a riotous form-of-life.

Violent protests in times of crisis, comparing local environmental movements in Greece

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The recent anti-austerity cycle of protest in Greece included many violent events against state authorities. These violent acts, however, did not occur in a vacuum but were a result of loss of legitimacy by both major parties as a result of the crisis. This is more evident in the ad hoc movement actors such as local environmental movements that only rarely resort to violence compared with the traditional social movements. Aim of this paper is to highlight the importance of violent repertoires in terms of efficiency and to provide a contextualization of the wider anti-austerity protests by looking into two NIMBY movements that unfolded under the same timeframe in a comparative perspective: the movement against the siting of a waste landfill facility in the city of Keratea, and the movement against gold mining in Chalkidiki, in northern Greece. Their decision to use violent tactics, however constrained, was taken in order to have their claims heard and, at the same time, due to the inefficiency of other forms of protest. Local environmental protests are an ideal case-study for examining social movement radicalization processes and repertoires' evolution due to their relative narrow scope and short time-frame. Although superficially identical the two cases above differ in their outcomes. In the former case, the movement succeeded in achieving its aims, the latter instead was defeated as a result of state repression. By addressing this issue, we contribute to the understanding of the causes and consequences of strategic choices by movements.

The Outcomes of Rioting: Exploring the Effects of The 2014 Gamonal Riots on Emotions and Collective Identity

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After months of mobilization against the renewal of a street in Gamonal, a district of the Northern city of Burgos, Spain, locals experienced four days of rioting in January 2014. The neighbours of this historically working class district were opposed to the construction of a new boulevard because they considered the council was splurging public resources. This was seen as an act of corruption at a

time of crisis, when several budget adjustments and cuts were being implemented. Pre-existing social networks as well as a strong local identity were one of the main factors for the development of the riots. The district became a liberated space where emotional dynamics and collective identity played an important role to strength solidarity ties and to reduce repression risks, although some locals were arrested eventually. This paper examines what are the consequences of rioting in the district community. The aim is to focus on analysing the effects of using this form of collective action on activist's emotional bonds and identity, studying whether the solidarity ties and social bonds that were built remain. To this purpose, I will conduct in-depth interviews three years after riots broke out.

RN25 | Session 07a Citizenship from Below: Social Movements as Forms of Resistance and Redefinition of Citizenship I

Performing Resistance: Liminality, Infrapolitics and Spatial Contestation in Contemporary Russia

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This paper approaches public space as both a space of control and of contestation. The conditions under which public space can be appropriated, claimed and contested, however, differ considerably between democratic and authoritarian societies. This paper focuses on struggles in and over public space in contemporary Russia, exploring in particular the liminality of spatial contestation here. In the context of an over-regulated public space and increasing state repression, urbanites develop creative and subversive forms of performing resistance and protest, balancing on the border of private and public, as well as of overt and covert forms of resistance and protest, thus operating below the legal radar of the authorities. The paper approaches this borderland as a liminal region, investigating the repertoire of protest and contestation and the balancing acts developing here. To theorize liminality, the paper draws on theoretical insights from Henri Lefebvre and Michel de Certeau on everyday tactics as well as James Scott's notion of infrapolitics and everyday forms of resistance. In doing so the paper explores the revolutionary potential of low-visibility and liminal acts in an increasingly repressive society. The empirical illustrations come from media reports and Internet sources from across Russia as well as the authors' observations of urban struggles and activist interviews in the Moscow area in the period of 2012-16.

Anti-Austerity protests and legal strategies in Portugal and France

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The worldwide wave of demonstrations that started in 2011 had a specific resonance in Europe. The protests in Spain, Portugal, Greece and more recently,

France, represent a milestone for the debates on the democratic characteristics of the European Union and the role of economic institutions in shaping political decisions. The critique of austerity is nowadays at the core of the claims of social movements, especially following the impoverishing effects of the “one size fits all” policies proposed by the so-called Troika. Since then, the academic and activist debates are trying to understand the multiple meanings of these struggles and also the movements’ strategies in this context. Considering these issues, this paper presents an analysis about the demonstrations in Portugal (2011) and France (2016) and is structured around two central lines of research. In the first place, it analyses how the movements reacted to institutional changes by developing a discourse against austerity. In this regard, the most important local issues that triggered the demonstrations – the memorandum of understanding in Portugal and labour law bill in France – are studied in detail. Secondly, strategies that accompanied the protests will be analysed, as for example, legal claims (possible strategic litigation) and collective mobilization that originated from these processes. Based on a qualitative approach of legal strategies and mobilization, this paper aims at developing a research agenda on the interconnection of law and social mobilization.

Irregular migrants and digital citizenship: How irregular migrants struggle for citizenship on the Internet

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Irregular migrants are excluded from formal citizenship and by implication from the national political community. However, this does not preclude activity by irregular migrants to become part of the political community or even to attain citizenship. Empirical research reveals irregular migrants struggling for citizenship in various ways, e.g. by demonstrating in cities and occupying buildings. While the literature on citizenship accounts for this sort of ‘incremental citizenship’, one aspect of these citizenship struggles has received little attention: the Internet. This paper presents an analysis of how irregular migrants use the Internet in general and social media in particular in their struggle for citizenship. I suggest irregular migrants perform ‘digital acts of citizenship’ and make ‘digital rights claims’. Based on a study of the digital dynamics of two groups of irregular migrants - the ‘We Are Here’ in Amsterdam and the ‘Ex Moi’ in Turin - the paper shows how irregular migrants challenge the prevailing notion of citizenship by making claims to it in the digital sphere. Furthermore it shows how irregular migrants develop counter discourses that challenge the discursive boundaries of the mainstream public sphere by developing alternative stories about their situation and alternative interpretations of mainstream media coverage. The paper concludes with a discussion of the (theoretical)

questions regarding the concept of (digital) citizenship, the boundaries thereof and the right to the ‘digital public sphere’.

To Be Young, Displaced and Syrian: Political subjectivities and enacting citizenship by non-citizens in Europe

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This paper looks at a group of young Syrian forced migrants as they engage in acts of resistance directed against the Syrian regime after they have resettled in Europe. The focus is on these sustained acts of dissidence and resistance as part of the resettlement experience of this group of young Syrians. Drawing upon theorizations of performative citizenship (Isin, 2002; Isin & Turner, 2007; Isin & Nielsen, 2008; Isin, 2009; 2012; Zivi, 2012; Isin & Seward, 2013; Isin, 2017) and political performativity (Butler, 2013; 2015), I explore the rights claims this group of young Syrians make, and the sites and scales involved in their activist engagement. The aim is to understand the ways they enact themselves as citizens (when they are not), and the set of practices that constitute their political subjectivities as Syrian refugees in Europe. Referring to research materials from participant-observations, intensive interviews, and social media artifacts, I share insights generated from early findings underlining some aspects of the participants’ experiences of grassroots organizing and mobilizing. These aspects address recurring themes of engagement with the public sphere of the European host societies; the emerging (refugee-founded) civil society in Europe, the formation of transnational networks of activism; and the ways activism engages with and challenges traditional notions of sovereignty and public opinion in Europe, and reconstructs the Syrian national imagination and national identity. (The title echoes Nina Simone’s song ‘To be Young, Gifted and Black’ written and performed in the wake of the Civil Rights Movement. I invoke the idea of performing citizenship through making rights claims that was in many ways at the heart of the African American struggle for civil rights.)

RN25 | Session 08a & RT Session 01 Urban Protests

Extractive Industries and Local Conflicts in Eastern European Cities

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In middle of the heated debate on how to reverse the climate change and global warming, some countries in Eastern Europe and Latin America are returning to extractive industries and natural resources exploitation (mines and timber in particular) to finance their national and regional budgets. These industries and the economic interests behind have an important

impact on the lives, environment, and politics of the localities where they are placed. This paper is interested in analyzing the effect of changes in the economic structure on local politics and urban conflicts. The paper looks at several cities from two eastern European countries (Romania and Czech Republic) that recently returned to these industries and investigates the interaction between the economic changes, politics and citizens' reaction. While in many Romanian cities affected by this economic "transformation", citizens have risen and protested like in Cămpeni (Alba County) against Ro ia Montană mining project. In the Czech Republic, the reopening of mines and new timber exploitation concessions were not strongly opposed by the population, with the exception of ecological groups. Even when the new energetic plans count on producing significant effects on cities in Ustecko Region like Litvinov and Horního Jiřetína (that should be razed to the ground). This paper uses a qualitative small-n case study and complements it with available statistical data on economic structure and politics. Theoretically, this paper combines political economy literature with a Marxist intake on extractivism and studies on urban conflicts and movements for the commons.

Citizenships from abroad. Territorialisation processes and citizenship practices in a Mediterranean city

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By means of the foreign immigrant category, the paper attempt to upset the static and apparently clear understanding of the relations between place and citizenship, framing it within a processual perspective, as a product of contextually rooted social relations. The empirical investigation of this relationship requires the adoption of a localized and low-scale outlook, and the city is the appropriate context for this aim. Within the city, the request of inclusion and access to welfare services and the claims of rights are linked to everyday practices and forms of social aggregation and solidarity, which in turn produce new links between subjects and between them and the territory where they live. Territorial and relational perspective of citizenship is connected to the partial denationalization of the rights and to the greater importance assumed by local and municipal levels of government in determining the collective well-being; also, it aims to highlight the spatial dimension of social phenomena. Spatial movements, residential concentration of groups, modes of collective organization, socio-territorial capital link inextricably citizenship social practices and places. Adopting a mixed-method approach, integrating quantitative and qualitative methods, as well as socio-territorial maps, we had observed some process of 'becoming citizens' in a city context of southern Italy.

The Conspirator, The Dissent, or The Ordinary Citizens: Competing Political Memories of the Gezi

Parkı Protests in Contemporary Turkey

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This presentation scrutinizes the political memory of Gezi Parkı Protests that took place all over Turkey in 2013 and it is based on a national survey conducted with 1957 respondents in 12 cities.

Despite being a some sort of an unfinished social movement Gezi Parkı Protests has already been historicized as a new beginning or as a failed attempt depending on the vested political interests. In the current political context, Gezi Parkı Protests memory has become tied to the interests of the ruling party that views these protests as a coup against the government and identify all dissents as "Gezici" (pro-Gezi). Gezi Parkı Protests is also linked to the aspirations of several protest groups who are unhappy with a number of government policies and exercising the most basic citizenship rights.

My study utilizes the demographical, socio-cultural, political identity and the political fears/distance as variables and the expressed emotions like pain, anger, shame, regret etc. accompanying the Gezi Parkı protest memories are analyzed in relation to aforementioned variables. The level of religiosity is found be relevant of Gezi Parkı protest; the level of self-declared conservatism, modernity, political identity, and political fears/distance are found to be diverged along the republican/secular and conservative/Islamist divide.

The Gezi Protests and the Enlargement of the European Public Sphere to Turkey

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The 2013 Gezi protests in Turkey constituted a branch of the wider global wave of contestation and dissent that has been sweeping the world since the start of the 2008 Great Recession and namely Europe. Despite similar themes (demands for greater democracy) and protest repertoires behind mobilisations in Turkey and in the European Union countries, and in the context of the Europeanisation of Turkey (stemming from its status as a EU candidate country), there are no empirical studies addressing the relations between Gezi and European mobilisations/protests. Namely, there is no research on how Gezi protestors frame their actions in relation to their European counterparts, that is, if or how the struggles in Turkey are connected to anti-austerity struggles in the EU and how this sets the tone for a European public sphere. This paper attempts to bridge this gap in literature through twelve semi-structured interviews conducted with activists (environmentalists, trade unions, LGBTI organisations, human rights organisations, feminists, professional chambers) at Gezi Park. The findings of our research reveal a

differentiated pattern of Europeanisation of the Turkish public sphere. While interviewees from Turkish civil society organisations founded after the Cold War (environmentalists, feminists, human rights organisations and LGBTI organisations) frame their struggles in a wider European context and display solidarity with their European counterparts, interviewees from historical or Kemalist Turkish civil society organisations (professional chambers, a Marxist organisation, an NGO and a trade union) either reject or question these links by emphasising the ambivalence of EU impact on Turkey's democratisation. However, this criticism of the EU can be interpreted as proof of their inclusion in a European public sphere sharing similar discontent.

RN25 | Session 08a & RT Session 02 Immigration Related Activism

Far right activism and racist violence against Syrian refugees in Greece.

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This research is an attempt to record the timeline of incidents of racist violence against refugees in Greece, between June 2015 and December 2016. Our aim is to investigate the forms of racist violence and the far-right actors who are involved in the above-mentioned events. Furthermore, the rhetoric extreme right groups and practice and their resonance in the local societies are examined, as well as the cooperation between members of far right parties (ex. Golden Dawn), 'outraged' citizens and police authorities. There are dozens of incidents that have been documented, such as racist speech, insults, abuses, physical and verbal attacks, beatings, constitution of militias and civil guards, bombings, commodities and housing destruction and obstruction. The incidents are analyzed based on the type of violence and actors. The reference material has been collected by newspapers (paper-based and electronic), news websites (regional and national wide), NGOs and solidarity group websites. Furthermore, named complaints have been used. The goal is to examine in which ways does the massive entry of Syrian refugees, during the last two years, have influenced the attitude of local societies and whether right wing activism and racist behaviours tend to become more acceptable because of the refugee crisis. The aim of this research is to highlight the aspects of racist violence, to investigate police authorities' attitude, to explore if local governments' speech and approach encourage the assaults and to outline Golden Dawn's role, thereby confirming members' participation and addressing in which ways does the party action entitles and diffuses.

Political non-citizens – An exploration of how immigrants rights activism transforms European democratic societies

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Europe is currently facing many challenges that reach its very core. Decreasing turnout rates and citizens' disinterest in institutional politics represent the internal dimension (Steffek, Kissling, & Nanz, 2008). Simultaneously, there are also external phenomena, at present among the most centrally discussed ones populism and migration (Rooduijn, 2015; Wodak et al., 2013). Debates on migration have become even more intense with increasing numbers of refugees reaching Europe over the past years so that civil societies' reactions to it bring together both dimensions. Immigrants rights movements and political action by non-citizens become particularly interesting in this context because, even where they are being integrated on a legal, social and cultural level, they often lack the recognition as political subjects. These movements have received more attention from citizenship and migration studies so far and it therefore seems promising to integrate notions, like Isin's acts of citizenship (Isin & Nielsen, 2008), with social movement studies' experience in analyzing protest and activism. This paper will emphasize the immigrants rights movement in terms of its role in European democratic societies—partly challenging them potentially posing a threat (e.g. Della Porta, 2010; Lorey, 2014), partly opening up new ways of developing them (e.g. Farro & Lustiger-Thaler, 2014; Norris, 2002). European societies will not end migration by continuing to close their borders so it is essential to explore the contribution that non-citizens might have to offer to re-make European notions of political community, civil society and citizenship. This paper will mainly address these issues through theoretical considerations together with first empirical micro perspectives from different actors involved.

Subversive humanitarianism: Understanding the civil responses to Europe's 2015 Asylum Crisis.

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In September 2015 thousands of Europeans provided help to recently arrived refugees. These spontaneous civil actions took many by surprise as they contrasted starkly with both the surging moral panic over the threats forced migrants might pose, and with the indifference with which the West had met the Syrian refugee crisis in the years before. We suggest that civil actions such as these can be understood best as forms of subversive humanitarianism: a morally motivated series of actions which acquire a political character not through the form in which they manifest themselves, but through their implicit opposition to the ruling socio-political climate. While we contend that the notion of subversive humanitarianism holds a wider historical and contemporary significance, we develop it in more detail by drawing upon ethnographic research in the civil camps in the

Maximiliaanpark (Brussels) and, to a lesser extent, Grande-Synthe (Dunkirk) and Calais.

“You can not evict a movement”. No Border Actions and Refugee Common Spaces in Idomeni and Thessaloniki

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The ongoing refugee streams that derive from the Middle East and North African conflict areas are a central issue to the growing socio-spatial debate about the different facets of contemporary crisis. While borders, in the era of globalization, constitute porous passages for capital goods, at the same time they function as new enclosures for migrant and refugee populations. Nevertheless, the moving populations contest border regimes and exclusionary policies and create a nexus of emerging common spaces.

A noticeable body of literature is currently emerging, exploring aspects of social philanthropy, NGOs' activities and State immigration policies related to the ongoing refugee crisis. However, there is little attempt to research how the refugees themselves self-organize and enact the production of seemingly anonymous, however highly personal and collective common spaces. The proposed paper aims to fill this gap.

The paper focuses empirically on Greece, which is situated at the epicentre of the refugee crisis, and on Idomeni and Thessaloniki in particular. Idomeni is the main exodus point where during 2015-2016 it was established a makeshift settlement with almost 20.000 people seeking to survive in appalling and precarious conditions. Thessaloniki is the city with the highest ratio of refugees per residents across the EU and in July 2016 it was organized a transnational No Border Camp, where activists from all around Mediterranean and Europe come together with migrants in a self-organized and direct-democratic gathering.

Following the background context, in this presentation, which is based in participatory action research and militant ethnography, I explore how the newcomers challenge the existing socio-spatial power relations and produce unique and porous common spaces, spaces in movement and threshold spaces.

RN25 | Session 08a & RT Session 03 Gender, LGTB

Instrumental and Distinctive Boundary Work between Activism and Politics

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In my contribution, I focus on the blurred boundary between activism and institutionalized politics. Drawing on Michele Lamont's concept of symbolic boundaries, I tackle the question how activists relate themselves to the realm of politics. Through an

analysis of 40 interviews with Czech activists, I have recognized two ideal types of activism (which likened Buechler's typology of social movements theories). The first one is political activism, which is based on a broad definition of politics. I will show that within this category, activists lay symbolic boundaries which are based on ideological and thematic notions. They thematise politicians as allies or rivals according to the current strategies, so their boundary work is rather instrumental and they are willing to cross the boundary into politics, if it is needed. The second kind of activism, cultural activism, is based on identity politics, which is distinctly different from institutional politics. Unlike the political activists, these activists lay bright boundaries with politics, in order to distinguish themselves from instrumental acting and construct their own independent identity as activists. I argue that the relationship of activists to politics can be used as an indicator of their conception of activism, including their repertoires of action.

Re-defining Power Structures in Spanish Higher Education: The case of the Solidarity Network of Victims of Gender Violence in Universities

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While social movement theory has extensively explored the role of social movements in changing society, the importance and potential of these movements in the university context and for the overcoming of gender violence has been under researched. Neither social movement theory nor research on gender violence in academia has placed special attention on this aspect. However, some research acknowledges that specific legal changes have resulted from pressure of civil society, such as the Cleary Act in the US (McMahon, 2008). This paper presents the contribution of the Solidarity Network of Victims of Gender Violence in Universities, a specific movement that has emerged to address the problem of gender violence in Spanish universities tackling the silencing of the issue and the power structures making this possible. Qualitative data was collected using the communicative methodology, such as daily life stories and in-depth interviews with institutional representatives, faculty and students of five Spanish universities. The network has greatly contributed to raising awareness on this issue in Spain, which has already been highlighted by the pioneer research on gender violence in Spanish academia (Valls, 2005-2008) with 62% of students knowing about or having experienced situations of gender violence in universities. The paper contributes valuable knowledge on the potential of social movements theory to tackling the silenced reality of the university context, by analyzing how a specific network managed to challenge power structures and contribute to approaching the ideal of more humane universities at the service of society.

Religious Action and the Fight for LGBT Citizenship in Brazil during the Processing of Law Project 122/2006

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The present research is based on the analysis of the speeches of Brazilian senators on Bill 122/2006, which intends to criminalize homophobic conduct in Brazil. The project became known for the polarization it generated among Christian parliamentarians and political minorities, highlighting a greater visibility of both the LGBT movement and religious performance. The latter, even, underwent an important reformulation after the bill was approved in the Chamber of Deputies, strengthening its performance and articulation inside and outside the parliament. The PLC122 / 2006 was chosen in this research as representative to analyze if the religious performance in the National Congress limits the LGBT citizenship. The main argument defended in the work is that in Brazil, the struggle for the extension of citizenship for the LGBT population is an obstacle in the work of parliamentarians identified with the evangelical group within the National Congress. This limit is greater and decisive in the face of the precarious construction of the Brazilian secular state that, at the moment, can not define minimum limits for religious activity, which may prevent the restriction of citizenship of political minorities.

Young Women and Active Citizenship in Romania: understanding the role of family in shaping participatory practices

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The beginning of 2017 has been marked, in Romania, by notable street protests against a set of controversial measures initiated by the government. In fact, for the past several years, a number of political developments occasioned the vocal mobilization of young people, which encouraged confidence in the emergence of a generation of assertive and civically aware youth. Certainly, protests are solely one of the many forms of political participation, and, taken alone, could only speak for the unconventional side of civic activism. At the same time, youth mobilization questions the deeply engrained idea that young people are disconnected from politics and community, estranged from public matters and detached from political and civic participation. In addition, it revives the interest in how young people understand and practice citizenship, and, importantly, in how they actually develop their visions on what active citizenship means and how it ought to be practiced. Against this background, the focus of this paper is on the role of family, as an agent of political socialization, in shaping young people's attitudes towards their public role as citizens. Moreover, the specific interest

is directed towards young women and their approaches on citizenship, in a society (and new democracy) that preserves substantial patriarchal features. Relying on interview data, I ask how young women accommodate, in their construction of citizenship norms and practice, possibly incongruent influences from parents (socialized in an undemocratic and restrictive political environment) and inputs from other sources of socialization that shape participatory attitudes and behavior.

RN25 | Session 08a & RT Session 04 Economic and Political Crisis

The (dis)connections of a 'shared society': Brexit and the social media interruptions producing fluid forms of citizenship

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This paper looks into the dynamics that have ruptured, alienated, and marginalised specific groups in the U.K. after the Brexit vote of 2016. Focusing on the ways social media are used by these groups to cope with the processes of disconnection, division, and exclusion that resulted from the referendum, (dis)connection on Twitter will be considered as 'a space for radical openness' (Hooks, 1989) that is embraced by groups at times to challenge their representation in society. The result of the referendum has catalysed new concerns about the future of Europe, the status of vulnerable communities, and the fragility of citizenship vis-à-vis nationalism, xenophobia, and racism. In this context of division and conflict there is an opening of new rhetorics that consider the complex ways in which Brexit has managed to selectively efface particular voices or perspectives, counteracting the Prime Minister Theresa May's claim for a 'shared society'. How do people seek to 'creatively interrupt' these dominant power relations in society at a digital level, and has this 'bottom up' communication produced social change? What have these interruptions crafted and what different kinds of visibility, participation, or citizenship are developing? And how do such 'interruptions', produced by emergent communities of solidarity, work in relation to ideas of civility and cohesion? This paper seeks to problematise the idea of digital (dis)connection as always passive, static, and voiceless, by revealing spaces such as Twitter as arenas that can be transformational, strategic, and wilfully used (Ahmed, 2014) to challenge and even 'successfully' produce anti-racist, anti-xenophobic, and inclusive movements that redefine citizenship as a fluid concept.

The struggle for a new politics in a post-ideological world. The case of the 'We Do Not Pay' social movement in Greece

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The twenty-first century witnessed the emergence of an unprecedented series of protests around the world. The global wave of post-2010 activism illuminates how depoliticization, civic disaffection and the rise of individualism go in tandem with the struggle for people's social and economic rights and the crisis of legitimacy of representative democracy. Looking at the case of the anti-austerity Greek social movement 'We Do Not Pay' Movement (To kinima den plirono), this project seeks to examine whether and how the protestors attempt to define their political presence and identity by exercising a new form of politics that responds to the challenges of a post-ideological world. In order to answer our main research objective, we explore the following issues: the message of the movement and the tactics used to mobilize the people that support it; whether the movement has allegiances to particular civil society groups and other partisan groups nationally and globally; how the protestors respond to austerity policies and ideologies at the national level and beyond; and whether the movement has been inspired by other social movements. To achieve such research aims, we have employed a qualitative approach by conducting semi-directive interviews with key members of the movement, including those involved in setting up and maintaining the movement's online presence in the web page (<http://www.kinimadenplirono.gr/>) and Twitter and Facebook accounts.

'Documenta' & the imagined solidarities of a crisis

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My paper investigates the emergence of collective solidarities amongst local activist and artist networks within, around and against the "Documenta Art Fair". Documenta, the biggest art fair of its kind in Europe, is being hosted for the first time outside of Kassel (Germany) in an alleged attempt to "engage directly with a city in crisis" and create explicitly political "spaces of solidarity" in response to economic, border and refugee crises experienced in the city of Athens. Departing from studies investigating the political potentiality of 'art activism' in the economic crisis-ridden European City (e.g. Alexandrakis, 2015; Marciniak & Tyler, 2014; Giardina & Denzin, 2011; Lewisohn, 2008), my research traces sociologically (elaborating on Castoriadis' concept of 'imagination dialectics') the imaginaries of individual, collective and wider institutional solidarity, constituted as a multi-faceted, and often-conflicted, response to the crisis. The paper asks the questions: How do debt/credit relations underpinning the financial imaginaries produced by Documenta construct or prohibit collective political potentialities in crisis-ridden Athens? How do representations of 'the financial' within Documenta's claimed 'spaces of solidarity',

intersect with grassroots narratives and practices of local independent artists and activists? Empirically I draw on ongoing fieldwork in Athens, including interviews with local and foreign artists who are both mobilised against Documenta while also forming unexpected connections with some of the Art Fair's activities. The paper proposes a conceptualisation of the solidarities produced therein as a struggle between imaginaries of debt, dependency and alternative repertoires of change -- a struggle that is played out in the interstices of institutionally endorsed and radically enacted activism.

"You are not a loan": Financialization, debt-related grievances, and social movements

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The central idea of my paper is to trace the co-evolutionary diffusion of financialization, debt-related grievances, and contentious politics. In the first part I will review relevant literature from political economy, economic sociology and cultural anthropology on the diffusion of financialization and debt-related grievances as well as moralizing discourses on debt. In the second, more extensive step I will discuss my empirical data on various social movement organizations and networks against said grievances, thereby observing how grievances were (or were not) translated into collective action. Data for this multi-sited and global ethnography was gathered via participant observation, qualitative interviews and framing analysis.

My project will contribute to existing research by contributing to a necessary (re-)integration of critical political economy and social movement studies, highlighting recent transnationalizing tendencies of protest and providing empirical data on the debt movement, which is tremendously understudied. The paper presented here will summarize (preliminary) findings of my fieldwork and discuss these against the background of theoretical literature.

These findings include for instance:

- social movements played an important role in the emergence and development of financialized capitalism (as already pointed out by others)
- the internal contradictions of financialized capitalism and the Global Financial Crisis created social bases as well as political opportunities for debt-related movements
- contrasting neoliberalism moralizing the supposed irresponsibility of subaltern debt management, activists constructed broad definitions of the self and used highly moralized frames to instead stress systemic failure, elite irresponsibility, and the need for subaltern solidarity
- South-North and cross-movement diffusion of debt-related knowledges and counter-expertises was crucial

RN25 | Session 09a (Re)Doing Europe: the Making and Breaking of Transnational Solidarity Networks in Times of Economic Crisis

Migration in Solidarity or Solidarity-tourism? Greece between anarchism, civic volunteers and NGOs

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Greece has become one of the major stages for transnational solidarity activism. Especially since the 2015's "summer of migration" the Aegean islands, but also metropolitan areas or camps at the border like Idomeni have attracted pro-refugee supporters from all over the world. This created and creates a very heterogeneous field consisting of anarchist activists, civic volunteers with humanitarian goals (and some free time between university or work) and professional NGOs. More often than not, the scene is completed by refugee-migrants (possibly belonging to one of the groups above) who decided to stay and help. It is a largely under-researched wave of temporary migration to Greece: depending on the site, active Greeks almost seem to be outnumbered by people from abroad. All these different actors carry very different power resources, and the question arose: In what way does short-term activity produce and effect the scene of refugee-solidarity in Greece? Activists have to negotiate who takes responsibility for decisions made for local projects, that want to help refugees but which could harm refugees or Greek infrastructures. At the same time, the material resources as well as energy and motivation of supporting migrants are pivotal to sustain a lot of projects. At the ESA2017 I would like to present partial analysis of a field stay in 2016, which was part of my ongoing PhD project. I will outline and cluster problems and advantages that can arise when a) different cultures (of country of origin and political cultures) produce friction and b) the time dimension produces very different needs for actors supporting refugees.

Networks of social movements in Greece and their transnational dimensions during the Euro-crisis

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The importance of networks in social movements studies has been extensively acknowledged in the literature (Diani & McAdam, 2003; Krinsky and Crossley, 2014; Diani, 2015). In the literature, 'networks are often conceived either in structural terms through their role in connecting prospective activists to a protest opportunity, or in interpretative terms by shaping identity, which is essential in order to become involved in contention' (Passy and Monsch, 2014:24). Since the European Sovereign Debt (ESD) crisis, one important question on social movements' mobilization, concerns the extent to which social movements develop interactions within emerging networks at different levels -local, national or transnational- in order to make use of emerging and evolving political opportunity structures.

This article maps and analyses the emergence of

networks of social movements since the ESD crisis in Greece and their transnational dimensions. Specifically, the article investigates how networks' relations (ties) among the social movements (nodes) affect diffusion of information and exchange of resources in their effort to target and influence policy decisions (austerity measures) and their institutionalization processes. In doing so, the article uses the Social Network Analysis (SNA) method based on data collected through surveys. By using SNA statistical measurements, the article presents different dimensions of the network structures and levels (local, national and transnational) that these networks operate.

The analysis of the relations of the movements in the network shows that there are cognitive links (targets, issues) that tie the movements together in the network and enhance collective mobilization activities. Moreover, the network structures present noticeable transnational dimensions with respect to their relations (ties) but also concerning issues, targets and solutions since the ESD.

The Performative Strike of the Flight Attendants

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The present paper focuses on the performative action of the flight attendants of Turkish Airlines during "Gezi Park protests." As a part of the ongoing strike, which started 3 May 2013 and ended in February 2014, the hostesses on strike performed a remaking of the flight safety demonstration in a creative manner, wearing "V for Vendetta" masks on 5 June 2013. The protest actions were performed in the Turkish Airlines headquarters in Bakirkoy and Galatasaray Square in Taksim. The idea of performative experimentation of resistance stem from the experience of alternative political action repertoire in public sphere within Gezi Park protests.

Within Gezi Park protests, the "public space" took a new meaning through the building up of political action repertoire by means of performative interventions. The unexpected gestural protest of the flight attendants on strike revealed thus the transformation of the subjective and collective action in an everyday "theatrical stage." This form of performative action contributes to the solidarity with the trade unions, reinforces the political effectiveness of creative non-violent actions and triggers the dynamics of aesthetically reconfigured counter public spheres.

This paper adopts a qualitative methodology, introducing hermeneutics as a process of understanding. The data is provided by semi-structured interviews with the participants of the protest and by an inquiry based on hashtag ethnography and research on Twitter on specific hashtags such as #thydegrevvar, #thygrevde and the sharing of youtube video on 6 June 2013.

Transnational Social Movement Coalitions: A

Conceptual Framework

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The intersecting crises of capitalism, democracy, ecology and migration call for mobilisations that are capable of transcending narrowly defined identities, and establishing transnational solidarity networks with the necessary flexibility to accommodate multiple platforms. While a significant body of research has explored coalition building processes within social movements, less attention has been devoted to the study of coalition building processes across social movements, particularly with regards to their emergence on a transnational level. Accordingly, this paper presents the conceptual framework for early-stage doctoral research which seeks to understand the conditions and processes that facilitate or inhibit the formation and maintenance of transnational social movement coalitions via a comparison of two anti-austerity and two anti-fascist movements in Europe. By drawing on document analysis, participant observation and semi-structured interviews with movement organizers and rank-and-file activists the research aims to explore two specific themes. Firstly, it investigates the effects of organisational structures, environmental conditions and resource mobilisation on the form of transnational coalitions and the pace of their development. Secondly, it explores the relationship between transnational coalition formation and collective framing strategies in order to understand how social movement organisations negotiate conflicts around ideology, objectives and strategy which arise in the context of cooperating with diverse external groups.

Transnational Trade Union Action in times of crisis: The case of the European Action Days

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Since nearly ten years the EU is confronted with one of its biggest crises in history. In this context, the economic, political and social divergence between the different European regions became more noticeable than in the years before. These growing disparities between the “North” and the “South”, the “East” and the “West” scratch on the small traces of a genuine transnational society in Europe which slowly developed since the founding of the EU in the 1990ies.

Against this background, a recently finished research project dealt with the question, if and how trade unions can contribute to the emergence of transnational ties and social networks in Europe. Trade unions serve as a good example for possible transnational actors as – besides their national anchorage – they are well connected across borders, have established European umbrella organizations and are acknowledged collective actors on the European level. Empirically, the project was based on the historical

analysis of the European Action Days which are specific forms of cross-border trade union mobilizations mainly taking place on the political level. The project showed that – besides the evident regional disparities – transnational trade union action increased steadily since the 1990ies and even augmented during the EU crisis. This development can not only be explained by the weakening of trade unions in different national contexts and the increasing importance of the EU in the sphere of IR, but is also an effect of positive, transnational protest experiences and memories as well as of shared transnational framings.

RN25 | Session 10a Citizenship from Below: Social Movements as Forms of Resistance and Redefinition of Citizenship II**Citizenship as a process for asylum seekers: role of urban social movements**

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Based on the recognition of social representations of passivity and submissiveness about asylum seekers and refugees and of the implementation of “governmental rationalities” (Oesch, 2012: 146) whose objective is the establishment of a separation between them and the rest of the population, I propose to reflect about urban social movements as “free spaces” (Polletta in Caciagli, 2015:4) that trigger and support asylum seekers’ “processes of citizenship” (“processi di cittadinanza” : Ambrosini, 2016: 92) through daily collective practices which propose and make possible new ways of living the city. In this view, citizenship itself is conceived as a “subject-position” (Isin, 2009: 370) which may be held by different subjects, with or without the legal status of citizens. Nevertheless, the re-construction of a social and political identity and the re-acquisition of a sense of citizenship seem to be slow and gradual processes that should therefore be studied, as anticipated, in terms of “processes of citizenship”. Then, urban social movements help these processes, becoming points of reference which break “governmental rationalities” aimed to exclusion and control of asylum seekers and playing a role of union between them and the society where they live. Moreover, such spaces satisfy the fundamental need of migrants, as of every human being, of “interaction” and “identification” (Catarci, 2014:74) and they challenge urban institutional rationalities by experiencing new, or renewed, models of collective living based on the active participation of every individual, including asylum seekers, in the recognition and the achievement of the objectives, the construction of welfare from below, and in some forms of political participation through the identification of claims and speeches understandable and sharable by all those who cross them.

Redefine “by the right side”. How mobilization against deviant populations participate to redefine local citizenships?

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For the past few years, scientific debates about social mobilization and renewal of citizenship have been focused “on the left side” : Indignados, Nuit Debout, Arab springs, Occupy Wall Street Most recently, the rise of some new studies about the far right or populist movements like the Movimento 5 stelle have participated to put the focus on the capacity of this political side to catch these issues of “democracy from below” and turn them into a new right paradigm. Sadly, these studies are frequently and paradoxically locked into a perspective “by the top”, as if these phenomena was mostly a partisan question. Citizen and their movements are regarded, therefore, by the dominant discourses as the social figure of the manipulated far right’s voter, receiving passively the security and anti-migrants discourses, but rarely as active actors.

We will make the hypothesis that, against the so-called “dangerous populations”, a historic segment of the citizenship is gathering nowadays by these discourses. Neither manipulated nor naturally legitimate, we will report from five cases studies of mobilization for the security in Marseille and Naples and how some citizens participate into giving a new meaning of the local spaces and citizenship “from the right side” and “from below”. Using an ethnographic position and multi-materials study, we will analyse their contentious repertoire and participation to the social control dispositive to understand the dialectic between redefinition of the citizenship and these social mobilizations. Finally, we will contribute to a critical understanding of these “ugly movements” (TARROW, 1994) putted into perspective with the vigilantism’s (PRATTEN and SEN, 2007) practices rising in occidental countries and the contemporary urban democracy (DELLA PORTA, 2004).

The transformation of European solidarities under the challenge of the “refugee crisis

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The so-called “refugee crisis” has not only challenged establishment but also civil society and a variety of forms of public engagement. Authors focused their ethnographic efforts on the analysis of border corridors, train stations and emerging aid-chains in Central Europe which main aim was to provide aid to refugees across very diverse spots of the so called “Balkan route”. Through multi-site fieldwork and active engagement authors gained ethnographic knowledge on informal activities. The paper attempts to locate the so called “independent volunteers” in a new

reconfiguration of European solidarity imaginary where borders and orders are put under question. Informal initiatives are constructed in opposition to hegemonic values but in their performance they are not free of incongruences and ambivalences. Hybridity and ambivalence characterizing informal initiatives are performed through their agency when forced to confront or collaborate with authorities or to show ambivalence towards NGOs. Their actions are understood as a way of resistance, as they oppose establishment and confront it in their performance. Inclusive approach to refugees negates the social construction of migrants as main figures and holders of alterity. With their actions informal initiatives confront the established limits of who belongs to the deserving solidarity group, which is currently formed under a nation-state paradigm. Their conceptual positions argue for a universal framework. The sum of such oppositions and ways of resistance turned informal initiatives into a transformative actor challenging the deep structures of European societies.

RN26 - Sociology of Social Policy and Social Welfare

RN26 | Session 01a Worlds of Care

Blurring Welfare Boundaries: The Case of the Swiss Disability Insurance.

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Since the 80s, the active turn of welfare policies has progressively transformed the scope and shape of welfare regimes across Europe. Literature has shown that activation has ambivalent impacts regarding both the entitlement to welfare benefits (moving from social rights to contracts) and the way they are delivered (from bureaucratic and standardized models to individualised solutions). Thus, the implementation of active policies contributed intensively to the redefinition of welfare boundaries, both on a material (access to welfare benefits) and symbolic level (especially between welfare recipients that are seen as “activable” and the ones confined to so-called “passive” benefits) (Lamont and Molnar, 2002).

Based on the case of the Swiss Disability Insurance (DI), this contribution precisely questions the ambivalent impact of these new boundaries by analysing the administrative trajectory of people applying for DI benefits. Using an innovative longitudinal research design, combining quantitative (sequence analysis) and qualitative data (biographical interviews with recipients of DI benefits as well as semi-structured interviews with DI professionals), our study sheds light on three tendencies: a shortening in the follow up of DI recipients; a discrepancy between the massive reduction in the access to “passive” benefits and a marginal increase of active measures provided; an increase of DI refusals, i.e. people who didn't receive the benefits they applied for. This raises two major issues for the future of welfare policies: on the one hand, the appropriateness of the focus on active programmes for disabled people; on the other hand, the coordination of DI with other welfare institutions, regarding the increasing number of people getting out of DI schemes.

These results are drawn from the NCCR-LIVES funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation, 2011-18.

Carceral rehab as fuzzy penalty: hybrid technologies of recovery in the new temperance crusade

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The steep escalation of court-mandated drug rehabilitation since 1989 has reinforced the role of “rehab” as a primary node of social control. Drawing on ethnographies of three Midwestern male residential rehab facilities which each reflect dominant treatment paradigms, we delineate and analyze a diverse field exercising varied modes of the carceral and the therapeutic. Formed in different intersections with criminal justice and the dispersed US social state, the programs' highly contrasting models of addiction and recovery result in different forms of confinement and treatment. Partnered with the local drug court, the “strong-arm” facility “Arcadia House” uses full-time cognitive behavioral therapy designed to forcefully break down the “criminal addict” and “habilitate” him into “Joe Taxpayer.” The powerful faith-based organisation “Victory Ministries” similarly takes on the fundamental remaking of the individual, but where Arcadia melds penalty with the therapeutics of AA and NIDA, Victory works through a longer process of spiritual education and labor discipline to transform addicts into hard-working evangelical Christians. Both facilities emphasize that “healing” requires physical confinement with adherence to strict rules, and each works (through different pathways) to instill humility, a strong work ethic, and mental preparation for low-wage labor. In contrast, the hospital facility “Healing Bridges,” with its classically neoliberal, bio-political technologies of control, benchmarks the many ways in which carceral versions of rehab deviate from more medicalized middle-class understandings and experiences of rehab. Where the latter emphasizes pharmaceutical regulation and peer-led repair work in the AA tradition, the “strong-arm” rehab's extension of criminal justice beyond jail walls elaborates hybridized extensions of penalty in authoritarian projects to reconstruct the deviant poor.

Cash for care and the value of money: the case of the long-term care benefit in the Czech Republic

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In my presentation, I aim to analyse the value of money in the caregiving relationships. Care is situated on the boundaries between labour and love, or financial exchange and reciprocity; the introduction of cash for care policies may lead to a reformulation of these boundaries. Although some authors warn against commodification or marketization of care, monetary transfers have always been present in family relationships. The way the caregivers give meaning to the money they are entitled to and get

from the state, and the way they use this money, determines not only the way how they understand and perform their role of caregiver, but also the configuration of the relationships between various stakeholders in the field of care and social services and welfare state.

Using the theoretical frame of “special monies” by V. Zelizer, I compare the results of two qualitative research projects – one researching the life strategies of women giving care to their elderly parents and the other researching women caring for their children with disability (both groups are informal caregivers caring for a person entitled to “attendance allowance” in the Czech Republic). The analysis shows how the individual understanding of the same benefit is shaped by cultural values and norms as well as by institutional context, leading to distinct use of the money in different situations of care, which has then specific consequences for the economic situation of caregivers. I therefore argue that different situations of care require different policy solutions.

RN26 | Session 02a Welfare in Interaction

Collaboration and networking in child welfare and protection in Norway

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Collaboration and networking have become ubiquitous in discussions of welfare reform, especially given potential benefits in service integration and stakeholder synergy, innovative practices and economies of scale. Over the last few years, the Norwegian government has encouraged a range of enhanced collaborative efforts and network schemes in welfare provision, some of which involve various private or voluntary actors.

In an ongoing project, we study inter-organizational collaboration and networking in the area of child welfare and protection (CWP) in Norway. Focus is on enabling and constraining factors that underpin such collaboration and networking. The project contains several phases, in which the first phase involves a mapping of collaborative initiatives and network experiences in a sample of Norwegian municipalities. In Norway, public involvement is comprehensive, and municipalities are expected to take a strong responsibility for social service provision, including for CWP.

The paper presents the patterns revealed from this mapping, including with regard to the type and frequency of collaboration with other services and stakeholders, the benefit of such collaboration and factors that promote and constrain such collaboration. Findings are discussed in relation both to the regulative structures CWP and municipalities are subject to, and in relation to relevant international research.

Overhauling Russia’s Child Welfare System: Ideas and Agents of Policy Change

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This article studies the policy-making processes behind the major overhaul of the child welfare system recently announced by the Russian government. We highlight the fundamental change in the ‘ideal of care’ represented by the move to ‘deinstitutionalise’ the care system by promoting foster and adoptive families, closing most residential homes and radically reforming remaining ones. In exploring the evolution of the reforms and Russian government thinking on child welfare, we explain that the ‘political will from above’ (volya sverkh) behind these major reforms was shaped by a range of contextual factors, including advocacy by non-governmental actors, international norms, expert knowledge, shifts in wider family policy as well as public opinion. Such analysis helps to indicate the broader forces shaping policy change in Russia and explain cases when Russian NGOs have unusually high level of participation as ‘epistemic communities’ in policy design.

Social workers as street-level-bureaucrats in processes of eviction risk among families in Sweden

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In the Swedish welfare state, assessment of applications regarding benefits for rent costs varies greatly between municipalities. This could partly be explained by formulations in the legislation but also by the inherent discretion in social work practice. This study focuses on practices of categorization in processes of eviction risk among families, where there are indications of parental cognitive difficulties. The paper in question aims at exploring social workers’ discretionary approaches in these client interactions, and specifically how indications of cognitive difficulties are handled in relation to financial problems. This paper highlights how they, as street-level-bureaucrats (Lipsky, 1980), define and assess these clients’ needs of support but also how they view their professional role and the scope for interventions regarding parental impairments in relation to need for income support.

This qualitative analysis is based on a small section of the above-mentioned study, consisting of interviews with nine social workers in different units of the social welfare agency, who encounter families in eviction risk and use discretion in their exercise of public authority. The tentative findings show that although the interviewees note that cognitive difficulties may partly explain the need for income support on a general level, the strategies to 1) address indications of

impairments, 2) emphasize the possible correlations between impairments and the financial problems and 3) adjust the process and/or offer alternative interventions vary greatly, which among other things suggest that the social workers may not get a full account of their clients' situation which in turn may affect the access to proper support.

Utilizing Meta-Ethnography as a Methodological Approach in the Study of Innovation in Children and Youth Welfare Services

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Research on innovation in welfare services has grown extensively over the last years. Welfare innovation projects address and challenge traditional ways of service delivery, proposing new and innovative ways of organising welfare services as well as developing new services. In this particular research project, we study research on welfare innovation projects directed towards children and youth services. Innovative services in these areas might include initiatives aimed at preventing high school dropout, developing new forms of child protection services, and programs aimed at physical education and healthy eating for children and youth.

The aim of the project is to synthesize qualitative studies of welfare innovations in the field of child and youth protection in Norway, using a meta-ethnographic approach. According to Strike and Posner (1988), a meta-ethnographic approach also involves some degree of conceptual innovation as means of creating the whole. A meta-ethnographic analysis thus implies developing new concepts that capture the essence and the contribution of research studies combined. In this paper, we discuss methodological challenges in designing a meta-ethnographic project. One challenge when using the meta-ethnographic approach is defining the scope of relevant research in a field, or principles of inclusion and exclusion when mapping a particular topic of interest. We present and discuss different strategies for sampling relevant research contributions on the topic of innovation in welfare services aimed at children and youth. We also discuss the benefits of using the meta-ethnographic approach in areas where little research exists, and find that particular strategies of inclusion and exclusion allow us to map various kinds of relations between studies in this area

RN26 | Session 03a Marginalization and Poverty I

Creaming for integration: National and local policy strategies for integrating refugees in contemporary Norway

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Integration of refugees is on the political agenda in a range of European countries. In Norway, a new set of asylum refugee centers, "Integration centers", are currently being developed as part of the integration strategy. The integration centers are characterized by providing full time programs combining language education with job training. The refugees' competences are mapped at an early stage, and formal educational papers are processed at an accelerated pace. The implementation of integration centers speaks to some of the critiques raised against the "introductory legislation" from 2003, for being too weak on employment orientation, and that the processes of teaching and training (e.g. language, Norwegian norms and culture, job training) starts too late. Refugees that are likely to be granted asylum, and who show signs of motivation for learning Norwegian and becoming integrated, are recruited to the integration centers.

This paper will examine the policy development of refugee integration in Norway on a national and local level. On the national level, policy documents on the new integration centers and the introductory programs will be subjected to attention. On the local level, data from a case study conducted on seven municipal programs through which refugees and immigrants were trained to work in eldercare, will be used. The paper aims to contribute to the field of sociology of social policy and social welfare, by examining these policies as a potential example of a shift from universalistic towards selectivity policy strategy, with the possible shift in policy aim from integrating all refugees, to center the attention and resources towards the most promising or "integrateable" refugees.

On the Pedagogization of Urban Marginality in the Era of Neoliberalization

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Like so many other cities around the world, the process of advanced marginality has transformed Copenhagen (Denmark). This has involved a stigmatization of certain areas of the city in which "problem categories" of the population are concentrated. In Copenhagen, an answer to the forms of urban marginality that concentrate in stigmatized neighborhoods has been area based interventions and urban renewal projects. These projects have not just focused on improving the physical environment, but also the people living there. Thus, they have been intimately intertwined with corps of different social work agencies, forming a veritable pedagogization of urban marginality.

In this paper, I investigate this pedagogization by looking into interviews with social workers from the infamous Northwestern territory in Copenhagen. I highlight three themes that seem to structure the social workers understanding of themselves, their activity, and the place: The sense of bureaucratic demands and virtue

of professional autonomy that leads to strategies of both compliance and resistance to the neoliberal transformation of both state and place; the “friendliness” of their pedagogical ideals of practice; and the ambivalent categorization of the place, making it at one and the same time a “diverse area” worthy of middle-class dispositions, and a problem-child to be nurtured and civilized.

"Labour market integration of refugees in welfare states – a “European dilemma”?

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Europe has experienced a substantial inflow of refugees over the past years. While in the beginning humanitarian considerations prevailed in some countries, strong concerns on the number of humanitarian migrants and their potential to integrate in European labour markets and societies have evolved in many countries and their electorates. OECD data show that it takes on average five to six years until humanitarian migrants catch up with employment rates of family migrants; which are still substantially lower than those of labour migrants. In the Austrian case, welfare dependency of refugees has become a contested issue in politics and prompted first changes, i.e. reductions for refugees in the minimum income scheme in three of nine Austrian provinces. Given these challenges, the suggested paper analyses the Austrian case in comparative perspective (Sweden, Denmark, US). The analysis is situated in comparative welfare state research and its strand of research on activation. It is assumed that refugee integration requires a coordinated approach (especially towards integration, employment and social policy) and that policy options are determined by the underlying institutional structure (welfare state regimes). The selection of Sweden, Denmark and the US for comparison is based on these theoretical considerations and the assumption that for Austria (as conservative welfare state with a “middle” position on the workfare/human resource development continuum of activation) idealtypically “pure” cases of one or the other approach are most interesting. The analysis is based on a review of literature, policy documents and first indicative results of interviews with Austrian stakeholders. Overall, the paper aims to contribute to research on how (whether) increased ethnic diversity “unmakes” previous welfare regimes and identify policy options beyond limiting entitlements.

„We have to reach the Personality“ Blurring boundaries between autonomy and paternalism in social activation schemes

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Social activation schemes that don't include work experience focus on benefit recipients who have little prospect of finding paid work. In order to build long-

term labour market perspectives for this group in Germany, the schemes for example include theatre, dancing or sports activities. They could address health, financial, social or family issues as well and supply social work assistance. The activities and assistance were meant to structure the person's life, foster social contact and restore self-confidence. For that reason they are called social activation schemes. The Dutch government pioneered in introducing social activation experiments to allow long-term unemployed persons to participate in society in alternative ways.

Based on 45 interviews with experts in several employment offices and with providers of social activation schemes in Germany, the presentation will shed light on the way social activation affects boundaries between autonomy and paternalism. The presentation explores whether case workers in the employment services and social workers in the providers deal with the participants of social activation schemes in a new way and how they address aspects of their personality. Besides, the actors' concept of activation and integration will be examined.

The presentation argues that social activation is a paradox of the transforming welfare state: On the one hand it is supposed to foster autonomy and self-responsibility of persons remote from the labour market using holistic approaches. On the other hand, this holistic view of the lifeworld of unemployed persons could broaden the influence of the employment service, thus making the welfare state more paternalistic.

RN26 | Session 04a Marginalization and Poverty II

Persistent household over-indebtedness and exits from over-indebtedness. Evidence from EU-SILC

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In contrast to income poverty there is less research on spells of deprivation measures, particular illiquidity and debt problems of private households. The aim of this study is to investigate differences between household over-indebtedness and income poverty dynamics with a focus on exit probabilities and persistence. Over-indebtedness is defined as a situation of illiquidity resulting in payment problems. The analysis is based on SILC panel data 2010-2013 for 25 European countries. With reference to the theoretical literature on poverty dynamics (social stratification perspective, life course perspective), we evaluate the effects of structural factors (f.i. sex, education) on the likelihood of exiting over-indebtedness as compared to biographical events (f.i. getting unemployed, changes in the marital status). Moreover, the impact of different welfare state regimes and single welfare state indicators on both the likelihood of exiting over-indebtedness and its duration are investigated. Particularly for exit rates from poverty, consistent country differences according to welfare regimes are not always found in the

literature. This could also apply to over-indebtedness. Preliminary results using ordinal logit models with the number of over-indebtedness spells as dependent variable show that the odds for more over-indebtedness periods are significantly lower for older age groups than for younger age groups. Moreover, a quick escape from both over-indebtedness and income poverty is more prevalent in liberal welfare states. There is further descriptive evidence, however, that once a longer time has been spent in deprivation, the likelihood of exiting over-indebtedness is highest in conservative welfare states respectively in liberal welfare states in the case of income poverty. Currently on-going analyses also apply multilevel regression methods and focus on the effects of single policy indicators.

The social unsustainability of EU anti-poverty measures

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The measures adopted by European countries to lift people out of relative poverty are not effective. Our review shows that: 1. no country uses the European relative at-risk-of poverty threshold (Eurostat) to define the poverty, but lower thresholds; 2. half of the poor do not claim the access to the measures; 3. in most cases, purely economic support are not sufficient to overcome social exclusion; 4. all countries require people to stay on the labor market as a condition to get income; 5. if not, sanctions are applied; 6. in most cases the net minimum wage is beneath the line of poverty.

Italy is the only country in the EU that has not yet adopted measures to address poverty: there was Greece too, but the Troika has imposed to prepare the measures. The major Italian parties have made proposals that follow the patterns of UK and Germany. We analyze their systems, and show that: 1. the access to the income is subject to the compulsion to underpaid wage labor and unpaid labor; 2. the compulsion is based on very stringent penalties; 3. the system creates dependency and subjection to the discretionary power of local management; 4. a lot of poor prevent from entering the system so as not to be subjected to treatment that infringe rights and freedoms, and which make them subject to the social stigma. We believe that the implementation of such system in Italy is socially untenable, and we propose measures that come close to some principles of universal and unconditional basic income.

Welfare goes ethnic - Securitised management of minorities

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In the last decades there has been a tendency in

Europe to retrench welfare provisions. Governments have tried to find ways how to legitimise unpopular cut-backs in areas such as health care, pensions or material need. In 2014 an Act on benefits in material need came into force in Slovakia. Even though the yearly expenses on material need in the country represent less than 1% of the overall state budget, this legal act has conditioned the benefit with workfare. Individual responsibility for life and well-being have become an integral parts of the welfare individualisation. Within such ideational environment the welfare cut-backs seem to have legitimate reasoning – state representatives limit social provisions in order to ‘adjust’, ‘educate’ and ‘motivate’ individuals to take care about their own lives.

The goal of this paper is to examine the perspective of the policy-makers, motivation and arguments legitimising the recently adopted Act on benefits in material need from the critical perspective, based on the political discourse analysis. Welfare beneficiaries are stigmatised from multiple perspectives – on the basis of ethnicity, social or economic status as they are depicted as abusers, living an abnormal and pathological life. They become subjects of regulation and control, re-establishment of the social order. Policy objectives seem to be legitimised in the political discourse through the images of risk and threat to the society, using the assistance beneficiaries as subjects of these security threats, having an ethnic dimension – and so, aiming at the social, economic and symbolic exclusion of the Roma.

Fighting unemployment and poverty at a time of economic crisis: in need of a broader welfare framework

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Employment policies fight unemployment. Poverty policies fight poverty. Solidarity policies fight social exclusion. People usually face multiple problems. How successful can separate policies be if they address only a single aspect of a systemic problem? The current socioeconomic crisis in Greece (and elsewhere) has underlined the interrelating aspects of growth model, employment strategies, and welfare policies at a micro and macro level. At the micro level, the multiple problems of crisis sufferers cannot be addressed adequately by separate policy strategies. At the macro level the lack of a systemic perspective results in inefficiencies of policies and waste of scarce resources. Through the analysis of some existing policies, we propose ways in which a broader framework that addresses multiple problems of crisis sufferers and a specialized approach according to the targeted population taking into account the specific needs of this population could be beneficial at a time of great problems that need to be addressed with minimum resources. We aim to answer the question: How can we improve employment, poverty, solidarity and health at the same time? Integrative but

specialized policies that are tailored to the needs of recipients are suggested.

RN26 | Session 05a Partners for Welfare

Contradictions Finnish Nonprofit Associations Encounter while Searching for Public Funding Based on Gambling Profits

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Partnerships between third and public sector in service production has been emphasized also in Nordic welfare states after the introduction of the governmental ideals of New Public Management (NPM). It has been suggested that some regimes have even moved beyond NPM to 'relational governance' based on an idea of interdependency between civil society and state. Despite the ideals, Finnish nonprofit service producers have faced financial uncertainties in the era of new governance in 2000s.

This qualitative study critically investigates current governmental relationships between public and nonprofit actors. The data consists of 24 semi-structured thematic interviews of representatives of nonprofit social and health care organizations (NPOs) which have received public grants from the Finnish Slot Machine Association (RAY). The case is timely and interesting for number of reasons:

First, the social and health care NPOs have been heavily dependent on the funding of RAY. Second, the governance of RAY and channeling of its profits to beneficiary organizations has happened in an intertwined relationship between state authorities and NPO actors. Third, as the three Finnish gambling monopoly operators (including RAY) merged in early 2017, the state gained even more control over the allocation of gambling profits.

Against this background, the study asks: Under what kind of conditions and governmental relationships NPOs receive funding from gambling based profits?

The method used is thematic analysis which concentrates especially on roles and relationships between NPOs, state and gambling operators. The results indicate that NPOs use partnership discourse to describe their relationship to the public funder. Meanwhile, they also hint that power relations loom in the background and NPOs are pressured to adapt to policies of the funder and state.

Impact of the third sector on the socio economic development of Croatia and potentials for modernization of social policy system

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The third sector in Croatia, as the post-socialist country had specific path dependency and „thorny“ development. The third sector was initially not part of the concept of social policy reform and building a new

social system. State paternalism and patron attitude towards the third sector are still dominating. The centralized and paternalistic state is over regulating development of services and social programs. The legacy of the paternalistic social policy is still visible in the widespread expectations from the state to organize and deliver social services and lack of development of welfare mix approach.

This paper will analyze the impact of the third sector in Croatia and put it in the context of potentials modernization of social policy system. The paper will be based on the research conducted within the Ph.D. thesis "Impact of the third sector on socio-economic development of Croatia" undertaken within FP7 project "Third Sector Impact". The dissertation was based on qualitative research. Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders in the sector and multiple case studies of third sector organizations were used as research methods.

Our analysis will highlight the impact of the third sector on social policy development and types of existing third sector-state relationships. The possible role of the third sector in the modernization of social policy system in Croatia, especially in introducing new elements like social entrepreneurship and economy, hybridization, and enhancing good governance will be analyzed. In conclusion, we will give recommendations for further strengthening contributions of the third sector on social policy system development.

Tax Authorities, Philanthropic Foundations, and the Recognition of Public Utility: the Moving Boundaries of the Welfare State in Switzerland

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Philanthropic foundations or "foundations of public utility" are a specific, highly regulated form of giving, managing and distributing private resources. As private goods distributed in the service of a public interest or utility and managed by private actors, foundations constitute rather peculiar institutions sitting at the boundaries between public and private action.

What role do philanthropic foundations play in complementing public action in the pursuit of the common good? Questions of public utility and the role of private actors in promoting the public interest are intimately linked to changing conceptions of the role of the state in society. Over the past decades, neoliberal ideology and policies have questioned the scale of the welfare state; political, economic and financial crises have further eroded state capacity and social policies.

In this paper we study how federal and cantonal state authorities in Switzerland define the notion of “public utility”. Studying the recognition of public utility as an instrument of public policy to promote private initiative through tax reliefs can be a way to analyze how the boundaries between public and private actors are drawn and evolve over time. The paper is based on a research project that compares three cantons and the federal level and analyses a) legislative reforms, b) jurisdiction and c) tax administrators, using mainly interviews (with deputies, administrators and judges), and content analyses of parliamentary debates and court cases to study the practices and justifications leading to the recognition of public utility.

RN26 | Session 06a Investing in Welfare

A social investment perspective on lifelong learning policies: the challenges ahead

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In our contribution, we investigate the relationship between social investment (SI) and lifelong learning (LLL). SI as a policy perspective supports the relevance of the welfare state in employing public resources to foster productive social policies, in order to combine social inclusion and economic competitiveness (Esping-Andersen et al., 2002; Morel et al., 2012). The importance of education and a focus on the entire life course as put forward by the SI approach corresponds also with the basic principles of LLL, pledging – in its initial conception – for the integration of learning experiences within the entire life course (vertical integration) and the emphasis on life wide learning (horizontal integration) (Wain, 2001). Definitions, interpretations and the discourse on LLL have been changing over time, highlighting different priorities assigned to its political, social or economic dimension. We consider the current approach to LLL an example of SI policy. Discourses and practices in both fields stress the central role of public investment and aim at the advancement of human capital. In this paper, we will critically assess LLL policies from a SI perspective. At the same time, we want to challenge the limitations of the SI approach by avoiding the reduction of LLL to a functionalist understanding, as it implies a narrow and problematic notion of social inclusion and social justice. Instead, we argue with Walker (2012) and others, to approach LLL in theory and practice through a human capabilities approach and draw on the holistic dimension of LLL inherent in its initial conception.

Social investment as a feasible universal tool for eldercare policymaking? The case of Estonia

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The latest economic crisis in the EU created the need to renew the social policy agenda as the austerity measures applied by Member States threatened to undermine the existing value system. Therefore, the European Commission needed to encourage Member States not just to cut the costs of the social protection system, but to re-conceptualize social expenditure in the framework of social investment. Accordingly, in the spring of 2013 the European Commission introduced the Social Investment Package. However, the ongoing debate has drawn attention away from evidence concerning how social investment as an external norm would work in eldercare policy context. Is it a feasible Europe-wide universal tool when Member States are implementing different strategies for dealing with the aging population problem? We argue that the implementation of the social investment approach in the field of eldercare is a challenging issue for many Member States. To illustrate the argument, we explore the practices of social investment approach as it encounters local eldercare policies in the case of Estonia. We use qualitative data produced during interviews with policymakers to explore the issue. The study reveals that the new norm is implemented on top of the familialistic eldercare model, i.e. there is normative friction between the external and internal normative context. Based on the example of a familialistic country with low expenditures on eldercare, we claim that future eldercare models cannot entirely follow the logic of social investment and should combine new investing policies with old protective measures.

Social Investment in Europe. A cross-national comparison

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In 2013, the European Commission issued the Social investment package (SIP) as an answer to the economic crisis and the demographic change in the European Union. The transition of social policy from compensating measures to social investments (SI) should encourage the strengthening of human capital development, effective and efficient human capital usage as well as promoting social cohesion. The integration of a variety of social and market actors into the development, implementation and financing process should lead to these outcomes.

The paradigm lying behind the SIP is emerging in all European welfare states. However, its interpretation and the degree of implementation vary. There seems to be a high variation within as well as between countries even at sub-national levels. Thus, the dominant typology of Esping-Andersen is leading to an impasse and a welfare state change is hard to identify. However, a change of social collaboration, investment and service delivery can be evaluated at the sub-national levels concerning policy area, strategy or involved actors.

The paper will draw on the quantitative and qualitative findings of the Horizon 2020 project Innosi

("Innovative Social Investments – Strengthening communities in Europe"). The central questions will be: What are the commonalities and differences of social investment in different countries and regions? What are the social outcomes of these investments? Is there a measurable paradigm shift across different countries?

RN26 | Session 07a Regimes on the Move

The Balanced Development Index and the Welfare State Models in Europe.

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Set within the 'beyond GDP' paradigm, a Balanced Development Index (BDI) has been developed by a research team at Kozminski University in Warsaw in order to analyse and predict socio-economic changes. Four groups of detailed indicators are identified: two economic (external and internal) and two social (concerning both the objective and subjective current situation, and concerning public expectations for the future). They are subsequently aggregated into the general index (BDI). We observe the general level of the BDI as well as the congruency between four middle level indexes, which are interpreted in terms of balance relevant for future socio-economic development. This analysis is carried out for the 22 EU countries that belong to the OECD, between 1999 and 2015, using general available data (e.g. Eurostat and ESS).

This paper will present the results of this analysis, and combine it with cluster analysis carried out on the welfare state models existent in the post-Communist countries that belong to the European Union. (Piotrowska and Rae, 2016) Contrary to previous hypotheses we have found no evidence of the post-Communist EU states converging with the Esping-Andersen models. Also, we have found a distinct post-Communist welfare model, with its own identifiable features. We shall use the cluster identified in 2014 as the point of our present analysis.

This paper uses the Balanced Development Indicator as a means to analyse this welfare cluster and to see how it differentiates with other welfare clusters found in our analysis. In turn, we can then draw conclusions as to the extent that the welfare state model in CEE coexists with balanced socio-economic development in the region.

Vulnerability of the Nordic welfare model

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It is universally acknowledged that the Nordic countries have been particularly successful in international comparisons of equity and well-being. Obviously, the main secrets of this success have been the extensive coverage of social benefits and the

unrestrained access to public services. "All benefit, all are dependent and all will presumably feel obliged to pay", as Esping-Andersen (1990) said in his classic text.

Behind this success we find a number of specific historical conditions. The institutions have been formed during a long period of time, and they are not easily transplanted in other parts of the world. The contextuality of the conditions also means that it is not at all evident that the Nordic countries can uphold their welfare model.

What has happened to the core factors, which once strongly underpinned the construction of the Nordic welfare model? My ten core factors are protestantism, the political coalition of industrial workers and small farmers, high membership in labour unions, high levels of female employment and women's political influence, social cohesion, citizens' trust in state, strong local democracy, tax-financing, high social investment, and low corruption. But what about these factors today? Do they still hold, have they changed, or was the Nordic welfare state just an exceptional passing phase in world history?

Welfare Assemblages in the Post-Yugoslav Space: Legacies, agency and drivers of inertia

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Twenty-five years after the break up of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), the emerging post-Yugoslav states exhibit both divergences and similarities in terms of their formal social welfare arrangements. Concentrating analysis on the three largest post-Yugoslav states – Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia – this paper focuses on three aspects of the respective welfare trajectories in each country which have, thus far, not been given sufficient attention in the literature on social welfare in transition. The first relates to the legacy of social welfare in SFRY and in its constituent republics. Whether this legacy is ignored, misread, distorted or co-opted by international actors pushing diverse 'reform' agendas, it continues to have a variegated impact on welfare trajectories in the region. The second reframes our understanding of the significance of three conjunctural crises: the crisis of late socialism in the 1980s; the crisis of war and authoritarian nationalisms in the 1990s and the economic and financial crisis from 2008 onwards. The third revisits an understanding that 'agency matters' to address the multiplication of actors in a performative 'crowded playground' of welfare reform and the consequences of a 'projectisation' of reform mobilizing all manner of actors, 'domestic', 'international' and 'intermestic'. The paper is based on a review of the existing literature, updating of key social indicators and trends, and semi-structured interviews with key respondents in these three post-Yugoslav states.

“New social policy paths through external trajectories: The impact of the Economic Adjustment Programmes on the Greek Welfare State reform

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Greece is the EU Member State most impacted by the 2008 - 2009 financial crisis, given that there were neither primary social safety nets for those unable to meet their needs through market or family settings, nor supplementary policies in case of specific needs. The national social protection model was strongly fragmented, and public spending was focused on civil servants salaries and state pensions.

A radical welfare reform was a high priority issue within the structural agenda of the three Economic Adjustment Programmes (known also as Bailout Programmes), which were implemented since May 2010 by major lending international partners (European Commission, European Central Bank, International Monetary Fund). These institutions identified serious problems and shortcomings in the regulation and funding of welfare, and they adopted a controversial social policy agenda with strong financial but limited social effects, which puts into question the traditional balance of power between national and international competences in the welfare policy-making process. This is a unique agenda, given that it may be considered as the first attempt to introduce for the very first time a broader external operational welfare trajectory in Europe, which changes dramatically values and ideologies of the European Social Model and may influence its solidarity and redistributive effects in the near future.

In this respect, the objective of this Paper is to discuss the impact of the Economic Adjustment Programmes on the Greek Welfare State reform and highlight the framework of relevant key national initiatives, as the Greek National Social Inclusion Strategy (adopted by the Greek Government in 2014 and re-affirmed by the European Commission in 2015).

RN26 | Session 08a Welfare Policies - Changes and Challenges

Disability and Independent Living in Portugal: policy changes and challenges

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The growing international recognition of disabled people's rights is far from translating into a substantive change in their living conditions and participation horizons. Those identified as disabled have often been disregarded, marginalized, silenced, made dependent, and their lives have been disproportionately affected by poverty and social exclusion. Likewise, Portuguese disability policies have been unable to change this reality.

Paradigmatic change in disability policies in other geographical contexts materialized through the establishment of 'Independent Living' for disabled people as a social citizenship right. Understood as the idea of disabled people's control over their lives, Independent Living encapsulates the right to live in contexts where they are not dependent on family care or on solutions offered in institutional contexts. This change has been implemented through 'direct payments', 'independent living funds', personal assistance and the formation of centers for independent living.

The Portuguese Welfare State, characterized by low levels of social protection, low benefits, different welfare-regimes and contrasting generosity levels is now introducing changes to implement 'independent living' for disabled people and to raise disability benefits above the poverty line.

Based on an ongoing research project "DECIDE - Disability and self-determination: the challenge of Independent living in Portugal" (reference no. PTDC/IVCSOC/6484/2014), and drawing on documentary analysis, semi-structured interviews and focus-groups with disabled people, NGO representatives and stakeholders, this paper examines, first, the changes currently taking place on Portuguese Disability Policies, second, the challenges and opportunities created for disabled people and, finally, the implication of these changes for the analysis of the Portuguese Welfare State.

Forgotten childhoods: Paradoxes and politics of De-Institutionalisation in Bulgaria

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A condition of Bulgaria joining the EU was to decrease the number of institutionalized children which in 2000 was 35 000. These children were effectively the forgotten minorities of childhood, handed over by parents without support and unable to cope, and left to eke out an institutionalised existence largely cut off from wider society and denied opportunities to participate as active citizens.

In 2010 Bulgaria embarked on a national programme of De-Institutionalisation (DI) funded by EU programs. In spite of a rhetorical commitment to DI at the level of national policy, there is no strategy for developing a robust child protection system as an alternative to

institutionalised care. The major problem is the capacity of professionals and community leaders to ensure those children develop community and family relationships – the new experiences needed to change their identities from “institutionalized” and/or “deprived of parental care.”

This paper draws on evidence from an evaluation of the DI that adopted an action research approach to generate learning to inform its implementation. The evaluation has highlighted that the process has the potential to introduce child-rights practices but so far fallen short in ensuring the complex needs of the children. This paper discusses the extent to which their marginalisation is perpetuated in spite of the potential opportunities European integration brings and in turn highlights the role politics plays in shaping childhood and reinforcing inequalities of disadvantaged groups. Examples of children’s Identity shifts are presented to illustrate the role of communities, services and research in this change.

Beyond euro-centric relationship between State and society. Analysis of a citizenship concept from a postcolonial perspective, in a Chilean public policy.

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Beyond euro-centric relationship between State and society. Analysis of a citizenship concept in a Chilean public policy from a postcolonial perspective.

At the light of the specific expressions of citizenship changes in Latin American countries and specifically Chile - manifested by the political disaffection, social inequalities and changes in the relationship between State and society- the objective of this paper is to explore the concept of citizenship from a postcolonial approach. Considering the contributions of De Sousa Santos, Quijano, Escobar, Dussel, Rivera Cusicanqui and others, this paper proposes that the current social policies' challenges in Chile are an expression of the colonial matrix of power (Quijano 1992, 2000). Consequently, to think in new horizons development involves the challenge of thinking beyond the Eurocentric perspectives and overcome that Dussel called the “developmental fallacy”.

For this purpose, an analysis matrix will be built, which will comprise dimensions to explore a specific social policy, which is the Law 20,500 500 about Partnerships and Civic Participation in Public Administration, implemented in Chile from 2011. This policy represents the Chilean State efforts to increase legitimacy in the public policy processes, including the citizens' perspective as an essential element in public decisions. Therefore, that policy is a good focus to analyse how the Chilean State understands the citizenship concept and, from there, the limits and contributions of the postcolonial approach. For this work, the critical discourse analysis will be done, focusing on official documents from governmental institutions and scholars articles.

The role of discretion in the decision-making practices of welfare agents: A case study of the Habitual Residence Condition.

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In response to the expansion of the EU and the subsequent accession of 10 new member states on May 1st 2004 Ireland opened its borders and permitted citizens from the accession states to unconditionally contribute to their labour markets. However, citing the need to safeguard against ‘welfare tourism’, Ireland simultaneously introduced the Habitual Residence Condition (HRC) as an additional criterion for eligibility for social assistance payments. This added measure defines whether applicants, regardless of their nationality, are habitually resident in Ireland, which in turn is used to infer applicants’ centre of interest and so their relationship to the State. The requirements for implementation of the HRC differ to the traditional ways in which decisions on access to social assistance in the Irish welfare system are determined. Habitual residence is operationalised through a set of ambiguous criteria requiring decision-makers to use their own initiative (deploy discretion) and to find the balance between the HRC guidelines and the facts as provided by their clients.

Based on empirical data from interviews conducted with social welfare and appeals office staff in Ireland as part of my PhD research, this presentation introduces an original conceptualisation of the role of discretion (in the context of the HRC legislation) in decision-making practices of civil servants. It presents a theorisation of how through the process of organisational socialisation welfare agents acquire, and later reproduce, certain values, norms and beliefs particular to their organisation’s ‘moral economy’ narratives (Evans 2010).

RN26 & RN30 | Session 09a JOINT SESSION: Relationships Between Young Adults and Services

The more the merrier? Examining peer support in an online discussion group as a component of targeted youth work

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In Finland where professional outreach youth work has reasserted itself as an integral part of prevention of marginalisation, the domains of targeted youth work and social work have come closer in their methods of doing . Both social work and targeted youth work rely on one-to-one “talk work” that aims at promoting well-being and providing resources that help young adults to advance in life. While young adults are encountered as individuals by these services they may share similar kinds of experiences regarding both problems

and solutions. This begs a question on the potential of peer support and “making knowledge” as a collective activity.

In this paper our intention is to report preliminary findings of a research project where young clients of targeted youth services are invited to participate in group activities through anonymous online communities moderated by youth workers and youth researchers. The aim is to allow free discussion and to invite young adults with the help of structured discussion threads to share ideas on how to improve wellbeing and welfare services. These discussion groups are examined not only as communities that have the potential to allow new kinds of identities, belongings and relationships compared to face-to-face services but also as spaces entailing challenges like cyberbullying or contagion of harmful activities. The focus of the paper is on how online intervention is able to connect disconnected young adults with each other and the service, and how digital platform contributes to “making knowledge”. The paper draws on discussions held in the online groups as well as evaluation of the group activities done by both the young adults and the youth workers.

Microdynamics of moral work. Institutional interaction between young people and the state

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Counseling interviews in institutional settings are usually the first place of face-to-face encounters between young people and the (welfare) state. Based on our research, we address these encounters by looking at two different fields: employment offices and specialized police agencies dealing with young people. As is true of any other human service activity, institutional interaction is characterized by “moral work” (Hasenfeld 1992): Decisions about services, benefits or sanctions highly depend on the moral categorization of clients, e.g. their “deservingness”. However, in the fields observed, particular tensions are likely to occur: On the one hand, young people are typically regarded as “innocent” and unconditionally deserving; on the other, the state agencies in question are concerned with the maintenance of order (especially in the face of growing claims of activation and responsabilization) and their relation to clients entails strong power asymmetries. Consequently, the measures taken do not necessarily meet young people’s needs.

Looking at street-level interactions between frontline workers and young people, we focus on the microdynamics of moral work. Research shows that the outcome of institutional interactions depends on several factors, e.g. the (alleged) compliance of clients, certain presumptions and stereotypes of the professionals (subject to age groups or social backgrounds) and – last but not least – the very dynamics of the interaction itself. In order to shed light on this black box, the paper underlines the relevance

of ethnographic fieldwork. It draws on results from existing research on the police and an ongoing project on labour administration.

Do Social Policies Appropriately Tackle Youth Disadvantage?

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This paper aims at assessing the appropriateness of social policies in favour of disadvantaged youth in the aftermath of the economic crisis. Two main issues are tackled: first, to what extent do public policies pay due attention to the multiple dimensions and causes of youth disadvantage? Second, to what extent are disadvantaged young people’s concerns listened to and taken seriously when designing and implementing social policies?

With regard to the first question, research shows that the social disadvantages experienced by young people in Europe since the economic crisis go far beyond labour market and income situations. They include a plurality of dimensions related to social integration, recognition, participation in society and politics, ability to project their futures, etc. Individual deficits or lifestyle choices are not enough to account for such disadvantage, wider socio-economic conditions related to economic opportunities, social norms, etc. are also at work. To what extent is this plurality of dimensions and causes reflected in existing public policies? Which relevant dimensions and explanatory factors are left out and which ones are given strong emphasis?

With regard to the second issue, emphasis is placed on whether and how young people are given voice in policy making processes and implementation. What are their aspirations, and to what extent are they allowed to voice these aspirations and make them count when decisions are made about their lives? Are some young people marginalized to the point that their voices are not given due attention?

This paper draws upon extensive research conducted in the SocIEtY project, funded by the EC, where 13 partners from 11 European countries were involved.

Welfare Policy and the Everyday Life of Youth in the Nordic countries

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In the Nordic countries, there is an increasing concern about the growing number of young people who are struggling to complete upper secondary education and who are unemployed because of mental health issues. The challenges associated with this group cut across different welfare policy areas. In the paper, we discuss how public authorities and services can become better suited to meet young people’s needs for multifarious and coordinated assistance, and how this could narrow the gap between experiences of everyday life

and welfare policy.

The paper is based on interview studies conducted among young people and representatives from public authorities and services in Norway, Iceland and the Faroe Islands in 2014 and 2015. The authorities and service areas represented are public employment services, education, social services and health.

In the paper, we highlight the challenges resulting from a lack of interaction between the various services tasked with aiding this group of youth. We discuss how the welfare services' silo organizations limit their ability to attend to the complexity of problems characterizing this group. Those who are capable of attending to the complex needs of the youth are individual, local actors, so-called enthusiasts, working closely around the youth and in extensive cooperation with other services.

RN26 & RN30 | Session 10a JOINT SESSION: Youth Guarantee and Activation Policies

"The construction of "young unemployed" and "youth professionals" in the policy texts of "Youth Guarantee"

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YOUTH GUARANTEE is a policy programme directed at young unemployed in Finland, since 2013. Together with the Austrian version it is nowadays the model of "Youth Guarantee" in the whole European Union.

The "Guarantee" hasn't worked in Finland without problems (Since year 2015 it has worked even worse because of financial cuts). The problems began to too tight time-schedules - but also a too simplified picture of young clients as a presupposition of the program.

In this paper I analyze presuppositions of the program through its policy-papers, official announcements and its launching campaign (an advertisement – campaign.) I concentrate in the constructed picture of young unemployed versus "adult professionals" in : especially, how the first and the latter ones are constructed as "actors" (agents.)

The relevant axis in my analysis are the following: (1) the supposed passivity- activity -axis; (2) altruism-hedonism – axis ; and (3) collectivism – individualism axis and how the young and on the other hand adult professionals working with the young are "situated" in these axis in the policy-papers of Youth Guarantee. The analysis shows certain peculiarities and paradoxes in the aims of Youth Guarantee..

This analysis shows that there are interesting oppositions and paradoxes in the whole Finnish Youth Guarantee. The problems of the practices of Youth Guarantee can be partly due to these implicit peculiarities and contradictions of the programme itself. The European Union's Youth Guarantee has certain same kind of implicit presuppositions. So, this analysis is highly policy relevant.

"Making Europe" with the European Youth Guarantee – a driving force for improving the school-to-work-transitions of young people in the EU?

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EU policies are gaining importance as structural determinants of young people's transitions into work. A recent example for the growing commitment of the EU as an agent for the young unemployed was the launch of the European Youth Guarantee (YG) in 2013. This presentation asks: How far does the new commitment of the EU make a difference for young people's school-to-work-transitions in the different EU member states? To what kind of policy change does the implementation of the YG lead on national level?

The countries Greece, Czech Republic and Germany with distinct types of (youth) activating labour market policies (enabling/work-first) in combination with different institutionalized school-to-work transitions (systematic/guided/solitary) are compared with regard to their YG implementation strategies. The qualitative and quantitative data is collected in the context of the Horizon 2020 project "NEGOTIATE".

I argue that the YG implementation strategies orientate path dependently on the general type of ALMP in a country and its level of institutionalization of school-to-work transitions. Pressures for convergence between national policies, as often examined in Europeanization literature, can't be observed in the case of the YG.

On basis of these assumptions we may question whether an EU policy as the YG induces much change in the member states at all. This can be confirmed as the YG shapes the discourses in the member states towards a stronger focus on policies combatting youth unemployment and pushes forward the development of enabling measures. Eventually, EU policy supports the countries on their way to improve the institutionalization of school-to-work-transitions. Especially in countries, where young people have been mostly left alone on their transition into work, major reforms are initiated.

"Make the future... today!" – Youth Guarantee Implementation Strategy in Portugal

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The economic crisis caused high rates of youth unemployment in most European countries, leading to a social alarm climate. In this context, European Commission launched the Youth Guarantee (YG) to combat exclusion of young people under 25 who are not in employment, education or training (NEET), ensuring that they receive an employment offer, continue education, receive an apprenticeship or

traineeship offer within a period of four months of becoming unemployed or leaving formal education. Although around 300 000 NEET's under 30 have benefit from measures within YG, Portugal faces challenges in promoting early intervention and outreach NEETs non-registered in public employment services. This requires a strong partnership network involving not only public institutions but also a set of local partners, whose proximity to youth population allows them to tackle the heterogeneity of their situations and trajectories, accordingly to their expectations and needs.

Drawing on data collected within the European Commission granted project "Make the future... today!" (VS/2016/0373) – which aims to increase the number of NEET registered in YG system and to increase and turn more effective the YG partner's network – we propose to analyze the impact and challenges of the YG implementation in Portugal namely: i) unemployment's recent trends and NEET's rates since the YG implementation; ii) a preliminary evaluation of the project outreach activities as the improvement of the coordination and engagement of different partners involved in the process and the efficiency of the communication channels of YG to reach NEET.

Social investment in youth: the challenge of a Southern Region in Italy

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This paper discusses ideas concerning Youth Policies of Puglia Region (Southern Italy) that, coherently with both Union Nations' definition of youth as well as UN policies involving them, represent the social investment measures activated in the region in favour of young people with the objective to facilitate their transition, ever less linear and ever more diversified, to adulthood facilitating autonomy (full usability of rights) and interdependence (not only dependency) processes.

Indeed, the social system into which the young people are inserted is open to a wider range of opportunities and choice possibilities which, enlarging risk margins and instability, favorite attitudes of disengagement and ever more restricted social relations than in the past.

In such a scenario, much more complex due to the conjunctural economic crisis, the Puglia Region in last years introduced several and diversified trans-sectoral interventions of both 'positive activation' and 'offensive workfare' aimed, on the one hand, at reducing unemployment, on the other hand, at contributing to the development of young people as autonomous decision-makers (empowerment).

Monitoring and periodic evaluations of the implemented actions have allowed a participatory programme design starting from "specific" needs and,

in the logic of policy change, they have led the programmes with high social impact to become fully operational.

A programme that has received important recognition at both national and international level and that is still operative is 'Bollenti Spiriti', a powerful tool of activation of young people considered as precious resources on which to leverage for Regional social, economic and cultural change.

RN26 & RN30 | Session 11a JOINT SESSION: Policies for Supporting Young People at Risk

Medicalization of young welfare clients- an easy way out?

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Marginalization of young people has been one of several impacts from the economic crisis in Europe. Although Norway has comparatively low youth unemployment, the rates of young people (18-29 years old) on temporary disability benefits is triple the rate on unemployment benefit. As disability benefit recipients rarely take up work again, this bias has caused concern that Norwegian social policy unintendedly leads to medicalization and permanent labour market exclusion of young people, when the actual root cause is a decline of opportunities for the younger generations.

The point of departure is the relationship between young people and the welfare system. Statistically young people differ from older in i.e. diagnosis, work and life experience and welfare rights entitlement. The structure of the benefits is also designed to serve people with stable employment history, which rarely is the case with young people at risk for marginalization.

This paper examines how the institutional framework in tandem with medical criterion in assessment of welfare rights may lead to an exaggeration of limitations in the labour market due to illness, i.e. medicalization of young people.

The analysis is based on register data from the Norwegian Labour and Welfare administration and 50 qualitative interviews with young welfare clients, counselors, office managers, general practitioners and medical advisers in six purposively selected Norwegian municipalities.

Preliminary findings suggest that all actors medicalize young welfare clients to navigate in the welfare system and meet the requirements for benefit entitlement. The institutional framework however, opens up for the use of discretion. This means that even though medicalization is most often perceived as something negative, especially long term, it is not necessarily at odds with the law.

Youth welfare policy in Turkey in comparative perspective: a case of 'denied youth citizenship'

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This paper explores the main characteristics of social and economic policies for young people in Turkey. Inspired by Tom Chevalier's typology of youth welfare citizenship designed for Western European countries, the paper situates Turkey's youth welfare citizenship model within a comparative perspective and contributes to the extension of Chevalier's typology to a non-Western European country context. Relying upon the systematic analysis of findings of a nationwide survey on young people that was conducted in 2013, comparative youth statistics, official youth statistics, public expenditures data and existing policy frameworks, the paper suggests that Turkey fits well with the denied youth citizenship type in Chevalier's typology. Two conclusions are drawn with respect to Turkey's youth welfare citizenship model. First, with respect to the social citizenship dimension, the paper claims that social and youth policy structure in Turkey has a familialization effect on young people's access to income. In terms of economic citizenship, the paper suggests that Turkey implements a selective strategy that results in unequal distribution of labor market skills among young people.

Active labor market policy and youth lifecourse

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Young people are well-known as a category which is characterised by a higher unemployment rate than older age groups. At times of recession, youth unemployment increases faster than that of other groups. This is perceived problematic and is addressed by active labor market measures. However, there is no reliable evidence on effectiveness of these measures. A study of meta-analysis on ALMPs effects showed that a) there is virtually no evidence about effects of the policy measures on youth and b) in general, the policy measures more often than not are not effective in addressing the problem of unemployment. Given the present level of knowledge about the effects of public policy measures on lives of young people, a deeper look into the interaction is appropriate.

The presentation looks at the role of active labor market policy measures on the lives of vulnerable young people who have experienced hardships finding job and/or acquiring sufficient educational attainment. Empirical analysis is based on semi-structured interviews with young people aged 18-30 years conducted in Estonia and Sweden in 2015 and 2016 for the project Except. The countries represent different public policy regimes with Sweden representing a country with high level of spendings on labor market services and Estonia a country with low

level of expenditures on labor market policies. Analysis shows that in comparison to other factors (family, other social protection measures), labor market services are not perceived significant in the work lives of young people. This is in line with earlier findings that labor market measures do not have strong positive impact on lives of unemployed people.

Unequal transitions in a paradise of equality? – Education authorities' views on the transitions of young people with immigrant backgrounds and/or with special educational needs

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One of the key principles of renowned Finnish education is that every young people must have equal access to high-quality education and training. The same educational opportunities should be available to all persons irrespective of their ethnic origin, migration background, age, wealth, disability or where they live. After the ninth grade of well-supported and guided comprehensive school, the Finnish education system diversifies into two non-compulsory and separate branches: general and vocational upper secondary education. This transition is a high stakes situation where young people with immigrant backgrounds and with special educational needs alike have reported to have difficulties to integrate themselves into the mainstream educational pathways. They may also face a considerable risk of dropping out of education or remain circulating in various short-term training programmes.

In this presentation, we analyse the ways in which local education authorities (teachers, study counsellors, principals, etc.) governing educational transitions consider the structural possibilities and obstacles that frame the educational transitions of young people with immigrant backgrounds and with special educational needs. The data consists of in-depth interviews and ethnographic data from lower and upper secondary schools.

The theoretical setting consists of the concept of the Finnish universalistic transition regime where individual educational paths are emphasised and counselling is an institutionalized part of the education. Our analysis is intersectional which means that we consider the different dimensions of social differences as intersecting. The results elaborate the ways in which ethnic and cultural background and disabilities intertwine with fragmented, non-linear and haphazard educational transitions.

**RN26 & RN30 | Session 11b JOINT SESSION:
Future Hopes and Transitions to Work**

Youth attitudes towards their future: the role of resources, agency and perceptions of hard work

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The future for young people is often presented in a negative light, with media headlines frequently describe a 'lost generation' facing a 'bleak future' and with little hope of achieving the lifestyle that their parents and grandparents have enjoyed. Despite this, recent surveys suggest that a majority of young Britons remain optimistic about their own future (although they tend to be pessimistic about the future of their generation as a whole). Similarly high levels of optimism were reported in a nationally representative web survey that we conducted in 2014 with 2025 young people aged 22-29 in England, Scotland and Wales. In this paper, therefore, we examine whether the optimism that young people feel is linked to their resources or to their attitudes. What we find (using multiple regression techniques) is that youth optimism is indeed stratified by resources (such as class, gender, and being in employment) but that perceptions of agency and the importance of hard work are more powerful drivers.

"It is not the lack of jobs, but the youth despising jobs": the reasons of youth unemployment from the eyes of different actors

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Turkey has a young population; the share of people aged 0-24 constitutes 41.1% of population. The youth unemployment is quite high (25% in 2016), and it has increased more than that of adults. The following reasons are used to explain youth unemployment: lack of work experience by youth seeking jobs first time, easier dismissals of young workers during economic crises due to "last in first out" mentality, decreasing need for labour as a result of technological developments, and high expectations of youth from first jobs. Political actors and employers (business world) often use the expression in the title "the problem is not the lack of jobs, but the youth despising jobs" to explain the causes of youth unemployment in Turkey.

This explanation represents an incriminating approach to the unemployed youth. The essence of this accusing approach is that "there are enough jobs in the labour market but the young people are very selective about these opportunities". As the youth unemployment could not be explained simply by blaming young people, this paper aimed to understand the views and perspectives of different labour market actors in Turkey. A qualitative research methodology

was used in the study, including in-depth interviews with the three actors: public administrators, employers, and young people themselves. Each side had indeed both conflicting and overlapping dimensions of their viewpoints on the reasons of youth unemployment.

Less and less success on the labour market for the young? A comparison of the birth cohorts 1935 to 1979 in Germany from age 15 to 35

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Cohort studies aim at the ongoing process of social change. The methodological challenge is the measurement of older and younger birth cohort at the same age and with the same analytical and empirical concepts. The time between the end of formal education and the successful entry into the labour market became more difficult for some members of younger birth cohorts. Periods of employment are more often interrupted and unemployment with and without income replacement and sickness pay fill some of those gaps. Personal income growth is also slower to come by and less steady for younger cohorts.

The paper compares the changing pattern of the first twenty years of the employment careers for the birth cohorts 1935-1944, 1945-1954, 1955-1964 and 1965-1974. For this goal, an analysis of all cohorts together is carried out with longitudinal data from the statutory pension insurance ('Sample of the insured populations' records' (VSKT)) of the years 2002, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2014. The data make the life courses of those age cohorts at the same biographical period from age 15 to age 35 comparable, including the level of the gross income before taxes. However, a major challenge is the changing institutional framework, which requires a transformation of the biographical records in order to make them comparable. The results demonstrate the level of contributions to and respective future benefits from the Welfare State.

"Good practice of European youth-empowerment: the case of "Bollenti Spiriti"

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Between 2005 and 2015, the Regional Government of Puglia (southern Italy) promoted Bollenti Spiriti (BS), a youth-policy programme financed by the European Social Fund. The programme was based on a radical shift in the understanding of the condition of youth: rather than addressing young unemployed citizens as a problem, it took up the challenge of considering them 'the solution'. BS funded over 700 teams of young entrepreneurs whose projects fulfilled the requirement of addressing questions of public interest (social exclusion, environmental issue, civic participation) through innovative ideas. In 2012 BS

won the European Enterprise Promotion Award for the section Promoting the Entrepreneurial Spirit.

I propose a case study focusing on the BS good practice and its insightful theoretical implications. Central to my argument is the idea that similar youth-entrusting / youth-empowering policies may play a role in the bottom-up identification and promotion of a European civic virtue. Citizens trained in such virtue, I argue, are willing to accept public challenges and able to turn the obstacles generated by the global crises into opportunities to shape a better society. In this perspective, young generations represent an occasion to redefine the word 'work', reconciling it with the meaning of one's life.

Young European citizens are authoring the meaning of their social and political lives, and courageously thinking themselves as 'imaginative institutors' of the future European society. BS is a local model of 'institutional complicity' aimed at supporting this courage in younger generations. I suggest that - transposed in the design of specific top-down European policies- it could impact importantly on the identity of the Union.

RN27 - Regional Network Southern European Societies

RN27 | Session 04a General Session: Southern European Societies: Current Issues

Networked and contentious? Exploring the determinants of movement parties' vote in Southern Europe

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The economic crisis has had deep political repercussions in southern Europe. One has been the electoral success of the so-called "movement parties" opposing austerity policies (della Porta et al. 2017). Syriza in Greece, Podemos in Spain and the Movimento 5 Stelle (M5S) in Italy shaken the domestic political scenarios, proposing alternative platforms in opposition to traditional parties. In this regard, it has been argued that these actors have occupied a political space contiguous to contemporary movements in programmatic, biographical and geographical terms. Nevertheless, whether these parties have also attracted votes from movement constituencies is yet to be proved. Beyond a protest component, another peculiar aspect of movement parties may lay in the use of the internet and social networks to communicate with their potential voters. Indeed, digital media might have mobilized citizens far from traditional channels of political representation. By using three original internet-based post-electoral surveys in Greece, Spain and Italy, the article investigates the association between engagement in various forms of protest and the likelihood of voting for such parties in the three countries. Then, the article addresses whether the modes through which citizens get informed about politics are associated with movement party vote. The findings confirm that protest represents a supply of voters for Syriza, Podemos and the M5S, and that the probability of voting for these parties is stronger among those who use digital media as their main source of political information. However, the analyses also show that some country differences exist in these associations.

Transitions from military careers to civilian live: personnel motivations and institutional constraints

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The purpose of this communication is to highlight some of the dilemmas confronting the career personnel of the Portuguese Armed Forces when they leave the uniform service, to join the reserve component or due to retirement age. The transition to these two situations (reserve / retirement) has rights underpinned by specific legal requirements, which are intimately linked to the military condition and the operational needs of the Armed Forces. From the end of the last decade of the 20th century until now, there have been significant changes in the legislative framework of the military career, ultimate by the new Military Statute of the Armed Forces (EMFAR) in 2015. Among other changes, the new statute extends to 40 years the length of the military career, a fact that implies more contracting conditions to leave the active service and minor opportunities for promotions. As will be shown, the repercussions of legislative changes have been accompanied by increases in departures by the military in a position to benefit from the transition period between the former and the new legislation. For those who served the military institution, the transition to civilian life has individual and familial implications, necessarily translating into daily breakdowns, and may emerge as a condition of new life path (s) or inversely to problematic situations, both individually and in the family. The discussion proposed is based on the analysis of the legislative and political background, statistical data and case study results.

Lights and Shadow of the Knowledge Society in the time of crisis. The case of the highly-skilled emigration flows from Italy

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In the era of the 'global competition for talents' (Cerna, 2016), the so-called 'brain circulation' (Gaillard & Gaillard, 1997; Boeri et al., 2016) is one of the most relevant leverages to improve development both in the origin and in the destination countries. In the Southern Europe states, despite the public discourse on the process toward the Knowledge Society, post-2008 economic crisis weakened the structural conditions and the institutional tools that should support this form of mobility. This increased the traditional gaps of this area and transformed the positive effects of the high-skilled circulation into a new form of 'brain drain'

(Triandafyllidou and Gropas, 2014; Recchi et al., 2016).

The paper presents some paradoxical aspects within the Italian route towards the Knowledge Society and it proposes a critical analysis of the implementation process of its theoretical background. The case of the increasing number of highly-skilled youths that leaves Italy in order to seek insertion in more dynamic knowledge-based economies constitutes a special focus and a topical entry-point for the discussion.

How economic crisis influenced high-skilled youth emigration? What are the repercussions of these processes on the Italian society, culture, economy and politic?

Using secondary-data analysis of national statistics and institutional analysis of the transformations in Academic policy, the paper unveils the process of cumulative influences between national R&D public expenditures cuts, University reforms, transformation of knowledge-based labour market and new flows of young high-skilled emigrations. Against the backdrop of this controversial aspects of the Italian case, the paper proposes some possible general strategies to overcome the paradoxes of the Knowledge Society in the actuality of the Southern European countries.

Theater as an educational tool in southern european societies

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The importance of art and especially theater as a tool and not solely in the curriculum in educational systems is recognized by most European countries. My presentation will deal with theater as a necessary method in education because it develops significant life skills such as intuition, creativity, sensitivity, etc and it can be a mechanism for the socialization of the individual, and the participation of pupils to the societies. I will present the experience from Southern European countries

RN27 | Session 05a Education and Culture

Media literacy as an essential element for the full development of an active European citizenship

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This paper attempts to record European policies regarding media literacy which contribute to active citizenship. Reference is made to resolutions, communications, declarations, directives, amendments, research projects, working groups and conferences on behalf of the European Union in the field. Moreover the meaning of citizenship and active citizenship is clarified according to which citizens take an active and responsible part in the public sphere contributing to the coherence of the society. On the other hand, having given the concept of media literacy, which is the ability to access, analyze,

evaluate and produce in a variety of forms -print and electronic-, its connection with active citizenship, is presented. The critical evaluation of information and research skills that media literacy involves, empower citizens and enable them to exercise an active role in a participatory democracy. Additionally it is made clear the important role of media education in creating active citizens, since it teaches students at a very early age not to accept information without critical thinking, and to set basic questions in order to reveal its motives, purpose and validity. The media education encourages exposure to a variety of different points of view which results in the cultivation of appreciation and tolerance of "the different", necessary elements in a democratic society.

Also studies are presented showing the media literacy levels among the Member States and a comparison between Greece and Finland on the field is presented. The paper concludes by presenting proposals for strengthening media literacy level both at the EU and nationally.

Media literacy, media education, policies, European Union, active citizenship.

Culture and the Arts as valuable Vectors for European Cohesion in Sicily?

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The analysis of the implementation of the European Union Cohesion Policy in Sicily, focusing on its cultural component, brings a significant example of the integration process' fragility. Thanks to its considerable budget, this policy aims at offering a powerful instrument to reduce the inequalities throughout the continent, especially in its Southern and Eastern peripheries. Acknowledged for its contribution to the development of a heritage-based tourism, which is considered to be a major local asset, culture was given a predominant role, thus substantial funds were allocated to cultural programmes. However, this opportunity didn't translate into a dynamic cultural and artistic scene.

An approach at the microscopic scale based on numerous interviews and a long participatory observation discloses an ineffective operating framework. The extreme complexity of the Cohesion policy, which is the produce of a multilevel governance system, makes it difficult to agree on common concepts and to implement it. The increasingly divergent interpretation of the cultural referential in Brussels, Italy or Sicily has weakened its role, reflecting a simplistic vision paying attention only to heritage and focusing on its economic impact. In addition, though Cohesion policy promotes the principle of partnership, implying the involvement of all the stakeholders in a region, the powerful regional government in Sicily remained by far the main beneficiary of these funds. As a consequence, the cultural field and the world of art, which are poorly organized, remained largely excluded. This led to a feeling of indifference or rejection of this policy, which

instead of contributing to making Europe, may very well contribute to unmake it.

Erasmus+ School-to-School Partnerships as a tool of Europeanization within schools. The case of the 13th Kallithea high school.

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This paper presents the European Erasmus+ School Partnerships as a tool of Europeanization within schools. Through the literature review and the case study of the 13th Kallithea high school I will highlight the project's impact on participating schools, educators and pupils. It will be concluded that, by participating voluntarily in this process of Europeanization, schools as a result are implementing innovative actions with European added value, are providing educational services of higher quality and are acquiring more qualified educators. Moreover, teachers and pupils acquire new skills and become more familiar with mobility, multilingualism and working outside the local and national framework. Erasmus+ School Partnerships have an overall positive effect in the European educational field, since they contribute not only to the schools' needs for change and improvement, but also to the EU's educational policy targets. It is, thus, imperative to integrate the Erasmus+ projects in the official greek school curriculum and to provide official motivation to participating teachers.

Does the Erasmus motivate brain drain?

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The mobility of students and teachers in higher education has considerably gained the interest of the European policy through the implementation of programs such as the Erasmus. The international literature has mainly explored the positive effects that the participants enjoy in their later working life. Aim: the present study attempts to investigate the negative effects of the above mentioned program and specifically its relation to brain drain. Material and method: quantitative data were collected by related published literature for seven countries of the Eurozone. The estimated years were 2007/8 and 2013/14 that reflect the periods before and during the economic crisis. The selected variables are about the frequency (N) of outgoing & incoming students, the frequency (N) of outgoing & incoming staff (teachers) and the index brain drain. The relation of the variables was tested through a simple statistical correlation test and statistical significance was set at $p=0.01$. Results: the brain drain index didn't show any statistical significance with the other variables and therefore it does not occur negative effect on scientists' flee to foreign countries. Nevertheless the other variables i.e. the N of participants to the Erasmus presented strong statistical significance between them demonstrating

the dynamics of the program and the fulfilling of the mobility scopes. Conclusions: the experience of Erasmus does not motivate brain drain from one country, and therefore there is no negative impact in the domestic labor market.

RN27 | Session 06a The Impact of Crisis on Various Institutions

The Greek crisis and its significance for world capitalism

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Greece has a relatively high per capita GDP and structural similarities with advanced economies. In 2009 Greece's sovereign debt was defined as 'unsustainable' which led to a series of 'rescue' packages enforcing, as a prerequisite of their contribution, austerity policies. These policies were unprecedented both as to their extent and as to the extremely short time scale they were implemented. The consequences for the economy were easily predictable: a drop of 25% of GDP and a rise of unemployment to 30% were observed with no visible prospects for recovery.

The most crucial consequence, however, concerns society as a whole. In this respect, we can focus on two crucial 'subjectivities', necessary prerequisites for the functioning of contemporary capitalist societies. The first is consumerism, a subjectivity on the level of everyday action, involving a 'practical' understanding of the self as a consumer and binding desire to consumption as such. The second is neoliberalism, providing a form of discursive subjectivity in which individuals identify with growth as an ideal. Austerity policies make the continuation of consumerism impossible while the universalistic character of the narrative of growth is undermined.

Although austerity policies have been present in most developed capitalist economies, they had never been implemented to such an extent. The long term stability of Greek society, therefore, is of general interest. Indeed, what we are faced with is a social experiment in real time, an experiment of importance far beyond the borders of Greece.

The distributional effects of the Spanish Great Recession

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The idea of this study is to tackle empirically this issue regarding the distribution of both revenues and economic hardships. It aims at testing a variety of hypotheses : the range of the familial solidarity, the cushioning effect of the unemployment benefits, and the link between poverty and long-term unemployment. To do this, it uses the ECHP and EU-SILC data (« encuesta ECV » in Spanish), which both

have a cross-sectional and a panel components and both survey income and living conditions at individual and household levels.

First of all these allow to draw long-term evolution (1994-2015) of various inequality indicators. Secondly a Gini decomposition (Aaberge et al., 2000, López-Feldman, 2006) aims at identifying the redistributive effects of different kinds of revenues on inequality. Thirdly a sequence analysis (Abbott, Tsay, 2000, Robette, 2012) proposes an alternative approach to the long-term unemployment, both in terms of its patterns along the Great Recession and of economic hardships.

These analyses lead to three main conclusions.

Indeed inequality evolution since 1994 exhibits U-shaped curves. But this recently inverted trend has still not brought Spain to the level of the beginning of the 1990's.

Mixed evolutions are at stakes across the different kinds of revenues, but they suggest the importance of unemployment to explain inequality.

Therefore a closer look at unemployment sequences through sequence analysis depicts the formation of an important precariat, i.e. people alternating long-term unemployment and short-term employment, for whom many social characteristics and economic hardships can be shown.

Crisis and health inequalities in Southern European countries

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This paper discusses the state of the art of health inequalities in the southern European countries. After a brief contextualization of the welfare state in the southern European countries and a characterization of health systems in Greece, Spain, Italy and Portugal, the main health inequalities are described, identifying the potential inequity induced by the reform processes undertaken and the current austerity policies implemented. Considering this framework, new institutional arrangements were introduced in health systems and new articulations between public and private sector within services provision were made. This is a common practice registered in the Southern European countries, which is not only erecting financial barriers to access health system as it is contributing to renew health inequalities. Afterwards, the common features and similar trends among the analyzed health systems will be presented and analyzed, such as: the existence of inequalities to accessing services, related to social and economic variables; the progressive increase of the percentage of private expenditures compared to the total health spending; the geographical inequality in health observed in all the countries analyzed; the increase of the user participation in health costs through forms of co-payments and user fees; and the negative effects of the financial crisis that has particularly affected unemployed people and most vulnerable population

groups. Finally, the study emphasizes the responsibility of the health system itself in increasing health inequalities.

The Impact of the Economic Crisis In Hellenic Fire Brigade's Personell: A Proposal for the Organization A Special Psychosocial Unit

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The personnel of the Hellenic Fire Brigade faces psychosocial impact in their personal and family life because of the special conditions that the nature of their profession has. So, special attention and psychosocial support is required in both personal and family level.

Since the beginning of economic crisis these psychosocial problems have been increased in such a degree that action must be taken immediately.

In this paper special mention will be given to a) the impact of economic crisis in Fire Brigade's personnel, b) the experience of the existing psychosocial units and other interventions already applied in national and international level and c) a proposal for the Organization of a special psychosocial unit concerning that problem by the Section of Hygiene and Safety of Hellenic Fire Brigade.

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RN27 | Session 07a Urban Forms of Crisis

Solidarity in European societies: empowerment, social justice and citizenship. Results from the Spanish case studies on the spatial dimension of solidarity.

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The world economic crisis has formed the context for the constitution of solidarity acts in and between societies across Europe, aiming to achieve a better society for all. Most of these solidarity acts are rooted in the civil society. Considering that in an European context social policies are no longer the product of national states only, it is essential to explore the initiatives that are being developed in different contexts and territories as well as the synergies open among the different stakeholders as a way to provide lines of action that can inform and strengthen not only policy-making in the local and national context, but also on the European and global arenas.

In this context, the H2020 Project SOLIDUS - Solidarity in European societies: empowerment, social justice and citizenship (2015-2018) is analysing in depth the acts of solidarity which are being developed

across Europe, the extent to which they respond to dialogic and inclusive processes and more importantly, the related outcomes and policy developments for overcoming the world economic crisis and reducing social inequalities, strengthening social cohesion and increasing well-being.

This paper draws on identifying the relevant drivers and barriers in relation with the spatial dimension of solidarity. Particularly we provide with the results of the five Spanish case studies of successful acts that are overcoming geographical and social inequalities and that are enhancing spatial and intergroup solidarity in the areas of housing, education, employment, health and civic engagement. Conducted under the communicative methodology, this analysis also shows the opportunities for scaling up.

Wall Slogans and Graffiti as urban forms of expressions in the time of the crisis

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When economic crisis emerges and there are increasing requests for refugee spaces and support, people turn to easy and economical ways to communicate their political messages. As Greek economy struggles to recover, the civil unrest can be detected in the political statements on public walls. In times of crisis Metropolitan walls became arenas of the 'public sphere'. Wall graffiti and slogans consist alternative artistic mediums of expression and communicate the social bitterness and discontent. By occupying public spaces those unconventional, long lasting artistic forms of political activism are reviled by the authorities as acts of civil disobedience and belong to the sphere of contentious politics.

Based on the investigation of central urban districts walls in the city of Athens this paper explores the ways in which those genuine demonstrations of individual expression represent the people's resistance against the crisis on the symbolic level. Through those mediums is demonstrated a wide range of opinions, illustrating the diversity and the variety of reactions to crucial social issues. Using the semiotic approach we attempt to decode visual representations and symbolisms and clarify the political reasoning of the graffiti artists.

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The phenomenon of the homelessness in patras, a large municipality in Southern Greece

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OBJECTIVE: The study examines the phenomenon of homelessness in Patras, a large municipality of Southern Greece, in Peloponnese.

METHODS: The sample of this study included interviews by eight (8) homeless individuals and questionnaires by 120 local residents. The questionnaire was constructed on a five-point Likert scale.

RESULTS: The homeless are dominated by a feeling of social exclusion since they are deprived any public and social goods. They evaluate as a key challenge of their everyday life, the lack of food and of clothing. They also emphasize their preference to reintegration not in permanent structures but into "open" support schemes. From the quantitative research it became apparent that sensitivity levels were equal to 59.06 (\pm 10,468) units. There is a high level of trustworthiness in the data elicited from the new questionnaire (Cronbach's α = 0,732) while "the exploratory product analysis", produced 9 statistically significant factors.

CONCLUSIONS: Over the years seems as the homeless people feel socially excluded, with only companion their experiences, in a social confusion and they can not distinguish good from evil. People's awareness, in both theoretical and practical level, may contribute positively towards eliminating this phenomenon, in a society where unfortunately the governmental sector do not seem sufficient.

RN27 | Session 08a The Dimension of the Gender

Women and crisis. Are social interventions gender sensitive?

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The recent economic crisis impacts on individuals and families and redefines roles, behavior patterns, individual strategies and expectations.

The topic of gender appears useful to understanding the changes taking place within the context of the regime of south-Europe welfare. As a large, multidisciplinary literature shows, poverty is not gender neutral. Women, especially in the Mediterranean culture, living a double failing: one into the family institution, which often relegates them to a secondary and dependent role; the other, internal to the labour market, which puts them in a fragile and precarious position. Therefore, there is a female way of living and face the poverty.

The research will explore if social interventions against poverty carried out in a Mediterranean city are able to operate in a gender sensitive manner.

The study focuses on some social intervention pathways initiated by the activation of the instrument "Experimental Social Card" promoted by the Ministry of Labour and operated by the City of Rome, which combines economic subsidy to a custom social intervention. In the study are considered the actions

taken towards female population to identify the characteristics of applicants (family structure, types of discomfort, age, etc.) and the recurring characteristics of activation projects. Through qualitative methodologies, the research presents the ways in which the question of gender is interpreted and used within these social interventions.

Economic Crisis and its Impact on Women in Greece

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Most of the industrialized world entered a deep recession in 2008–2009 as the financial crisis that began in the USA evolved to a global recession with multiple economic, employment, and social implications. Despite measures taken by governments worldwide, unemployment, poverty, inflation, and national debts rose in an unprecedented manner (Eurostat, 2009; World Bank, 2009). Southern Europe has been affected the most. As a result, the European Union (EU) reacted with harsh anti-crisis austerity policies, creating growing unemployment, falling real wages, cuts in the social security system, erosion of the collective agreement system and privatisation of public property (Busch, Hermann, Hinrichs & Schulten, 2013).

Women and young people have suffered most from this situation. Although attitudes towards the ability of women to move ahead are improving, the economic situation limits available opportunities and favours the equality gap.

In this paper we will present the overall economic crisis and its impact on women in employment, in education, in decision making and in entrepreneurship. We will then discuss initiatives which aim at supporting women in order to face the current crisis in Greece. Despite the limited results of supportive measures our research shows that there is a growing awareness that women can play a crucial role in helping the country exit its crisis.

Greek Society is accepting the fact that women should participate more in family, political or social decisions and have a stronger voice in proposing solutions for facing the existing situation. Hopefully, when the present economic crisis is over, women will face a smaller gender gap due to the high level of educational qualifications and ability to cope with harsh difficulties during the crisis.

Gender, (Un)employment and Gender Equality Policy in Europe: the place of Portugal

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Articulate gender with labour market reveals a complex task that involves several vectors, though, roughly speaking, we can say that the evidence of gender inequalities as cross-cutting trend is particularly harmful to women.

In relation with the Portuguese context, it should be noted that the Portuguese revolution of 25 April 1974, validated by the Portuguese Constitution with subsequent legislation, was a key milestone for the consecration of gender equality, certainly from the legal-political point of view, but also with impacts in the of area public policies and social and labour practices: support to pregnancy, maternity and family leave, assignment of minimum wage and unemployment subsidy in the context of growing feminization in education and labour market.

On the basis of Eurostat and national statistics, it is provided a map on employment rates by gender in the Member States of the European Union and, in particular, in Portugal and their phases of growth, stagnation and decline, as well as, to the contrary, the correlative unemployment rates. It is also given a map of part-time work and reasons for this modality, as well as the particularities of part-time work, the patterns of full-time or partial jobs and by countries and of conjugality and parenting in couples with children or without children. Finally, we will analyze the impact of motherhood on the employment of their respective couples; the female employment rate by level of education and number of children; the division of time by extrahousehold paid work and unpaid domestic work.

Migrant women in Greece, integration process and citizenship

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While immigration in Greece started in the early 1980s, the first important influx of economic migrants to Greece took place in 1990s, making Greece a new destination country. It is also worth mentioning that, in the population migrating to Greece, there is a large share of women migrants, searching for employment and a better life.

Concerning the integration process of migrant women many studies highlight the crucial importance of citizenship issues. In particular, the fact that women are not enjoying their rights to have access to social goods (in particular to social security) and their rights to participate in social and political life of the countries of residence are key indicators used internationally to measure the degree of social integration of economic migrants. Accordingly, migrant women's active political participation means a higher level of integration.

On the issue of migrants' social integration in new destination countries, a research has been conducted by EKKE (National Centre for Social Research) in

2010- financed by the European Integration Fund-, on a sample of 600 economic women migrants having had residence and work permit.

The present paper presents some research conclusions of the above mentioned survey, regarding the integration process of migrant women, living on a legal status in our country . Moreover, the paper focuses on the issues of the interest and participation of the women migrant in political life as well as in collective political activities and organizational schemes.

RN27 | Session 09a General Session: Solidarity and Work in the South

Vulnerable States' pursuit of solidarity as a necessity for democratic equality in the European Union

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In spite of the illusion created by the Charter of Fundamental Rights, the EU has aligned itself with the transmuted international capitalism and its break from the fundamental democratic principle of equality between States and their citizens in some fields. According to recent official statistics, the want of political solidarity has led four EU countries (Italy, Greece, Cyprus and Bulgaria), to assert that their participation in the EU is not advantageous to them.

To overcome the unmaking of Europe, it is indispensable and of vital importance, from the sociological point of view, to create political solidarity, joined with and supported by social forces (i.e. working and unemployed people as well as people hit by the austerity measures) not only of Mediterranean countries but - as it has already been suggested in the past - also of Balkan countries (and, perhaps, Ukraine in the future). They are all victims of inequality, inequity and one-sided arbitrary decisions, even if these are often formally presented as bilateral or multilateral, but in real terms they have become marginal.

Under present conditions, the objective of such large, energetic and engaging action would be, on the one hand, to enlighten these countries as to their gradually increasing indebtedness, social degradation and lack of fundamental principles, and, on the other hand, to prompt them to pursue real equality. If such initiative and activity does not succeed in altering today's reality, the disintegration of the EU seems to be inevitable.

The impact of applying alternative definitions to the European Union Labour Force Survey measurement of the unemployment rate for Southern Europe 2008-2014

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Background: The unemployment rate is an important indicator with both social and economic dimensions considered to signify a country's social and economic wellbeing. For its measurement the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) is using a synthesized economic construct according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventional definitions of the employed, unemployed and inactive. However, in the literature, the need for using more than one measure especially in recessionary times is emphasized.

Purpose: To investigate by applying two broader alternative definitions the social profile of unemployment as it compares to the conventional definition.

Method: The analysis is based on the 2008-2014 datasets of the EU-LFS for Southern Europe: Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Two alternative definitions of the employment status are formulated as variations of the ILO conventional definitions. The social profile resulting from the alternative definitions of unemployment is then compared to that of the conventional definition.

Results: Applying these two broader alternative definitions to the Southern European LFS data, the findings show an increase of the official unemployment rate. Also, they reveal threatening unemployment rates for women, the young and those with no formal education.

Conclusions: Although, the changes in the definitions presented do not exhaust all possibilities, the results indicate the need, especially in recessionary times, for implementing alternative measures of unemployment to the EU-LFS in the tradition of the Current Population Survey.

Youth and employment in Southern Italy: Challenges emerging from a comparison between the Italian Jobs Act and the French labour reform

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The datum relative to youth unemployment, which in Southern Italy over 2015 registered a value amongst the highest of those of the European Union countries outlines the economic heterogeneity of the European Union and spurs one to reflect on the different territorial efficacy of European and national policies.

The 2020 European strategy emphasises the building of the competitiveness of individuals and grounds innovation in regional and national labour markets on highly qualified educational and professional systems. But is it possible to render individuals competitive without considering the competitiveness of territories? And is it still possible to analyse labour separately with respect to production?

The article, placing itself in a research perspective

typical of the sociology of public action, suggests a comparison between the Jobs Act and the recent French labour reform.

The comparative analysis anchors the policies to their social justifications and to the political and economic traditions which generate them. In particular, the objective of territorial cohesion as an opportunity and at the same time a limit for the development of different regions internal to the various states appears on the one hand to be relevant as do on the other, the opportunities of enhancing the political dimension of flexicurity, of rethinking the relationships between workers and firms and of redefining the function of trade unions in the process of labour market innovation.

Intellectual Property and the Development Divide

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Intellectual Property (IP) always plays a significant role in society, but the development of information society, the globalization of markets as well as the growing complexity of products and services has further increased the importance of IP rights. Until recently, the evidence available for economic contribution of IP rights has been fragmentary, focusing on individual rights and specific industries, and very often concentrates only on patents. However, currently there are some preliminary studies considered the impact of all types of IP on innovation, growth and development (encompasses not only economic, but also cultural, social, and political dimensions of national wellbeing) in European and non-European countries.

At the same time within the context of "IP globalization" some new insights into the concept of IP and its one-sided emphasis on utility-maximization are being provided from representatives of other social sciences. They, inter alia, indicate that there are growing and dangerous asymmetries in IP norm-settings and interpretations occurring in multilateral activities across the world. As a result the concept of IP encounters the concept of distributive justice.

Taking those relatively new perspectives as a starting point I will show, that European framework of IP poses political choices with far different inputs for decision-making than on the domestic level. What is more, I plan to indicate on the basis of proper data (inter alia those provided by EU entities), that policy choices related to IP which are made on the supranational level are very often disproportionate and affects countries with smaller markets, less international negotiating power, and poorer and less empowered consumers.

RN28 - Society and Sports

RN28 | Session 04a Sport Participation: Explaining Differences

The transition to adulthood: a game changer? Panel analyses of the impact of major life events on sport participation.

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In this study, we investigated changes in and differences between the sport participation of individuals during the transition to adulthood, and the role of major life events that mark this transition.

We employ a neo-Weberian theoretical framework related to changes in temporal and social resources to explain how life events marking the more adult statuses of individuals in the transition to adulthood, like leaving fulltime education, beginning to work, engaging in an intimate relationship, formalising a relationship through cohabitation or marriage and becoming a parent affect (1) the number of sports practised by an individual, (2) the frequency of sport participation, and (3) the probability of switching from practising sport (mostly) in a club setting to practising sport in other (non-)organisational settings, or to not practise sport at all.

With recent panel data (2009 and 2013) from the Netherlands Longitudinal Lifecourse Study (NELLS) on 2798 individuals, we were able to distinguish between-differences of respondents, from within-developments in respondent's life courses, and deal with issues of causality and the timing of the events.

Our analyses indicate, firstly, that the number of sports practised by an individual and his/her sport frequency decrease when he/she starts cohabiting or gets married, and when he/she becomes a parent. Secondly, individuals with adult educational, civil/marital and parenthood statuses participate in less sports and with a lower frequency than individuals with adolescent statuses. Thirdly, the likelihood of switching from practising sport in a club setting to practising sport in a light setting or to not practising sport at all, is affected by (changes in) an individual's status within the employment, relationship and civil/marital domain.

Ethnic and educational differences in the Dutch voluntary football sector

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In the past decades modern democracies, including the Netherlands, have been rapidly diversifying. Sports in general and voluntary sports in particular are often celebrated to cut across or neutralize social differences. However, up until now we have had a limited understanding of how Dutch voluntary sports in general or football specifically are organized in terms of social characteristics and how this has developed throughout the years. By combining membership data from the Royal Dutch Football Association and individual level data on the Dutch population from Statistics Netherlands, I will describe the ethnic and educational composition of Dutch voluntary football in general and on the club level over the years 2005-2014. The central aim of this paper is to get a closer understanding of ethnic and educational differences in the Dutch voluntary football sector and to assess its dynamic. In the paper, I will discuss the proportion and number of ethnic and educational groups for the years 2005-2015 and compare them to the same figures on the general Dutch population. Secondly, I will introduce three different parameters of social heterogeneity (out-group, polarization and fractionalization) and use these to discuss ethnic and educational heterogeneity on the club level.

Which social and individual factors determine students' sport activity in Central and Eastern European countries?

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After the change of the political system in the former Communist states of Central and Eastern Europe, differences between social groups and layers became more prominent, and certain social groups found themselves outside sports (as well). In connection with the main theme of the conference, the 'Great Recession' of 2008 have exacerbated social inequalities in terms of sporting opportunities. Exclusion in all segments of society, including sports, is linked to a lower social-economic status, poverty, unemployment, low education. In our study we analyzed the factors that influence and determine sport activity of students studying in higher education institutions in Central-Eastern European countries. In the research we included students – of primarily Hungarian ethnic background – studying in three Hungarian, five Romanian, two Slovakian, three Ukrainian and one Serbian Higher Education institutions, taking a sample in proportion to the total number of students studying in the respective institutions (N=2017). Our findings indicate that students in Hungary, as well as ethnic Hungarian students in Romania, Serbia and Slovakia, do little sport, in the entire region students do some sport

once a week only. An analysis of the social and individual factors influencing sports activities in a single model shows powerful differences in terms of gender and financial background in Hungary, Ukraine and Romania (the differences are the biggest in the latter). If we include attitudes based on subjective choice and way of life in our model, the gender differences vanish, and the subjective social-financial situation is only tangible in Ukraine. The most important factor influencing and shaping students' attitude and motivating them to do sports is the preservation of their health.

Sport betting. A sociological perspective

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Sport betting is the crucial aspect of the contemporary sport. It puts the players' rivalry in the network of global entertainment industry.

Moreover the relation between contest and betting delivers many important sociocultural contexts. The sport betting is an example of the "multi-level entertainment" or "the play-within-the-play". The betting intensifies the sport emotion and gives players the mirage of double-winning (in sport's and financial terms). It can be analyzed as the "modern pleasure". Next, the basis of betting is individual decision-making-process. It is related to the different motifs, patterns and personal strategies. All of them are socially constructed. Then, sport betting is also a complex example of the economy branch. This sector remains the compilation of sport and business aspects; global and local; real and virtual; fun and earning money; legal and illegal. These tensions make the betting on sport a very fascinating field of research. So there are many topics to explore.

Nevertheless, the area of social research on sport betting is rather covered by history, psychology, pedagogy or economy. Sociological analysis are mostly limited to some issues (Who bets? Why do people bet? How does betting combines with social stratification?). Thus, the perceptible gap in the sociological knowledge exists.

The presentation consist of two part. The first is based on the literature review. It summons the key findings of the completed research. The second is the sketch of the planned author's own research on sport betting. The arranged investigation focuses mostly on the two theoretical categories: the feeling-of-control and the agency. Applying them both to the sport betting helps sociologists to understand the social construction of this phenomenon.

RN28 | Session 05a Sport-clubs: Tools for Social Integration?

Sense making: the role of clubs in times of demographic decline

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Sport and culture clubs are small powerful nodes in local networks. In times of demographic decline they seem vulnerable. Therefore, the central question for this study is, what is the significance of sport and culture clubs in relation to the social cohesion in the village, during times of demographic decline? Given the complexity, the dynamic connections generated by the village networks and their regional relationships the study takes an interpretive case study approach. Meanings are intertwined and situation-dependent. Thirty people from three villages in the Achterhoek were interviewed regarding their perception of the situation in these villages. This study reveals and explains patterns in the network of sport and culture clubs and the contextual relationship in the village. Contributing factors to social cohesion in the villages are the variety of people, the offer of sport and culture clubs, the cooperation between sport and culture clubs at events and especially the quality of the accomFmodations. The study illustrates that organizations who manage to renew the cherished traditions and rituals in the clubs contribute to social cohesion. Key figures and youth are crucial in this result. Key figures contribute to this result because of their extensive networks with varied and weak ties that create activity and youth because they connect young people through social media and add new ideas to what already exists. In this way club activities (sometimes slightly different) are robust contributions to tradition, innovation and identity of the Achterhoek.

Sport clubs and municipalities in Italy: modes of governance in grassroots sport

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The paper describes the relationship between the local public institutions and grassroots sport organizations, with a special focus on the role of municipalities in Italy, which are the most involved level of government in the support of sports services at grassroots level.

The research is divided in two sections: the first one is dedicated to the institutional characteristics of the national sport system. This part aims to analyze the Italian legislation and a number of documents elaborated by the public administration and by sport institutions both at local and at national level. This wide analysis of the institutional context is relevant to portray the actors in the Italian sport system and to understand the distribution of competences among different levels of government. The second part of this paper is devoted to some local cases studies. The field research includes both qualitative interviews and observations, and has targeted two groups: municipal policymakers and representatives of local clubs.

The research demonstrates that in Italy, public institutions can only partially influence sport associations and its activities. If we put aside the management of facilities, we may realize that the

grassroots sport system is based on the club's work, which organize their activities in coordination with the Sports Federations (horizontal-subsidiarity). The role of public institutions serves mostly to encourage both, bottom-up or top-down initiatives by means of grants, with particular attention on specific projects (dedicated to elderly, handicapped and so on).

Tenuous Cosmopolitan Canopies: Youth Soccer and Race in the United States

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Youth Soccer in the U.S. is a social formation and an intersectional contested field of social reproduction with implications beyond the soccer field. I demonstrate how various spaces of youth soccer in a Midwest metropolitan city serve as contested racial terrain where racial discourses and racial meaning are constructed, reproduced, negotiated, and challenged. Through targeted ethnography and participant observation at various youth soccer organizations and events in a metro area, and interviews with parents, coaches, and players, I explore the following question: How is the field of youth soccer raced and what does this intersectional cultural arena tell us about how larger social systems of racial inequality and racial discourses appear and shape taken for granted, but prevalent cultural spaces?

I argue that youth soccer in a metropolitan city is a double-edged sword with regards to race because it often represents what Elijah Anderson (2011) refers to as a "cosmopolitan canopy" where people from different social backgrounds interact on a seemingly neutral ground. In addition to the presence of racially, ethnically, and internationally diverse youth soccer spaces, many participants champion the global, inclusive, and progressive potential of the game, and in turn reproduce the popular cultural narrative of sport being a colorblind site of racial progress. On the other edge of the sword I argue that happy diversity discourse and cosmopolitanism canopies of youth soccer are thin, tenuous and contain cracks where exclusive racial and ethnic boundaries are formed and where whiteness and anti-black racial discourse is reproduced.

Youth in Sport-Clubs: Social Composition and Attitudes

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Our research focused on young athletes (15-29 years) in Hungary who take part in sports activities in sports clubs. The survey was conducted on a sample of 730 athletes in the Budapest region. We wanted to find answers for three major questions: how inclusive the clubs are (what is the social composition of the athletes); how the young athletes view the impact of sports on their lives; and what are their attitudes

regarding sports, competition and fair play. Our research was partly inspired by the recent debates concerning the negative impacts of sports (such as encountering physical as well as psychic violence or the use of illegal means to achieve victory). We also wanted to know if there are any differences according to the various branches of sports.

The results have demonstrated that sports clubs rather tend to increase social inequalities since the youth from disadvantaged families eventually fall out of sports activities, so they cannot profit from its benefits or achieve social mobility through sports. Our findings show that participation in sports activities formatively improves the young athletes' social network, and it also has a positive impact on other fields of life, such as studying at school. The athletes have a positive attitude to the impacts of sports activity on their lives. It should be noted that not only the social background of the young athletes shows characteristic differences according to the various branches of sports, but the attitudes regarding sports and sports competitions indicate that the „subcultures" of the various branches of sports are also significantly different.

RN28 | Session 06a Sport and Social Capital

The '4daagse' of Nijmegen: how sport events raise different aspects of social capital

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There is widespread literature on the economic gains (or losses) that come out of organizing (mega) sport events. The general viewpoint appears to be that mega sport events can make economic sense, but not to all parties and not in all circumstances.

Much less literature is available on the social gains (or losses) of sport events. From a lay man perspective one can see the cheering, the enthusiasm, the shared emotions, and the cheerful social interactions that accompany most sport events. But what does that do to society from a social perspective? Does social cohesion truly benefit from sport events, and if so, how, and who benefits most?

In this paper we will present a model to study the social significance that come from sport events. For this we rely on the concept of social capital. We apply this model to a study on 'The 4 daagse from Nijmegen', a four-day walking event with a 100 years history, drawing over 40.000 participants and 1 million visitors annually.

For the study, we analysed data on the origins of the participants (gender, age, nationality) and surveyed 2.100 Dutch inhabitants and 1.400 participants. The outcomes show that the event increases social interactions between participants and non-participants, that it helps sustain social contacts, and raises feelings of connectedness. Females and lower

educated appear to gain more social capital out of the event than do males and higher educated. In order to explain this, we turn to theories of individualization and of gender-specific attitudes towards social-interaction.

(Un)doing the Nation. Sport Shooting and Archery in Switzerland.

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This presentation aims to illustrate how sport shooters (in sport-clubs) challenge through their actions and discourses the common prejudice according to which they are right-wing and nationalist people. More precisely, I will describe the various processes through which sport shooters but also archers (un)do the nation.

In my PhD thesis I'm investigating two male dominated sporting activities with a specific focus on bodies and objects to challenge the assumptions according to which these spaces are seen as a "masculine world". I'm particularly interested in understanding the links between the bodily practices and the processes of subjectivation who shape the experiences of women and men.

My ethnographic fieldwork has shown that some patriotic dynamics pass through bodily experiences (during the practice or not), a specific material culture and discourses. When the sporting people talk about their motivation to shoot there is often a political position underlying. In addition, the argument that the Swiss context is an honoured place to practice sports shooting is very present. William Tell, a national mythical figure is often invoked by the practitioners themselves to define the archers and the shooters as inheritors of "Swiss values" (here resistance, fraternity). Eating and drinking local food, buying specific weapons or products "made in Switzerland", participating in several shooting festivals are only some of the elements who show us that the sense of belonging can be linked to a territory, either national, either regional, or an imaginary one (the "nature" – especially for the archers). The goal of my presentation is consequently to think about the different levels of sense of belonging to a "place" through sporting activity that requires membership.

Does pro-cycling events matters? The influence of the Giro d'Italia start on sport participation and cohesion in the Netherlands in 2016.

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Policy makers expected that the "Big Start" of the Giro d'Italia – the second largest professional cycling event in the world – in the province Gelderland, in the Netherlands, in 2016 should increase sport participation, and cycling in particular, and it should also increase social cohesion and patriotic feelings. If the start of the Giro really has a societal legacy such

as policy makers expected is examined in this paper. Unique panel data (n=726) are collected among the citizens of Gelderland; three months before, one week after and five months after the start of the Giro the same people were asked about sport behaviour, social trust and feelings of belongingness and pride. Based on previous panel studies about the impact of the London 2012 Olympics the expectation was that the impact of the Giro should be limited, especially the influence on long term. Regression analyses show confirmed this expectation. Sport participation isn't affected by the visiting the Giro, or following the Giro via media. However, visiting the Giro resulted in a temporally increase in social trust. And it seems that this effect is stronger for lower educated than for higher educated. However, the influence on social trust was gone five months after the Giro.

Trustworthiness of Diverse Cooperative Relationships in Taiwanese Pigeon Racing

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Pigeon racing in Taiwan is a distinctive animal sport—not only a competition but also an illegal gambling organized by private pigeon clubs. Individual pigeon fanciers could simultaneously be breeders, trainers and gamblers. In most circumstances, pigeon fanciers usually develop diverse cooperative relationships which help gather capital, accomplish the division of labor and/or transfer technique in order to enhance the advantages of winning money. Based upon in-depth interviews with pigeon fanciers, this research investigates how individuals form the evaluative systems of selecting partners and establish cooperative relationships. Bridging the gap between social exchange theory and theory of emotion, this research argues that the fanciers evaluate partners not only from their frequency of winning competition but also from their trustworthiness the key to achieve long-term socioeconomic relationships. There are three dimensions that constitute the evaluative system of trustworthiness: whether training technique is completely recognized; whether the distribution of prize money is impartial; and whether the partner avoids conflict of interest. Once the trustworthiness among each other cannot be sustained, their socioeconomic relationship will be damaged and ended, even though the relationship benefits them.

RN28 | Session 07a Elite Sports: Inclusive or Exclusive?

Rio 2016 Olympics and the Zika epidemic: A discourse analysis of othering Brazil

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Brazil was at the central stage of the global sporting spotlight during the last decade. After hosting the 2007 Pan-American Games, the 2011 Military World

Games, the 2016 FIFA World Cup, it culminated its role of host with the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Drawing from Michel Foucault and Edward Said in this paper I analyzed how Brazil was discursively created by both foreign and local media. As argued by different researchers, the pre-opening ceremony phase is commonly associated with reporting on the games' preparations before giving way to the sporting activities, and as such will become the focus of my research. Out of 1540 news collected over a two months period, 646 news in both English and Portuguese (21st June to 5th August) of the pre-Games phase were critically analyzed. To demonstrate how Brazil was orientalist I turned my attention to how media used the outbreak of the Zika epidemic to discursively construct Brazil as inherently distinct and peripheral to the Global North. Zika was prominently featured in foreign news (109) in contrast to local news (4), and was commonly associated with Brazil's exoticness, lack of sanitation, favelas, corruption, crime, violence, and air and water pollution culminating in a discursive reality where Brazil was unable to successfully host the games. I conclude by emphasizing the importance of contemplating the discursive alt-reality created by the media that can ultimately shape public opinion in direction of maintaining the Global North-South hegemonic status quo.

Can media coverage of sport be at the service of social inclusiveness ?

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Sport, particularly sport media events, offers a space for the visibility and expression of diversity. Sport, also regarded as an important means to build cohesion and social integration, is, as well, a field where discrimination (gender, homophobia, disability, ethnicity) arises, that counteracts this goal.

The media coverage of sport is far from reflecting social and cultural diversity and ensuring fair representation of all. Several studies have established that the media treatment of sport operates a sexual differentiation (hyper masculinization) of sports information despite a balanced presence of men and women at international meetings.

In France, the implementation of measures for the expression of diversity in the media is part of a dynamic promoted by the Council of Europe, relayed by the regulatory bodies to the media. Thus, since 2006, the expression of the diversity of French society has been a public service mission.

Our study focuses on the expression of ethnic diversity, gender and sexual orientation at three sport events broadcasted by France Télévisions in 2016: the "4 seasons of women's sport"; The European Athletics Championships; The Olympic Games.

It shows that the corporate communication of the "4 seasons of women's sport" event carried out by

France Télévisions, has no hold on professionals (editorial board and journalists) whose activity remains guided by the logic of audience rates and by sport hierarchies. The analysis of the comments delivered live during the European Championships and the Olympic Games also shows the limits of the instrumentally uses of sport in strategies of social engineering

Olympic dreams and the 99%

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The negative impacts of hosting the Games—gentrification, democratic lack, public money spending—have been well documented in recent years (see Lenskyj 2012; Giulianotti et al.2015). In many of these cases, the data that prove these controversial aspects of Olympics have been compiled by anti-Olympic movements or local monitoring groups themselves, which are usually formed to oppose bids and monitor Olympic preparation. Through their campaigns, these activists, who constitute part of the anti-Olympic groups/movement, have brought to light key questions on fundamental aspects of the life in our societies in relation to the choices that we make. While the Olympic sponsors, partners and affiliated contractors make record profits, the hosting countries and especially the citizens have to deal with the increasing cost of hosting, subsidising and privatising that comes with the Games. An interesting aspect of Olympics which probably is underestimated in the existing research is the fact that they contribute significantly in widening the gap between the rich and the poor in hosting cities. Beyond the costs and impacts of hosting, the Olympics systematically fuel economic inequality, probably the biggest social problem worldwide. Following previous research on Olympic activist groups, this session aims to provide new evidence on the relation of Olympic Games with economic inequality.

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Face management strategies in winners' post-game discourses

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The post-game press conference provides a public communicative situation defined by three main aspects: its evaluative nature in terms of performance quality and responsibility of the output; its high level of formality in terms of communication contract (Charaudeau, 2002); and its high level of public exposure, which comes along with important face management threats (Goffman, 1967, 1971; Brown & Levinson, 1987). Although the focus in analyzing the face management strategies within this context has mainly been on the losers' choice of corrective strategies in saving their face, we argue that post-game press conference is a challenging face management context for winners too. Therefore, the main aim of this paper is to address the face management strategies mobilized by winner coaches in their post-game press conferences' discourses.

The study is based on a sport event-related corpus, covering: 94 coaches' discourses from the 2010 European Women's Handball Championship post-game press conferences and 79 coaches' discourses from the 2011 World Women's Handball Championship ones. The discourse analysis revealed a significant role played by the 'presentation rituals' (Goffman, 1967, 1971) in coaches' discourses, which are strongly related to the paradiplomacy dimension of sport actors' performances within international frameworks. Nevertheless, there is a clear duality of their discourses in terms of face negotiation, as the fair-play solidarity and sport courtesy, which are embedded in the communication contract of press-conferences, overlap with the strategic use of this public context for redefining or enhancing their symbolic power status.

RN28 | Session 08a RN KEYNOTE SESSION: Sociology of Sport as a Professional Project

Sportive vocation to the test of injurie

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This communication deals with the construction of the high-level athlete's sportive valuation. Indeed, although the sport performance is often individualized through the champion's figure, the production of the athletic excellence takes place into very specific forms of socialization during which diverse institutions and agents play determining roles.

On this matter, the first stage of the high-level sportive career is marked by a socialization of conversion which passes by the inculcation of a high-level sport vocation. Indeed, the move on from the practice of a playful and entertaining sportive activity to a very binding « serious leisure » (which sometimes becomes a labour) requires a « body and soul » form of involvement which presents numerous similarities with religious or artistic vocations. But the strength of this vocational inculcation must not overshadow the fact sportive vocations are very plastic, dynamic and even unstable: at every stage of the career, more or

less congruent forms of socialization may allow the consolidation of the vocations or their transformation. In this perspective, we will focus on the hardship of injurie which will be considered such as an event and socialization framework susceptible to generate vocational crises. Basing our analysis on a qualitative research, we will show that injuries play both structuring and deconstructing roles as they may generate vocational crisis but as they can also favour the preservation (and even the strengthening) of sportive vocations.

The sociology of sport as a professional project: Where next for the subdiscipline

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This paper draws on theoretical insights from the sociology of professions to presents a historical sociological analysis of the sociology of sport. Exploring previously published 'state of the field' reviews, the paper argues that in establishing why the sociology of sport emerged, how people identified its earliest manifestations, and how the subdiscipline's boundaries were drawn, the political dynamics and consequences of the social construction of the field become apparent. This social construction is conceived of as a 'professional project' through which a knowledge domain, and this group's authoritative status, was established.

Building on this retrospective analysis, the paper then examines the future prospects of the subdiscipline. It argues that there currently exist two central trends in the sociology of sport: what might be termed the management-ization and medicalization. Using the concept of professional projects the paper considers the potential opportunities and threats of these developments, identifying the need and the scope for the sociology of sport to remain distinctive and distinguished.

RN28 | Session 11b Young Sportsmen and Women: Frail Identities, Trying to fit in

Out of Touch with Children's Rights: Critical Reflections on the 'No Touch' Discourse in Youth Sport

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Children's participation in sport is generally regarded as beneficial, a component of a healthy childhood and a long adulthood (UNICEF, 2004). However, research has also identified the existence of child maltreatment in sport (Alexander et al., 2011; Brackenridge, 2001; Vertommen et al., 2016). Consequently, many countries have expanded child protection regulations to encompass sport and physical activity settings (Lang & Hartill, 2015). However, critics of these developments in the UK, Sweden, Denmark and Australia have argued that the extension of child

protection measures into sport amounts to over regulation and is fuelling a moral panic regarding the safety of children and the riskiness of adults (Furedi, 2013; Öhman & Grundberg-Sandell, 2015; Piper et al., 2013; Toftegaard-Støckel, 2015; Lyons, 2015). Such regulations are positioned as a “crude and prescriptive injunction” on adults’ practice (Piper, 2015, p. 12) and it is argued that “sound pedagogical values and caring physical interactions [are being] discarded” (Öhman, 2016, p. 12) so that coaching and PE teaching are becoming “impoverished and dehumanized” (Piper, 2015, p. 12). Somewhat surprisingly, alternatives to this negative, adult-centred perspective are, to date, rare. Drawing on ideas from the sociology of childhood and principles of children’s rights, this presentation critiques these constructions in an attempt to re-frame the debate around child protection regulations in sport. In doing so, it avoids (re)producing negative constructions and exacerbating current concerns about child sexual abuse in sport and encourages positive engagement with child protection regulations for the physical and mental wellbeing of all involved in sport.

Shaping Up Bodies: An Ethnography of Masculinities and Physical Training in Sydney

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The present paper is a preliminary analysis of an ethnographic study with men who practice Crossfit in Sydney, Australia.

The role of sports has changed in the last decades due to socioeconomic and political transformations. The consolidation of a market ideology has had an impact in the ways people understand health and fitness, and more specifically, the ways men engage in different training regimes seeking to (re)produce specific body shapes that are regarded as highly valued. Bodies, as powerful symbols in social relations, are produced in both highly homogenous subcultural groups (Crossfitters) as well as in heterogeneous social fields; where different forms of capital such as status, knowledge or economic resources are exchanged. Accumulation of bodily capital through gym work is important in societies where athleticism, aesthetics and performance reflect the negotiations of value given to particular status symbols in specific fields and in particular historical times.

Sporting practices have a central place in wealthy first world societies of a post-scarcity era (Florida, 2002), and in Sydney the increase in consumption of fitness products (amongst them gyms) and the popularization of physical activity is arguably part of the city’s remarkable feature. Fitness holds a high value amongst diverse groups of people, thus different sporting practices and training regimes like Crossfit are useful to analyse the significance of physical activity in itself, but also to understand processes of male identity construction, socioeconomic inequalities and the social structures that shape the ways in which

health and leisure are understood and displayed.

Trying to fit in – Young people’s negotiation processes between sports culture and modern youth culture

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Sport is often saluted for its inclusive character and its ability to unite different groupings and facilitate a feeling of togetherness (Bailey, 2005; Smith & Green, 2004). However, research has also pointed to the fact that sport holds an exclusionary character, which is to be problematized and critically discussed in order to expose underlying assumptions of sport as a mean for social inclusion (Kelly, 2011; Maxwell, Foley, Taylor, & Burton, 2013; Munk & Agergaard, 2015). In this paper we present results concerning how students in a Danish upper secondary school manage to combine sports culture with youth culture. Results from this study show that this can be rather difficult, because living a healthy and physically active life doesn’t fit very well with current norms of youth culture, which involve a dominating social arena characterized by parties and alcohol (Nielsen, Ottesen, & Thing, 2016; Thing & Ottesen, 2013). By applying the figurational sociology of Norbert Elias (Elias, 1978, 1994 (1939)), this paper demonstrates how the matter of inclusion or exclusion regarding sport among young people is not a question of either/or. It is rather a process of negotiation, where they try to fit into different contexts – both sport- and non-sport related – and being included in one context often means exclusion from others. The study is based on 19 focus group interviews N=136 conducted over four years in 1 school.

Masculinities in a youth football context: Exploring attitudes toward gay peers among adolescent boys in an English professional football (soccer) academy

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Drawing on data generated from semi-structured, in-depth one-to-one interviews, this paper focuses on youth masculinities through an exploration of attitudes toward homosexuality among twelve (n=12) adolescent boys (14 and 15 years old) registered to the youth development program (Academy) of an English professional football (soccer) club. Findings highlight the presence of progressive yet unstable attitudes toward homosexuality espoused by boys at West-Side Academy (a pseudonym). More specifically, interview data points to contradictions between attitudes and subsequent behaviours surrounding homosexuality in this sample of young male athletes. Self-described attitudes of inclusivity, conflict with verbal accounts that demonstrate complicity in a range of homo-negative behaviours.

The idea of a 'hybridization' of masculinities is utilised as a way of understanding the complex imbrication of inclusivity and complicity in boyhood masculinities in this setting. It is suggested that this is a critical time for promoting change in attitudes and subsequent behaviours toward homosexuality in youth football environments.

**RN28 & RN33 | Session 10a JOINT SESSION:
Sports, Bodies, Genders and Sexualities I**

"Masculine Bodies, "Sexual Purity" and Discipline. How the practice of sport (re)defines sexual biographies"

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By exploiting the outcomes of sociological research dealing with sexual conduct, representations, and norms in a group of young Moroccan men who have migrated to Europe, this contribution investigates the body as a place to develop sexual disciplines through practicing sport.

From a Foucauldian perspective, this paper will focus on a population of young Moroccan Muslim people who, through a personal relation to their body, produce individual sexual disciplines according to (their) Islamic precepts in order to preserve "sexual purity". In this frame, sport and body practices become privileged fields where different technologies of the self are engaged. These technologies will be the key to observing how young people build personal understandings of licit (allowed) sexual experiences through individual renegotiations of Islamic references. We will analyse the topic of sexual abstinence during premarital sexual relations showing how sport and body control become fundamental tools in order to reaffirm a Muslim identity abroad by redefining the meanings of a licit sexual script.

This path will lead us to analyse how the Foucauldian concept of technology of the self, related to physical activities, becomes an individualised field to build sexual scenarios, to negotiate a cultural identity abroad, to elaborate personal accounts of sexual biographies where family education, peer dynamics, and cultural belongings are at stake.

Gendered Success: Feminine Sporting Performance in Masculine Configurations

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Recently, Romanian successes in professional sports have been largely achieved by women. Moreover, these successes have appeared in disciplines that are, historically and culturally, defined as male. Consequently, I investigate the emergence of femininity in masculine sporting configurations and inquire the interplay between gender identity and sporting performance. I do so by addressing three interrelated questions: how is the gender divide played

out in masculine sporting configurations? What does it mean to be a sportswoman in such configurations? How does gender identity impact upon sporting performance? Answers are sought in a comparative analysis of two cases, fencing and judo. Fencing and judo are combat sports that emphasize bodily encounter to "wound" or subdue one's opponent. They are masculinized rituals of individual engagement, historically deriving from the practice of the "duel" and martial arts, respectively. The forms of feminine body display are in stark contrast: the fencers' bodies are fully covered, from head to toe, in an equipment that no gaze can penetrate, while the judokas minimalistic attire reveals much of the body during the encounter. The two sports develop the bodies of their practitioners in ways that converge and diverge from current Western ideals of female physical beauty. The analysis captures the interaction of gender regimes and ideologies of performance in the making of highly efficient and controlled selves as well as in the making of highly skilled and able bodies. The results are intended to make a decisive contribution to the sociology of gender and sport and to provide some of the knowledge needed to encourage adolescents to take up sport and to prevent abandoning it once they do so.

The relationship between pain control and body building in sport practices from Franco

Dictatorship period to the present: the social process of medicalization in sport activity

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The objective of this research is to analyze the relationship between changes in pain control and body building in sports practices of four generations of woman athletes, studying and comparing the period of the dictatorship in Spain and the following one. Although the injuries are accepted by the athletes as a risk associated to their own practice, during the analyzed lapse of time a transformation in the ways of managing this risk is evident, as a process of change in the ways of dealing with the injuries caused by sport practice. The body care techniques adopted informally at first evolve towards a high degree of medicalization of the body, under the guidance of sports doctors.

This process of change is shown through in-depth interviews with women athletes from four different generations. The results indicate that the degree of control over pain is incorporated as part of the self-discipline and the identity of the athletes. They also show the process of learning body care techniques and its modifications through the different generations. This work is part of the doctoral thesis of Sandra Sánchez Sánchez (pre-doctoral fellowship FPU). It is part of the project "Women, Sport and Dictatorship: the oral memory of women sportsmen under the Franco regime (1939-1975)" (MUDEDIC), from the I +

D + I Program 2013-2016, and developed in the Research Group in Sociology of Food of the University of Oviedo.

New Alternative Masculinities as pillar for healthier, safer and more inclusive sports

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When violence in the sport arena is tolerated, normalized and considered as a constitutive part of sports (Fields, Collins, & Comstock, 2007; Wellard, 2009), its transformative dimension as a social phenomenon is dramatically undermined. A violent environment is radically incompatible with goals such as uniting people, overcoming differences, learning norms and values or inspiring persons to follow their dreams.

Previous sociological analyses have already examined competitive sports as a context of reproduction of hegemonic and violent masculinities (Anderson, 2005; Connell, 2008; Kivel & Johnson, 2009). Traditional masculinity models do not only reproduce the patriarchal order already established which contributes to also reproduce gender violence; but it also lead to unequal and unsatisfactory sexual-affective relationships (Gómez, 2015). Seeking for an alternative model of masculinity, research on preventive socialization of gender violence highlight the New Alternative Masculinities – NAM (Flecha, Puigvert, & Rios, 2013); its construction and enforcement is being built since the early childhood, as an effective measure for violence prevention (Gómez, Munté, & Sordé, 2014).

Our analyses of Media contents related to relevant sports events, conducted during the season 2015-2016, make evident that the traditional masculinity models and the values they embody are still mainstream and hegemonic. However, our work reveals inspiring elements for overcoming these models, which are closely connected to some of the NAM's characteristics such as friendship, solidarity, courage and taking a clear stand against violence, in favour of the victim. In addition, we analysed alternative sports contexts and initiatives, specially aiming at the promotion of positive values close to the NAM's features. Guidelines for the creation of healthier, safer and more inclusive sports environments are discussed.

RN28 & RN33 | Session 11a JOINT SESSION: Sports, Bodies, Genders and Sexualities II

Bodies in action. The Gender Order on the workplace and within sporting activities

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This presentation tackles the question of how

gestures, postures and the body in its spatiality do gender. In order to explore how the body in action becomes gendered we will refer to both of our research projects on workplace settings and sporting activities that are segregated according to sex. We are both interested in teasing out when gender is made relevant by the participants and how exactly it plays out in interaction. The ethnographic fieldwork carried out in both of the settings in Switzerland has shown that the body plays a central role in the apprenticeship of the practices at hand. More concretely, I. Zinn, who is studying a female (floristry) and a male (butchery) dominated occupation, aims at understanding how gender is referred to and if and when it becomes a structuring element in terms of the organization of the workplace activities. S. Froidevaux is investigating two male dominated sporting activities (archery and sport shooting) with a specific focus on bodies and objects in order to challenge the assumptions according to which these spaces are seen as a "masculine world". She is particularly interested in understanding the links between the bodily practices and the processes of subjectivation who shape the experiences of women and men. By questioning the 'taken for granted' sex categories, we will make visible various gendered assumptions that serve to naturalize and reproduce social inequality on both of our fieldsites. This presentation should thus enable us to discuss how cultural assumptions about bodies tend to consolidate the gender order or as the case might be blur some of these assumptions.

Gender and Sexuality Perceptions of Early Childhood Educators: The case of a Private Kindergarten in Ankara, Turkey

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Just like many other societies, heteronormative gender and sexuality rules and roles are mostly adopted without questioning in Turkey. The reflection of heteronormative gender and sexuality can be seen in almost all areas of social life because most people perceive heteronormative gender and sexuality as the legitimate, normal, and unique form of sexuality. I argue that although some early childhood educators may have alternative and challenging gender and sexuality perceptions in Turkey, most of them have normative gender and sexuality understandings.

This presentation aims at discussing how early childhood educators perceive gender and sexuality, and how they reflect their gender and sexuality perceptions in their social interactions with children in a kindergarten setting. The discussions in this study are mainly based on an ethnographic field research, which I have conducted in a private kindergarten in Ankara for my Masters' thesis.

In this presentation, for the better understanding of gender and sexuality perceptions of early childhood educators, I will firstly point out how the male and female dichotomy is reproduced and reinforced by early childhood educators; secondly, I will be

discussing how desires and bodies of children are “normalized” by early childhood educators in the kindergarten. Lastly, I will briefly mention how compulsory heterosexuality operates in the kindergarten.

Fitting Queers-Queering Fitness?

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In theoretical analytics, mainly those of gouvernementality studies, fitness sports is seen as a paradigmatic way of Foucault’s sense of modern government, knitting together self-technologies and sovereign biopolitical technologies, as well as capitalist strategies in consumer culture.

Empirical research done on gender in fitness sports so far stresses that even though fitness is an unisex sport, one clearly finds binary gendering in the spatial organisation of gyms and the concrete execution of exercise practices as well as in the motivations and ideals of participants.

But as the culture of fitness sports includes the promise that with the right effort of working out, everybody can reach the body s_he desires, doesn’t this notion in fact offers some linkage with queer aim of deconstructing the essentialist nexus of the body and (gendered) identity? Moreover all sorts of research on fitness locate it in the commercial fitness-gyms, which might be seen as the hearts of fitness culture but not the only fields in which fitness sports is practiced.

In my qualitative research combining participant observation and focussed interviews I explore the field of self-declared queer fitness groups in Berlin. With a praxeological social-constructivist understanding of bodies and space I examine how school sport halls are transformed into “queer safe(r) spaces” (in vivo). I will show how queer spaces, practices and bodies are mutually co-constructed and what paradoxes and contradictions result from the claim for a non-normative fitness culture, including dissent but also reification of hegemonial concepts of gendered physics and body norms.

Regendering the athlete. The construction/representation of gender in the journalistic discourse

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In the framework of the ANR RSJ-MéDis project, that aims at questioning the social responsibility of sports journalists in relation to the theme of “diversity”, we conducted an exploratory study on the athletics events of the Rio2016 Olympic Games. This communication

will introduce some of the first evidences emerging from two case studies: the final of the men’s decathlon and the final of the women’s discus throw.

Among the evidences emerging from the first case study, a gradually over-masculinized representation of the French decathlon athlete Kevin Mayer, based on an ethic of sacrifice and hard-work that converge in the gradual eroticization of the discourses around his body (a male journalist says “don’t call me a sexist, but he is so beautiful”). Concerning the second case study, we can observe a gradually more and more traditionalist representation of the female discus throw athlete Melina Robert-Michon (she is depicted as ‘a mother’, ‘non-professional’, ‘elderly’, ‘coming from a rural context’), which leads to her “normalization” and re-insertion in a normative gender order. A series of dichotomies persist in the journalistic discourses: Ego/Alter (Melina Robert-Michon vs. “the Chinese” and Kevin Mayer vs. “the bronze statue”); mother/whore; human/divine; sacrifice/gift; etc. This set of elements emerge when the narrative of the journalist becomes emotional, when the dominant male gaze becomes more evident.

RN28 & RN35 | Session 09a JOINT SESSION: Sport and Refugees: First Steps Towards Integration?

How sport clubs engage in refugee work: Empirical findings from a qualitative study in Germany

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With millions of refugees arriving in Europe, the idea that ‘sport facilitates integration’ has regained public attention and numerous sport organisations are engaging in refugee work. However, we know very little about how sport organisations (e.g. sport clubs) help integrate refugees.

Due to this lack of empirical knowledge, we implemented a study in 2016. We wanted to explore how sport clubs engage in refugee work. It was our goal to analyse motives, aims, and practises of sport clubs that focus on the integration of refugees. Since numerous studies have shown that gender plays a crucial role for sport participation, our study focuses on how female refugees participate in sport clubs. We conducted semi-structured qualitative interviews with 30 representatives from sport clubs (board members and coaches) who engage in refugee work.

I will present and discuss the conceptual framework and the empirical findings of this study during the conference. On the one hand, our data suggest that sports clubs have successfully reached out to refugees and that they can play an important role in deconstructing otherness. On the other hand, there are barriers closely connected to structures, cultures, and practises of sport clubs itself, which inhibit sport participation. We conclude that the integration in and through sports does not happen by chance and that sports do not improve integration directly. The sport

club's engagement for more participation of refugees takes time and it relies on specific efforts of the members involved.

War, Migration, Resettlement and Sport Careers of Youth Elite Athletes: The Case of the Syrian National Water Polo Team

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The reciprocal influences between war, migration, and resettlement, on the one hand, and sport careers of youth elite athletes, on the other hand, are here considered in sport biographies of youth refugees. Under theoretical and methodological aspects, this research rests upon the interactional concept of socialisation theory (Burrmann, Mutz, & Zender, 2015) and the qualitative technique of content analysis. These are used for examining and interpreting semi-structured interviews conducted with four former players of the Syrian national water polo team, who are now asylum seekers in Europe.

In summary, the influences between war-related events and sport careers are deep and reciprocal. The early and intensive socialisation in sport impacted the events which followed the outbreak of the Syrian Civil war in several ways. The determination to carry on sport activity influenced important decisions before and during the resettlement and plays a relevant role in the (re-)creation of continuity and meanings. Nevertheless, only one of the former members of the Syrian national selection is still involved in water polo at a high level. For the others, the possibility to follow a professional career is still virtually open, but impracticable. Indeed, all interviews report the need of an extreme will and a disposition to sacrifice in order to keep playing water polo, even just at an amateur level. For this reason, the prioritisation of sport on other urgencies may stimulate but also exceed one's adaptive resources.

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Fostering integration through sports? Analysing the long-term effect of youth sport activities on subsequent labour market success of migrants

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Sport has been proven to be beneficial for various different life course outcomes: It does not only enhance well-being and health, engaging in sports also fosters educational success and labour market participation as it improves individual's skills such as self-confidence and provides access to social

networks. For these reasons, both researchers and social policymakers consider sport activities to be an effective tool for the integration of migrants and refugees in particular. There is, however, so far no sufficient research on the integrative effect of sport activities. Above all, it is not known whether the positive effects of sport endure over the life course and can therefore contribute to a long-term integration of migrants.

Adopting a life-course approach, this study investigates the long-term effects of youth sport activities on subsequent labour market success of migrants in Germany. It uses data from the Socio-Economic Panel. This representative household panel contains detailed information on youth sport activities (e.g. type and intensity) along with information on respondents' further life course development. This study focus thereby on the effect of sport on labour market success later on in life as this is a main indicator of successful integration. Our results confirm the beneficial effects of sport. Migrants who were involved in sports at the age of 17 are for example more likely to have reached a higher educational level and to be employed at the end of their 20s than migrants who were not. This effects seems to be independent of the type and intensity of the sport activity.

The role of sports clubs for early and sustainable integration of migrants

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European populations are becoming more diverse due to increasing global migration flows (intra-European mobility, labour market migration of highly qualified, asylum flows, student mobility, family reunification etc.). Research findings (Biffl et.al. 2015; IMF 2016; OECD 2016) stress the importance of early opportunities for social integration and getting into contact with the hosting society and it's institutions. Since migrants often lack formal qualifications, language skills, work experience or access to social networks, also their labour market opportunities are lower.

Sport is an important field for social integration and building up social networks since it's inclusive character allows overcoming language, cultural or other social barriers. (Morgan 2008; Nobis 2013) Amara et al. (2004) see an impact of sport on inclusion at different levels: At an individual level, sport can aid fitness and enhance health and well being. In terms of personal development, sports participation enhances self-confidence and self-esteem, in psychological terms, it fosters empathy, tolerance, cooperation, social skills and team work. At the societal level, it promotes the development of a community identity, coherence and integration.

Sport is therefore an important field of informal learning. Especially in team sports, athletes attain social and personal skills such as self-confidence, self-discipline, capacity for teamwork, willingness to

cooperate, flexibility or sense of responsibility (Golenia/Neuber 2010).

Both factors – the access to social networks in the host country and the opportunity of informal learning in sports – foster the (labour market) integration of migrants. Through appliance of a multiple regression model using the ISSP 2007 data on “Leisure time and sports”, the role of sports clubs for the promotion of migrant integration to society and labour market is being analysed.

RN28 & RS12 | Session 09a JOINT SESSION: Sports, Knowledge and Embodiment

Fitness, Health and Beauty: Reflexive Body Work and the Enterprising Self

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According to Bryan Turner, we are living in a „somatic society“ within which major political and personal problems are expressed through the body. Other notions like „staging society“ (Willems/Jurga) or „consumer society“ (Bauman) also focus on the high significance of the body in contemporary society. This is no more the body of hard physical labor in industrial production. It is the optimized body becoming increasingly important as a resource of distinction and success in occupational competitions as well as in intimate relationships. The paper focusses on that kind of work that people do by themselves or let do by body experts in order to optimize the own body according to an idealized body image. The ideal can be defined in medical terms (the healthy body), in aesthetic terms (the beautiful body) or by combining both (the fit body). For shaping those bodies, a specific body knowledge is needed which is increasingly available in various formats: life-style magazines like „Fit For Fun“ or „Men’s Health“, TV-formats like „Germany’s Next Top Model“ or „The Swan“, online portals like „NetDoctor“, self tracking apps and others. The more body knowledge is available the more the body is no more a fate, but becomes a permanent task and an object of body-reflexive practices. Referring to Foucault, it will be argued that reflexive body work becomes an important part of the self-management of the enterprising self, replacing repression by stimulating the body. Finally, the relation of self empowerment and self submission in body work will be discussed.

Pre-enactments as situated action plans – Comparing cases in traffic, medical testing and sports training

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The contribution investigates projections and action plans not as individual mental concepts but as situated and observable activities in social interactions (Goodwin 2002). Projects are a relevant resource for

the sequential organization of social interaction through mutual engagement and cooperative activities. Thus, they work as “a guide to practical actions in the actual situation” (Garfinkel et al. 1970). In this sense projects aim to enable actors to plan and to limit the possibilities of acting alternatives.

Using video data on three different cases I will show different forms of bodily situated projections. In the first case I will show how traffic participants prepare immediate activities by gesturally, bodily and technically making traffic rules and projects accountable. Case II will be used to illustrate how a doctor turns a medical testing situation into a collaborative activity, by visualising embodied knowledge. The third case refers to complex forms of projections in a training situation in trampoline jumping. The coach multimodally instructs actions and refers to embodied knowledge to prepare the athlete’s future activities.

The used ethnomethods of multimodal projecting and accounting can be described as “pre-enactments” (Arnold 2012). I argue that pre-enactments should not only be considered as ideal representation or imagination to corporally produce intersubjectivity, but also as a means of temporally producing visibly situated action plans, in which actors can coordinate and orientate their prospective communicative actions. The visibility of bodies serves as both, a vehicle and a solution for recurring communicative problems by making embodied knowledge accountable.

Religious Space - Knowledge - Embodied Communication

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Whereas the theoretical approaches to the problem of space in social sciences have been problematised in the wake of ‚spacial turn‘ and discussed broadly in the recent years, there is still a need for empirical research on spacing practices, also at the interface of Sociology of Knowledge and Sociology of Religion.

Taking spacing as a concept that relates materiality and sociality of space into account (Löw 2001) and brings space in close relationship with knowledge, communication, and body (Knoblauch 2017), this paper presents the empirical analysis of spacing practices as material objectivation of religious.

On the basis of videographical data recorded during a silent meditation retreat in a Buddhist meditation centre in Germany, the paper focuses 1) on material objectivation of religious as a product of communicative actions of the social actors involved in the design, construction and utilisation of religious spaces, 2) on the question in what way and through what means the organisation of ritual spaces influences the structure of religious rituals. Since the paper understands rituals as forms of knowledge (Soeffner 2004, 2010), the main concern of this paper is not only how ritual spaces are shaped in their materiality through (translocal, polycontextual and mediated) communicative actions but also, how

ritual spaces are being constructed through the relational arrangement of social actors, bodies, objects and technologies insofar that we are able to speak about the ritualisation of the space and ritualisation of religious practices at the interface between the materiality and sociality of religious.

Peaks and pitfalls – experiences of pain across discursive practices in recreational rock-climbing and running

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The study analyses discursive means by which members of recreational sports communities engage with pain. It dwells on member-provided descriptors of physical and mental pain associated to practicing rock-climbing and running, by portraying a typology of social meanings and sense-making strategies deployed to signify the role that pain plays in lifestyle sports involvement. Lifestyle recreational sports are regarded as self-identity markers. One interpretive thread views pain as escapist signifier of the search for stoic downshifting, purification, authenticity, humbleness and simplicity. The methodological approach relies on netnographic discursive psychology and critical discourse analysis. A comparative outlook inquires into pain descriptors in connection to coping techniques across two Romanian forums – one belonging to the rock-climbing group “La cocot” and an amateur runners’ site forum “Alerg.ro” (with a total of 29 investigated discussion threads with 214 comments).

The study taps into the social ethos of redemptive, cathartic pain as pre-requisite for athletic and psychological performance, with emphasis on inquiring on the discursive strategies deployed for the strategic use of pain as yardstick for effectiveness of training. It aims to pinpoint a typology of discursive practices according to compressed time, intensified and accelerated rates of spare time use by commodification mechanisms. It discusses emancipatory, transformative and disruptive influences on identity building of amateur athletes involved in the two lifestyle sports. Meanwhile, endurance and resilience to pain conceived as soreness from exertion appear as features of today’s self-effacing hero, who indulges in pain non-ostentatiously, as act of self-enhancement and self-discipline. Positive and negative implications of pain across recreational sports are considered, together with coping tactics for incorporating productive pain into training.

RN29 - Social Theory

RN29 | Session 01a Social Theory

From collective representations to social imaginaries: Castoriadis' contribution to the social sciences

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This paper considers Cornelius Castoriadis' writing on the social imaginary from the perspective of the tradition established by Durkheim of considering collective representations as social facts. While Durkheim was at pains to distinguish between individual and collective consciousness, interest in the latter has shifted from sociology to social psychology, in the study of 'social representations'. At the same time, Castoriadis' interest in how society represents itself to itself in and through the 'radical' imaginary has been used to advocate for the importance of personal agency and subjectivity as a source of social change rather than the stability and solidarity encapsulated by more structuralist interpretations of collective thought. While writers such as Charles Taylor have used the term social imaginary to represent shared assumptions, beliefs and narratives as a means of sustaining trust, Castoriadis' writings emphasised the role of the imaginary as a creative source of meaning making rather than a mechanism for relaying common beliefs. While recognising that collective representations do constitute social facts, in the sense intended by Durkheim, the present paper argues that the creative, 'radical' aspect of the imaginary produces a surplus of signification attached to any particular collective representation – of class, gender, race or sexuality for example. This surplus – the polysemous nature of social imaginaries – increases as the resources for any symbolic organisation of social thought expand, serving as a radical resistance to each and every attempt at culturally essentialising beliefs, belongings and identities.

Theorization of Social Governance in China and its Possible Meaning to European Sociology

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A definition of sociology is popular in European

academics, Sociology is a social science that uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop a body of knowledge about society. Empirical investigation and critical analysis are the two main methods in sociology and therefore sociology could be categorized into two forms, i.e. empirical sociology and critical sociology. Social governance in today's China is a very popular topic not only in the field of social policy but also in the sociology. Social governance has become an important theme of sociology. The research and practice of contemporary Chinese sociology is obviously different from European one but it is probably a new way of the development of contemporary sociology.

The problem of a rationalized cultural structure of the civil sphere: a critical interpretation of Jeffrey C. Alexander's symbolic code of liberty

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This paper critically elaborates on the concept of a binary symbolic code of civil society by Jeffrey C. Alexander and Philip Smith and through this narrowly-focused conceptual critique intends to contribute to a wider debate on the role of emotionality and rationality in the public space. Alexander is one of the few who has managed to make a breakthrough with the new paradigm in the last decades of social theory development. However, institutionalization of a "Strong Program in Cultural Sociology" without adequate reflection on its epistemological foundations bears the risk of cultural sociology becoming a hidden representative of neofunctionalist ideology instead of a critical discipline. Alexander limits himself to the critique of repressive forces of the non-civil spheres against the civil sphere, and as the only possible inclusive strategy offers a translation of so far exclusionary qualities of the referents into positive characteristics of the civil code of liberty. Contrary to this approach, I emphasize that the ideal of rationalized modernity that Alexander reveals through the symbolic code of the civil sphere still reflects hegemonic relations. Thus, I suggest deconstructing the inner structure of the civil code. Following one stream of the critique of Alexander's concept (Rabinovitch 2001; Meeks 2001), I particularly focus on the elimination of emotionality and irrationality from the discourse of civil society and show that they can be perceived and strengthened as positively civil, rather than being constrained to the familial or other non-civil spheres.

For a holistic social science

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Sociologists, political scientists and economists do not read each other's work, and very few of them want to know anything about such synthetic research

programmes as political economy or historical materialism not to mention the results of natural sciences such as biology. The paper deals with the questions, how did we end up to this situation and, more importantly, how can we create a holistic research programme, which shows the path away from that balkanized state toward a social science, which understands that society is one totality, treats it as such and is thus capable to face the fatal problems of our time? Its strategy is to make a journey from political economists and Marx through Weber to Michael Mann's historical sociology with the so-called IEMP model for the study of ideological, economic, military and political power sources in its core. For creating capacity to properly treat the material side of society and tackle such fatal problems of our time as environmental crisis, violence reduction and inequality an even more extensive model is developed. In the spirit of the short-lived attempts for reconstruction of historical materialism by Habermas, Eder, Giddens and others in the turn of the 1970s and 1980s that approach unifies to one conception natural, artefactual, cultural, economic, violence-related and political sources of power and thus establishes what can be called the NACEVP model of social research.

RN29 | Session 01b Social Theory

Totalitarianism in the Age of Neoliberalism? The Contemporary Relevance of Carl Schmitt

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One would have thought that totalitarianism was a matter of the past and also antithetical to neoliberalism. It appears, however, that a growing trend around the world displays their unity through the rise of seemingly democratic but essentially authoritarian regimes legitimized by politics of identity and community.

I argue in this paper that the ideas of Carl Schmitt, a prominent theorist of the Nazi era, would help us account for this puzzling situation. I do not mean to propose that Schmitt's theories would offer a causal explanation for this contemporary configuration, but rather I suggest that his normative political philosophy would help us grasp the inner logic of promoting totalitarian politics in the age of neoliberalism.

Schmitt's incisive critique of parliamentary rule famously distinguished between liberalism and democracy, and defined politics as the struggle between friend and foe, leading to the surprising conclusion that autocratic rule could very well be a reflection of people's power. It all depended on how you defined the "people" (the members of your community), revealing the short-cut between identity and autocracy. Schmitt's normative philosophy is essentially an ideology defended through theoretical reasoning, which ultimately legitimizes authoritarian rule as the will of the people.

I illustrate this point through a detailed examination of the case of Turkey, though one could generalize it to

other cases currently proliferating around the world.

Sociology of continuity - Review of some sociological theories

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Although most of the sociological theorising has emphasised the change and speciality of modernity, there have been some attempts to see current values and practises as a legacy of the past - like Weber and Parsons did. Some aspects of our cultures are amazingly old. For example, in counting time and in dividing a circle we still use the Sumerian 60-system. Our calendar is - with two modifications - 6000 year old Egyptian Sothic calender based on the rise of the star Sirius.

In this paper I review some sociological and economic theories how cultures renew their old values and practices and how they change.

Already in 1950's collective behavior theorists Ralph H. Turner and Lewis Killian emphasised the impact of the past experiences in their Emergent norm theory. Later, basically as a continuum of the same tradition, Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann argued for the routinisation of thinking. Michael T. Hannan and John Freeman, in their ecological organisation theory, have argued that organisations have a tendency to resist changes. In anthropology, Glifford Geertz presented his thesis of religion as being both a model of society and a model for society. In economics, Paul David and Brian Arthur developed the Path depency theory to explain why people choose QWERTY-keyboard and VHS cassettes instead of better ones.

These theories can be combined with the old Herbert Blumer's idea of "general social movements" - a stage of movement which is still a social trend and exists merely in public discussion and literature. Applying these ideas to cultures we could create a model for cultural continuity and change.

Basic Principles of Interpretation of Meanings of Social Phenomena in the Russian Sociological Tradition

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Contemporary social processes are characterized by the unique combination of co-existence and confrontation of various social meanings and ideas. The resolution of arising social problems depends on the correct understanding of meaning that underlie personal and group activities.

The original approach to the interpretation of social meanings was developed before 1922 and in the period of post-revolution immigration by Russian social scientists, such as S.L. Frank, S.N. Bulgakov, N.A. Berdiaev, P.I. Novgorodtsev and others. According to this approach, social phenomena have two sides: the actual event or process and inner idea,

meaning or significance. The meaning or idea creates the concrete attribute without which social phenomenon is unthinkable. Such meanings have a source of objective ideas, independent from the individual's consciousness, acting on the will and mind of people toward their realization in social life.

Certain methodological principles follow from this conceptualization of social life. They are based on an understanding of objective ideas that underlie the social processes, their relationships, and logical interaction between them and logic of their development. According to this approach, we need to study the meaning foundation of the contemporary events that give rise to the issue of (un)making Europe, such as Islamic factor and civilization's problems, European Union and Disunion, the role of Russia in Europe, contradictions in Turkey and some others. Sociological method must be founded on understanding of objective ideas of social events as opposed to trying to judge them on the basis of their external manifestations.

Five Domains of a Settled Life: Household, Production, Market, Authority and State:

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Aristotle, an ancient Greek philosopher dealt with household or oikos as the microcosms of society as it provides basic stability and order into basic human needs. At the same time, modern term, economy originates from these two words of oikos or household and nomos, namely order. On the other hand, German sociologist Max Weber in his major study, *Economy and Society* was also concerned with production of goods, the exchange of these goods in a market and ordering of these activities by an authority. This paper on the hand, in addition to Aristotle's concept of household and Max Weber's idea of authority as the basic provider of stability in society, tackles with the concept of state as the institutionalized entity of authority relations in society. In sum, this paper aims to compare Aristotle's concept of society and its basic unit, household with Max Weber's understanding of society and his approach to the concept of household. As Max Weber adds concepts of production, market and authority into Aristotle's concept of household, this study will also consider state and institutionalized authority relations in order to understand stability and order in a society.

RN29 | Session 02a Europe, Solidarity and the Problem of Social Integration I

The moral grammar of silenced and invisibilized social suffering

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Excluded or marginalized social groups often face problems of representation in the public sphere. What is more, the very notion of exclusion usually refers to communicative or discursive produced mechanisms of not being considered relevant for public processes of communication. Exclusion and marginalization could therefore be understood as processes of silencing or invisibilization of important social groups. The problems of representation are especially serious in the cases of social suffering, i.e. socially produced suffering and suffering that can be abolished or alleviated socially. Making silence heard, giving voice to the silenced and bringing the invisibilized back into the image of the public therefore is a fundamental task of solidarity in order to reach a higher degree of social integration.

The main aim of this presentation is to show how it is possible to disclose and understand the social grammar of normative claims of silenced and invisibilized social groups.

Therefore, and with the help of Axel Honneth's Theory of Recognition I will develop a theoretic model of critique that permits understanding silent and invisible suffering as universal normative language (I). In a second step I then will develop a typology of silencing and invisibilization that allows to direct research interest to specific fields of normative claims with different pretensions of validity (II). And finally I will give some general advices on doing empirical research aiming at normative social critique and that takes into account the grammar of the silenced and invisible language of suffering.

From Mechanical over Organic towards Homeostatic Solidarity

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The issue of principles of social cohesion has been one of the key sociological topics. Durkheim's distinction between traditional types of society that are integrated due to mechanical solidarity, and modern types of societies that derive cohesion from organic solidarity, still represents a classical reference point considering this issue. The basic aim of this paper is to examine whether contemporary societies can still achieve integration based on organic solidarity. Namely, the attributes of societies in the 21st century are considerably altered compared to societies that Durkheim depicted. Hence, the crucial thesis evinced here is that organic solidarity cannot function nowadays, as huge contingents of population are completely excluded from (dominant) social life and cannot even be subsumed under the logic of division of labour. In current times characterized by diverse types of social exclusion, an increasing number of people living in precarious conditions, growing inequalities, disparities, discrepancies and divisions, it is urgent to find an efficient principle of social integration. An inevitable ingredient of the new evoked type of solidarity that is tentatively labelled as

'homeostatic' is – sympathy. However, it would be naive to conceive sympathy as solely sufficient to attain solidarity. Therefore, it should be institutionalized and embedded in a type of new social contract. Guaranteed minimum income could represent an effective mechanism in this direction, leading towards the development of a society full of diversities that would enhance social life. A society grounded on the principle of homeostatic solidarity would represent the first truly humanistic society.

Democratic iterations , Assembly and new frameworks for solidarity

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The theories of social State and its rationalization (Weber, Habermas) comes to be challenged by the new theories of democracy from below (Frazer, Benhabib, Butler). The conjunction and disjunction between these two domains proceed by iterative mobilization and by democratic redefinition. In this context ,we question the category of “democracy by iterations”, formulated by Sheyla Benhabib (2006), inside the policies of diversity and who shape the necessary links between local, national and the global issues. The conception of the “ We” requires negotiation between three levels of recognition and of political exercise. . So can be specified the social processes between rights and identities sustaining framework for solidarity between the phases of iterative democracy.

This framework for iterative democracy can be specified between three lines and repertoires of european issues :- a/Anti crisis mobilization with assembly of young generations for another politics (Indignados, Syriza);

- b/ Iterative democracy and voting with focus on migrant hosting (Germany, Austria); -c/ Mobilization and iterative democracy on the labor's rights and the reforms for liberalization (France, Belgium)

So can be questioned how these new formulas of solidarities are combining democracy by assembly and social redefinitions of Welfare (Butler, 2016). Iterative democracy combines the theory of social and political identities and the theories of solidarity (reciprocity, restitution). Iterative democracy involved inside European processes require to combine rights, identities and solidarities. Theses processes and theoretical formulations have to combine, the we of identities, the we of assembly, the We of solidarity.

RN29 | Session 02b Europe, Solidarity and the Problem of Social Integration II

Solidarity, participation and the notion of human rights

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Those who emphasize Europe's duty to help refugees of the recent wave of migration often refer to the principles of solidarity and human rights as a ground of this duty. Although both ideas emphasize the importance to help those in needs, there might be a fundamental conflict among the two as well. Solidarity is often described as empathy or willingness to help the members of an in-group, while the theory of human rights implies that when someone's fundamental rights are threatened, one should help without concerning group-boundaries. The conflict between the particularity of group based solidarity and the universalism of human rights might goes unnoticed in times of affluence, while becomes harsh when resources are scarce. The question is, whether the notion of human rights is able to serve as a bridge between groups and produces universal solidarity.

In our paper we examine, how the acceptance of human rights is connected to supporting refugees. The analysis is based on a Hungarian-Greek online survey in December 2016. To measure the acceptance of human rights we applied situational questions picturing different groups (students of a Hungarian, Roma, refugee background) as exercising their political rights. The extent to which the respondents support the different groups measures their acceptance of human rights. The human rights acceptance index the is applied as an explanatory variable of activities supporting refugees (as volunteering or protesting against anti-refugee policies).

Human Rights vs. National Sovereignty: Contested Framings of the Refugee Situation in Europe

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Cleavages within society surfaced not only, but most visibly during the so-called summer of migration in 2015 and Europe's subsequent restrictive border politics. Europe was entering an era when seemingly every citizen chose a side, the refugee situation thereby serving as a mere proxy for felt injustice and unease with the state of the world. But why do people have such fundamentally differing conceptualizations of society?

In my talk, I will use the example of civil society's engagement for or their struggles against refugees to shed light on questions of sovereignty and solidarity. First, I will illustrate their respective reference frames and examine how they perceive these topics. I state that citizens who stand with refugees weigh human rights sovereignty higher than nation state sovereignty, whereas citizens protesting against refugees highlight nation state sovereignty. Following Hannah Arendt, a person is always allowed to leave

their country, yet no country is obliged to take them in. Consequently, notions of solidarity and sovereignty are linked. By granting all power regarding asylum law to the sovereign, taking sides with or against refugees also means emphasizing your solidarity. Second, I will analyze these notions in the realm of social contract theory. Since ruling concepts shifted from one sovereign to, following Michel Foucault, a system of power, different conceptualizations of solidarity can stand next to and even oppose each other. The question is how European nation states as well as the EU decide to deal with it.

Conceptualizing solidarity amid opposed types of radicalization

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The economic and social crisis had an impact on the lives of European citizens related to their possibility to achieve good living conditions—such as employment, health care, educational opportunities... -- and to a growing mistrust towards current institutions and their capacity to guarantee these conditions and the related social rights. In front of this situation we witness two different social responses among citizens: excluding radicalization and a radicalization of democracy based on solidarity between citizens from below. This paper contributes to conceptualize the second type of social response. We will introduce the main theoretical contributions that guide the H2020 research project “SOLIDUS. Solidarity in European societies: empowerment, social justice and citizenship”, where researchers from twelve European countries are identifying successful solidarity actions on different policy areas (i.e. housing, health, employment, education and civic engagement). The findings are conceptualized through discussing different contributions from social theory: from Durkheim’s organic solidarity, to normative theories about goodness and justice developed by Rawls and Habermas, to the analysis of altruistic behaviours by Jon Elster, among other. The paper will also discuss the possible links between institutionalized solidarity and individual/collective solidarity in achieving social citizenship in Europe today.

A union of states or a union of peoples? Civic solidarity in the EU

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Community-based solidarity (as opposed to self-interested, “economic-rational” solidarity (Börner, 2014)) is generally considered more realistic, the smaller or more homogenous a solidary group is. This is due to the widespread perception that such solidarity, as a non-enforceable principle, however

based on strong moral values, requires some common ground or identity in order to exist (see Stjernø, 2009). In this paper I aim to show that the EU as a union of states (see e.g. Forsyth, 1981) provides a basis for solidarity, if European citizens assume their responsibility as solidary agents. Why European citizens? European integration on the structural level has thus far mostly worked with European member states as ‘agents’ or ‘constituents’ of the EU. This somewhat technocratic process of forming a foremost economical, even if increasingly political and social union, has been criticized for possessing democratic deficits and is currently under attack from inside many member states (see e.g. Sangiovanni, 2013). I will attempt to argue that if solidarity is ever to be one of the fundamental European values (as official documents as the Charter claim), there needs to be an understanding that Europeans do share a common ground beyond economic gain, even though they may not possess a shared language, history, culture or identity. This common ground is based on historical experience, vicinity, as well as a shared wish to make the European continent a stable and peaceful place. It makes European citizens have special obligations of solidarity towards other Europeans – a type solidarity I take to exceed institutionalised forms of redistribution that is legally enforceable.

RN29 | Session 03a Social Theory

How to theorize? On the changing role and meaning of theory in the social sciences

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This paper deals with different meanings of social theory, which form the basis of different answers to the question of the role of social theory. I will proceed historically. The dominating conception of social theory has shifted over time. My investigation is restricted to transformations during the 20th century. It will not be conducted in the manner of a sociology of science. The focus will be on reasons rather than causes of change. The general idea is that a historical investigation of such reasons is also the best way to be able to answer the normative question about what role theory should have today. An answer must be situated in the ongoing history of the social sciences, which in turn is related to social change in general. I will, so to say, “follow the actors”, who in this case are social scientists debating theory of science. The focus will first and foremost be on the most recent development. My primary aim is to trace what I suspect to be an ongoing transformation of the conception of theory in contemporary social science. In the end, I will make a preliminary attempt to critically evaluate this ongoing transformation

The “rehabilitation” of the “mass” in social sciences: In search of generalized definition of the concept

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During the first half of 20th century the concept of “mass” was used in different research fields such as sociology of crowd, sociology of mass communication and within the family of theories devoted to the analysis of totalitarian and democratic “mass societies”. In the early 70th these theories have been widely criticized by the scientific community. It led to the discredit of such concepts as “mass”, “mass society” and “mass behavior”, that is why they almost disappeared from the vocabulary of social science.

Motivation of the current attention to the concept of “mass” is related to the recent revival of the interest in sociology of crowd as one of the traditional fields of theorizing about social masses. In addition, there is a theoretical discussion about appropriate language, which could be used to describe different types of “collectivities” that are formed in the online environment. Some authors insist that there is necessity in conceptual refinement of classical and new concepts (such as “crowd”, “mass”, “public”, “network”, “swarm”, “multitude”) in order to properly describe the mass phenomena, involving interaction between people, mediated by Internet technology.

The purpose of this research is to find a possible solution to a problem of uncertainty in the interpretations of the concept of “mass”. I will present a classification of different meanings and attributes of the “mass” concept used in social sciences and introduce its generalized definition.

Social Pathologies, Experienced Suffering and the Tasks of Critical Theory

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The idea that critical social theorists must diagnose the social pathologies that affect contemporary societies has come to the spotlight in the last decades and the work of Axel Honneth has remarkably contributed to this tendency. As I interpret them, Honneth’s early writings (in the 1980s and 1990s) imply a notion of social pathology that amounts basically to obstacles to individual self-realization, which cause social actors to suffer and to struggle against it. Suffering, then, is taken as a symptom of an underlying social pathology (offering at the same time a motivational potential for resistance to it). From the 2000s on, however, a systematic blockage in the motivational connection between social suffering and resistance appears in Honneth’s writings. This is a consequence, I argue, of an elaborate time diagnosis that identifies social pathologies no longer with the sources of suffering itself, but rather with the erosion of the motivational aspect of experienced suffering.

From this viewpoint, a social situation is pathological not because it entails suffering, but rather because social actors cannot articulate their experienced suffering and, thus, cannot collectively struggle against its causes. This specific notion of social pathology suggests, then, that the complete suppression of suffering should not be the aim of social theories orientated towards emancipation. Although this more sophisticated view of social pathologies overcomes most of the difficulties posed by Honneth’s earlier formulation, it nonetheless retains a problematic feature: the downplaying of structural relations of domination that produce very different kinds of suffering among different social groups. I will indicate, finally, that peripheral social and critical theorists have developed insights and frameworks that provocatively and productively address this issue.

A Turbulent World of Great Uncertainty. Hey you social scientists! You may not know what’s going on and you may be part of the problem....

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Why might social scientists not be aware of what’s going on? Because the social world is becoming enormously complex with a high degree of interconnectivity. As a result, uncertainty and opacity have increased. As Thomas Homer-Dixon (2010) argues “in a world of uncertainty and unknown unknowns, we are ignorant of our own ignorance; often, we don’t even know what questions to ask”.

Additionally, why might we be part of the problem of the ongoing economic, social and political crisis? Because as a group of highly educated creators of signs and symbols, we are members of the ‘power elite’ of the capitalist knowledge economy. Hence we run the risk of being out of touch with “ordinary” people such as the poor, unemployed, less-educated, immigrants etc. In this respect, revisiting Alvin Gouldner’s critique (1979) of the rise of the New Class of Intellectuals, I argue that while academic social scientists contribute to the culture of critical discourse, they are at the same time working in their own interest, bolstering their power and privileges.

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RN29 | Session 03b Author Meets Critics: Living at the Edges of Capitalism

Author meets Critic: Living at the Edges of Capitalism - Adventures in Exile and Mutual Aid

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Andrej Grubacic and Denis O'Hearn delve into worlds of exile in their 2016 book, "Living at the Edges of Capitalism". It is the product of a long collaboration that started with conversations about anarchism and Marxism, and led the way to a new framework that merged the two introducing the concept of 'exilic space' into sociological theory. Exile, for them, does not signify a longing for a lost hope, nor a nostalgic retreat into a space induced by a sense of resignation from the world. To the contrary, they say that it is the "journey of hope for a future that has not yet been." In that spirit, they tell us three stories of three exilic communities formed in three exilic spaces: Cossacks of Russia, Zapatistas of Chiapas, and prisoners of forced exile. These are unusual stories, not because we have not heard of them before, but because Grubacic and O'Hearn subtly calibrated their conventional narratives. In their analysis, all are communities founded upon solidarity, but with endemic mechanisms of social control; all escaped from state regulation, capitalist relations, and processes of accumulation, but remain incorporated in varying degrees; all are resistances to the capitalist world system, but not in ways that we expect. Thus, it is a discussion of the dynamic process of the relations between exilic communities and the state/capitalism, including the processes that can lead to failure of the exilic project and reintegration into the state/world-system. Alongside concrete examples of collaboration and material subsistence practices, theirs is an invitation for a new politics inspired by those invented in no less than harsh circumstances, but through flexibility, mutual aid, and joy.

RN29 | Session 04a Social Theory and the Critique of Capitalism I

Updating a critical theory of needs in informational capitalism

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An actualization of a critical theory of needs is timely. First, although social theory has different choices to formulate a critique of capitalist societies, such as immanent critique (by confronting status quo with normative claims immanent in society), functional critique (by pointing to self-destroying crises in society), or external critique (by comparing societies with normative ideal types), I argue that any critique finally needs to be anchored in a weak notion of human essence (live immanence). I consider a theory of (basic, socially created, and productive) needs to be a sound starting point. Capitalist societies can then be criticized because they deny need satisfaction but also for subsuming need development to profits and

for cutting off potentials of human flourishing. Second, since capitalism is developing from a production oriented stage, over a consumption oriented stage, to an informational stage, where the notion of the prosumer gains relevance, a theory of need faces the task to reformulate its critique under actual circumstances of informatisation, big data, and social media. The contribution sketches main lines of need development in capitalist societies, thereby I focus on the differences of need structure in the current informational stage. Third, focusing on the notion of 'productive needs', that is the assumption that humans have phylogenetically developed a need for social provision, this contribution discusses the non-satisfaction and the defective flourishing of productive needs in the face of potentials given in the development of the (informational) productive forces.

Into the Heart of Social Critique – Let's Talk About Exploitation!

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There was a time when 'exploitation' formed the heart of 'social critique'. When it comes to sociology this time has passed or in some cases, it never existed in the first place. Sociology thus faces a paradoxical situation: in spite of rising social inequality the discipline still does not have an appropriate sociological concept of exploitation.

One reason is that exploitation figures prominently in Marxist social theory. Due to the academic decline of Marxist theory since the 1980s, theories of exploitation have been marginalised. Another reason is the narrow-mindedness of many contemporary Marx receptions: Exploitation is often treated as an economic term seeking to explain quantifiable "surplus" in supposedly free markets. This profit-related focus is especially problematic when it comes to the kind of work that is considered to be "unproductive".

I claim that critical sociology needs to rethink exploitation in a sociological way to understand current capitalist societies. The disappearance of exploitation leaves a gap: only exploitation describes a specific social relation when somebody takes advantage of another. Although the concepts of "closure" or "exclusion" have thus far not been able to substitute the term successfully, they point to specific challenges that any concept of exploitation has to deal with. Using care work as an example, I argue that firstly, exploitation does not have to be understood narrow-mindedly. Secondly, the yield of exploitation does not have to be conceived in terms of a "surplus". Thirdly, sociocultural factors play a significant role within exploitative relationships. And finally, exclusion is not the counter-term but a counterpart of exploitation. In conclusion, I propose a sociological approach to exploitation that binds together social exclusion and exploitation.

Colonialism and liberal class analysis

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Central to sociological discussions of class – whether from a Marxian or Weberian perspective – is the idea of the commodity status of labour power as integral to the economic logic of capitalism. In this context, colonialism appears as a contingent aspect of capitalism and ‘race’ as a ‘social’ intrusion on a logic that is defined as independent of it. This paper will argue that the idea of labour power as a commodity derives from a moral economy of race, rather than a political economy of market capitalism. The paper will develop a Polanyian argument, albeit one that is not found in Polanyi owing to his neglect of colonialism as integral to the relations of dispossession and possession he otherwise examines. The paper will suggest that labour is not a ‘fictitious’ commodity, and, indeed, enslavement is its reality. On this understanding, the commodification of labour power which is presented as the grounding of class analysis is already a de-commodification of the labourer. Class analysis betrays an underlying racial formation which undermines the capacity for understanding contemporary events and leads to a false distinction between class analysis and the politics of identity.

Is Modernity Progressive? Notes on the continued primitive accumulation of capital

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The paper will take a critical stance towards conceptions of modernity as a project and instead opt for a processual conceptualisation.

Modernity is considered as triggered and driven by dynamics of capital, but not as coterminous with capitalism. The chief consideration concerns the process of primitive accumulation in terms of a continuous process of separation, not only of producers from means of production, but of societal spheres (such as the home and the workplace) as well. Crucially, this process includes the valuation of ever wider realms in terms of resources and labour power. As recent debate on Landnahme has shown, this is not restricted to territorial notions and may go through cycles.

Modernity in this sense encompasses the persistent disassembling and re-assembling of social relationships, predicated on the exigencies of both value production and continued primitive accumulation.

The process of continued primitive accumulation has created and continues to re-enforce a hierarchical world market in terms both of specific production relations (including non-commodified ones, such as subsistence production) and shifting regional differentials.

Contrary to conventional conceptions of capitalism,

therefore, capital rests on diverse relations of production and on exploiting very diverse societal forms.

Moreover, within the global hierarchy such societal forms have emerged that are predicated on, though not congruent with, capitalism. At present, these are above all postcolonial forms.

Modernity therefore can be conceptualised as a social formation encompassing all these forms (to which should be added, in historical terms, Soviet type societies).

RN29 | Session 04b Social Theory and the Critique of Capitalism II**Marx and Luhmann: (re)thinking capital as communication**

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In the theoretical discourse of contemporary society, the concept of communication has been consolidated as the absolutely central term. This attributed importance to communication does not stem exclusively from the theoretical discussion but it also stems from the real transformations that the dynamics of contemporary capitalism generates. In this paper, we preoccupy initially ourselves with the general concept of communication as this is thematized by Luhmann’s systemic social theory as the common reference of procedures that concern highly differentiated social systems. The luhmannian social theory, we argue, adopts a dialectical/paradoxical way of systematization, which divides, in a non substantialist way, the unifying dimension of communication into internally differentiated and autonomized social systems. Communication is thus presented through the prism of formation of the pertinent social semantics that will make every autonomous system inherently self-referential. According to our argument, we can criticize Luhmann’s conception of communication by introducing the Marxian concept of capital as a form of social coercive unification: conceptualizing communication, the systemic social theory excludes from its horizon the possibility of conceptualizing the unifying dimension of communication for the social totality, although it presupposes this dimension. According to our perspective, this exclusion ensues from the effort of systemic social theory to keep the concept of communication at a distance from a dimension of domination. Certainly, the Marxian concept of capital (especially in its version of value-form theory) could be a privileged perspective that highlights this domination aspect of communication. In this context, through our critique of Luhmann’s social theory, we arrive at an equally transformative perception of the Marxian concept of capital, namely towards a non-substantialist form which thematizes the reificatory effects of communicative forms in contemporary capitalism.

Social Life Beneath the Organism: On Durkheim's Two Conceptions of Anomie

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This paper addresses Durkheim's concept of anomie and its underlying social ontological tensions with a view to highlight its contribution to an assessment of the social pathologies of capitalism. Based on a reconstruction of the different meanings ascribed to this concept in Durkheim's oeuvre, it sets out by arguing that the basic intuition underlying anomie's characterization as a social pathology – i.e. a presumed similarity between social and biological processes – can be understood in two different ways: either as an analogy or as a homology. Each of these understandings correspond, in turn, to a distinct ontology of social life: the latter can be regarded either (1) as a social "organism" constituted by functionally differentiated "organs," which must relate to one another harmoniously so that society can reproduce itself, or (2) as a felt, lived totality characterized by a quality that Durkheim calls "general vitality." Each of these ontologies is, thus, oriented by a different question: while in the first the problem is if and how the social body is kept alive (with pathological phenomena consisting in threats to its survival), in the second it is rather if and how it feels alive (with pathological phenomena consisting in disturbances in its general vitality). Noting that the first of these models plays a prominent role in current debates on the subject (e.g. in Axel Honneth's recent works) while the second is less frequently present, the paper concludes with a proposal on how they can be articulated in the context of a reconstructed and critically relevant conception of anomie.

Submissive subjectivities and points of exception: toward a methodology to study the digital

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This paper is part of a wider study on the relationship between power and subjectivity, which includes the digital, as this corporate field is often named, as one of its most decisive contemporary manifestations. The study is an attempt to develop a pathway for thought which is not captive to the digital's baits and inducements. It aims to define a theoretically grounded mode of enquiry which ensures a subjective position subtracted from, and always kept as an exception to, the assumed givenness of the digital and its presentist temporality.

Contrary to those approaches which focus on the structural or systemic dimension the digital, including its political economy, and tend to neglect its subjective dimension, the approach proposed here begins with the subjective dimension and prioritises the subjective time in relation to the systemic time – the reason being that the power of the systemic order does not lie in the first place in the system itself, but in the way it

captures the subjectivity, an operation neither governmental nor biopolitical and machinic in itself, but political through and through and thus aimed at obtaining consent and acceptance.

Analysis seeks to unravel the mechanisms of consent relied on by a form of power which offers the lures of, above all, freedom, but also participation, sense of agency and control. It is in this context that an initial mapping of prevailing submissive subjectivities, both in using and in studying the digital, will be attempted, along with the further development of the proposed approach and methodology.

Critical social theory as a counter-mapping practice

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Drawing on Jameson's notion of 'cognitive mapping' this paper aims to explore the extent to which different styles of contemporary critiques of capitalism can be seen as counter-mapping practices involving productive political and theoretical 'efforts of totalisation'. The critical theories advanced by David Harvey, Eric Olin Wright and Luc Boltanski show how contemporary styles of critique rely on different resources –from utopianism to empirical sociology- in order to justify theoretically emancipatory projects. I will argue that there are three conditions of possibility of contemporary radical critique of capitalism: 1) an appropriate combination of explanatory and normative aspects; 2) a quest for totality and a defence of a robust notion of the social; and 3) a theorisation organically connected to practices of social criticism at the level of social movements. When these conditions are fulfilled critical theory can be seen as a counter-mapping practice able to both negatively explore the blank spots on the social (and global) space/map shaped by capital, and positively point towards feasible utopian horizons.

RN29 | Session 05a Social Theory

Social Imaginaries Reconsidered: The impact of Imagination on Social Action

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The notion of "social imaginaries" has recently emerged as a potential field of inquiry in its own right by scholars who in a post-Durkheimian manner expand on the works of Cornelius Castoriadis Johann Arnason and Charles Taylor, as well as on phenomenological and post-phenomenological currents of thought. The notion of 'social imaginary' is an elaboration of the Durkheimian concept of collective representations and the phenomenological idea of the lifeworld. It signifies a pre-theoretical, relatively structured manner of understanding the world, shared by large social groups or even whole social formations, informing practices and granting

legitimacy to actions and institutions. Central to the social imaginaries problématique are the following interrelated questions: a. the question concerning the relationship between imagination and reason, b. the question concerning the relationship between subjective and collective forms of imagination and c. the question concerning the impact of imagination on social action. Drawing primarily –though not exclusively– on the works of Castoriadis, Taylor and Ricoeur, this paper aims to provide a response to these questions. More specifically, Castoriadis’s “radical social imaginary”, Charles Taylor’s “social imaginary” and Ricoeur’s theory of productive imagination will serve as points of departure for the elucidation of the aforementioned problems. Castoriadis’s recently published exchange with Paul Ricoeur allows us to juxtapose Castoriadis’s the possibility of radical transformations of social forms and Ricoeur’s conception of socio-historical change in terms of reconfigurations and transformative ‘events’.

Generative Hermeneutics

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The paper deals with the recent interest in the study of generative mechanisms in sociology and looks at this field of interest in relation to hermeneutics. It especially focuses on the concept of generative mechanisms employed by theorists of critical realism (e.g. Bhaskar, Sayer, Archer). It shows that an overemphasis on mechanistic logic devaluates the study of social interaction that has been pursued in various branches of interpretative sociology.

There are important differences between realism and hermeneutics. While realism strives to overcome the extremes of empiricism and interpretivism with a new version of naturalism, hermeneutics bases its explanations of society on research into meanings. However, whether underlining these differences is beneficial to social theory is debatable. On the one hand, underestimating hermeneutics makes it difficult for realists to recognise fully the role processes of understanding play in generating social change. On the other hand, hermeneutical arguments in sociology idealistically identify being with significant or interpreted being. When social structures are virtualised in this way (e.g. as they are by Giddens), it is difficult to relate them to the real forces at work that may lie outside our interpretations (e.g. environment, technology, latent social structures) and to appreciate the possibilities of causal explanation. The concept of generative hermeneutics is meant to contribute to fostering cooperation between realism and hermeneutics. In my project of theoretical research funded by the Czech Science Foundation (2015-2017), I apply this view of hermeneutics to the sociological theory of intersubjectivity.

Towards a sociology of abstractions: Thinking the social beyond the conceptual/empirical divide

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This paper aims to contribute to the sociological study of “abstractions” as a key to comprehending the relations between the conceptual and the empirical. Our argument is that “abstraction” is a third term that challenges the customary divorce between these domains in sociology inasmuch as interrogates their complex mediation in social life. To do so, we explore the possibilities of a sociology of abstraction as an exercise of thinking and observation aimed at: (i) comprehending the immersion of social theory’s practices of abstraction as immanent to the dynamics of abstraction of society; and (ii) deciphering the concrete movement of concepts that give form to society and durability to social relations. Drawing on discussion and criticism of three recent books (Baert’s “The Existentialist Moment”, Chernilo’s “Towards a Philosophical Sociology”, and Savransky’s “The Adventure of Relevance”), we intend to show that the project of a sociology of abstractions consists in an unavoidable reflexive retreat that displays concepts in order to reach what is beyond concepts.

Developing a practice-theoretical analysis of spatial relations in Manchester’s Northern Quarter (NQ)

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This paper considers how I am using theories of practice to investigate the relationship between an urban space and energy infrastructures. In recent years, contemporary practice theory has emerged as an important strand of social theory, aiding a number of empirical investigations of different social phenomena. I will briefly explain the sociological and philosophical lineage of contemporary practice theory before explaining how I am working with, using, and seeking to develop the theory’s heuristic devices. More specifically, I will discuss how I have designed a range of multiscale experimental research strategies, which draw on and seek to develop contemporary practice theory as a means of understanding how the circulation and spatial location of practices occurs, and how this further relates to the management and development of electricity and gas infrastructures. This discussion will be framed around my empirical work, which focuses on the NQ - a unique area that has emerged in the centre of Manchester over the past 30 years. Further to this, I will discuss how my spatial focus signifies a development in contemporary practice theory, as a practice-theoretical analysis of a particular space and its materialisation has yet to be undertaken.

RN29 | Session 05b Social Theory**Social contradictions as conflicting histories: a poststructuralist approach to the crisis of globalization and the possibility of internationalism**

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The events of the past few years have shown, between the refugee crisis, Brexit and rising Euroscepticism, and the nativist surge in the USA, that the (neo-)liberal grand narrative of continuing globalization as the endpoint of history has come into crisis. At a national and international level these phenomena have generated conflicts between center and periphery, both between developed, internationally-integrated, metropolitan spaces and deindustrialized national peripheries, and between developed nations and the Global South. I will show how social processes of identity formation, grouped around geographic location, regimes of labor, and social and media institutions, lead to the formation of contradictory narratives of national identity, which in turn generate conflicting models of how the world is and how it should transform, which materialize in competing histories. In order to accomplish this, I will develop a processual, time-oriented, description of subject-formation, and use it to frame the crisis of globalization. This description will draw mainly on the Althusserian theories of interpellation and of the State, on the Deleuzo-Guattarian conceptualization of majoritarian-minoritarian relations and on their theory of subjectivity, as well as recent materialist analysis of late-capitalism. Through this analysis, I will show how contradictions between nation-states in the global order lead to the formation of a multitude of trans-nationalisms together with their nationalist reactions, while contradictions within traditional nation states lead to cultural-identitarian conflicts between nativist nationalist and cosmopolitan trans-nationalist tendencies in society. Finally, I will address the questions of if and how internationalism is possible within this context.

The Banality of Order? Purposiveness and Unintentionality in Preserving Social Status Quo

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Underlying the various aspects of the order problem, there seem to be two contrasting views of social reality, an authentic dichotomy the reconstruction of which is the first goal of this paper. On the one hand, there is the position summarised by Coleman and Goffman (respectively, at macro- and micro-level). To answer the question «why is there not a war of all against all?» (according to Coleman «the central problem in sociological theory»), researchers should approach society as «built around purposively established organizations»: social order is reckoned

as the result of a voluntaristic project, the intentional outcome of specific choices made by collective actors, fully aware of the significance of these choices. On the other hand, especially in Bourdieu and Garfinkel, it is possible to retrace an opposite framework that, adapting a concept developed by Arendt (who, to account for the atrocities committed by someone that was «an average, “normal” person, neither feeble-minded nor indoctrinated», wrote of the banality of evil), can be summed up as banality of order. Garfinkel, in fact, rejected what he defined «Goffman’s “naughty” view», disputing that social actors are moved by delicate machinations or secret plots, and Bourdieu (in his turn) held that social order is the consequence of a spontaneous orchestration, «without any need for deliberate conspiracy or coordination». From this perspective, the second goal of this paper is to investigate the theoretical implications of this “non-voluntaristic” view, whereby the actions instrumental in maintaining social order are neither made for this purpose nor felt as such.

Individual in a World of Institutes: Logic and Mechanisms of Social Construction of Reality

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This report views the conceptual opposition “subject (action, agency) – structure (institutes)” as one of the key problems of social scientific knowledge. The very method of describing this opposition illustrates different competing strategies of sociological theorizing (methodological individualism and holism, social nominalism and realism, subjectivism and objectivism).

Supporters of methodological individualism argue that, empirically, there is nothing but individuals and their actions and words in the sphere of social interactions. On the other hand, social realists usually state that these actions and words are produced by agents (actors) in certain contexts and situations which they hold little power over. This is why the “ways and rules of action” are enforced onto the participants from outside – this is what forms what we call social structures, institutes and/or culture. Is it possible to find a way out of this argument that would be acceptable for both arguing sides? Different branches of classical and modern social theory offer different ways of conceptualizing and “marking” the problem of proportion of individual activity and social contexts in which it takes place. The author aims to highlight approaches to this research problem. Special attention is allocated to the attempts to propose a synthetic solution for the “agency structure” problem which were included in a number of sociological theories. The possibility of combination of “constructivist” and “structuralist” argumentation is illustrated using the example of theoretical interpretation of the birth of institutional structures from the inner logic of social interactions and their autonomisation.

Communicative Reason and the Theory of Society

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The paper begins, in a first step, with a brief overview of what it regards as Habermas's achievement in developing a theory of communicative reason and in two major works, 'Theory of Communicative Action' and 'Between Facts and Norms', linking it to a democratic theory of society. While in certain respects this body of work has had considerable impact in various areas of scholarship, over time its influence on social theory has been limited. In a second step, therefore, the paper examines some of the disjunctures between general concerns of contemporary social theory and Habermas's approach, variously addressing sociology's general suspicion of reason and its concentration on the subject, perception that Habermas is insufficiently critical, turn away from macro-sociological intentions, and view that the theory lacks empirical applicability. It will be argued that these sociological considerations to some extent do pose a real challenge to Habermas's reception in sociology, but that they also reflect unnecessary self-limitations in a variety of ways, most notably in the present context, a lack of concern for general normative culture. In a third step, the paper explores how, by drawing on Peirce's semiotic pragmatism and contemporary critical cognitive sociology, the intrinsic merit of the idea of communicative reason and its value to social theory, especially for normative reflection and critique, can be upheld. Such a conclusion will be shown to have major implications for the development of social theory.

RN29 | Session 06a Social Theory and the Critique of Capitalism III**The Dialectic of Control: From the Past to the Future of Critical Social Theory**

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The notion of the dialectic of control has a venerable position in the history of critical theory. Hegel's formulation of the dialectical conflict of lordship and bondage is often regarded as the major theoretical influence upon Marx's interpretation of the historical dynamic of class conflict and the distorted social relations of alienation. The dialectic of control illuminated the resistance of subordinated classes to domination and it disclosed the contradictions inherent in the owners of capital's dependence on the exploitation of wage labour. In some respects, the history of critical social theory can be understood as an encounter with the vicissitudes of the dialectic of control. The Frankfurt School elucidated the complications of the dialectic of control attendant upon capitalist rationalization, but this led to conclusions that the conflicts intrinsic to capitalism were becoming

increasingly latent. Habermas argued that the grammar of social conflicts had changed in late-capitalist societies, whereas Honneth's theory of struggles for recognition sought to explain how responses to experiences of injustice precipitated progressive changes. In this paper, I will, first, suggest that the notion of the dialectic of control is relevant to each of the contrasting paradigms of critical theory: production and communication. Second, that this dialectic's contemporary expression necessitates revised conceptions of social contradictions and alienation. My analysis seeks to show the significance of the dynamics of the dialectic of control and the displacements of it to the contemporary constellation of capitalist modernity. And, third, it will suggest that explicating dialectics of control enables an effective mediation of theory and practice, particularly because it contributes to a sociologically compelling conception of social autonomy.

One view on the 'place' of capitalism among the concept of critique

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The hereby proposed presentation aims to take up two perspectives that specifically and explicitly address capitalism, but do it under different presuppositions. On the one side it briefly discusses the idea of a new spirit of capitalism, as formulated by Luc Boltanski and Eve Chiapello, especially dedicating itself to also examining their reflection identifying new forms of social critique. On the other side it aims to incorporate the discussion on semi-periphery to be found in the approach of the sociologist José Maurício Domingues. Both these theories have (at least) two main things in common: they continue focused on capitalism, thus not giving way to the idea that although there indubitably have been changes to how capitalism organizes itself, there are still certain traits that justify seeing and interpreting it as capitalism. Simultaneously, there remains an accent on the concept of critique, although they are writing from very different perspectives and deal with different research questions. Therefore, we consider that recouping these aforementioned points should contribute to deepen the discussion concerning certain transformations of capitalism in different environment while also debating the social theory and critique dedicated to it.

"Transhumanism, post-capitalism, and "meta-veillance": perspective from critical realism

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How does capitalism make people pursuing

transhumanism? How does capitalism make people believe that human body/human beings (species) needs to be enhanced and that it should be morally right or simply nothing wrong to look for an “always better” self and life? How does capitalism transform people's recognition of human body and its labor while developing a world without body? How does the gap between advanced industrial regimes and less developed areas in the world shape different viewpoints of human body and the meaning of its labor, and its impact on the future of capitalism, or of so-called post-capitalism? A world without body, which is probably the result of transhumanism, is also a world of “meta-veillance”. Meta-veillance is not just a reflection of our present situation in which surveillance is typical whereas sousveillance still questionable. Either of them has been not enough to offer a suitable answer for the future. Meta-veillance means people being watched by protocols that are co-created through the interaction among people using technologies, technologies in surroundings, and context where people and technologies have been located. The question 'who is watching?' and 'who is watched' can to be reframed with this concept. The equality between those watched and those being watched may exist in the idea of meta-veillance. A world without body does not mean body has been cancelled; instead, it gains a new mission in that the presence of human body reminds of its no negligible to us, and most importantly, people's communication with machines are depending more on human body, such as its figures, gestures, organs, and so on. They will also be discussed in this research.

Superfluous Legacy: The Limits of Sociology as Social Critique in a Devastated Postsocialist Society

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Throughout the decades of socialism, Serbian/Yugoslav sociology was significantly characterized by a critical take on social reality, dominantly inspired by the local brand of humanistic Marxism. The legacy of critique continued into Serbia's “blocked transition” of the 1990s, with the bloody dissolution of Yugoslavia and Milošević's hybrid regime in power. The early 2000s saw important gains in democracy as well as in sociology's consolidation. Nowadays, however, the situation is paradoxical. Instead of opening up, the space for critique is shrinking. The hegemonic ideology promoted by the ruling party, with ample popular support, is extremely broad and largely contentless, spanning the almost entire ideological spectrum. Pinpointing it for critique proves hard, as well as establishing a position at all that is not already “swallowed up” by the hegemonic discourse. Moreover, it is unclear how critique ought to be framed: as anticapitalist or pro-capitalist? The former would rightly target soaring inequalities and collapsing systems of social protection. Yet it can also be argued

that there is not enough capitalism in Serbia, given the heavy-handed government intervention into the economy and the resulting unequal treatment of companies and lack of transparency in managing public resources. Growing anti-intellectualism of both the government and the general public tends to render social theory utterly irrelevant, not even worthy of political persecution like in communism. Academic integrity has been publicly derided, with a number of high officials flaunting fake degrees and plagiarized dissertations with impunity. Is Serbian sociology's critical legacy totally superfluous today? Under what conditions can it become an asset once more?

RN29 | Session 06b Social Theory and the Critique of Capitalism IV

Critique of capitalism, a call for solidarity and the inability to seize subjectivity. Theoretical strengths and weaknesses of Bourdieu's political interventions in the 1990's

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At the beginning of the 1990's, Pierre Bourdieu progressively gets involved in public issues as he starts focusing on the transmission of the insights and results he has accumulated throughout his career as a sociologist.

When considering Bourdieu's public engagements in the mid-90's defying the threatening effects of neoliberal capitalism, one can legitimately raise the question whether one has to deal with a left-wing public intellectual or rather with a social scientist who tends to ground his arguments on thorough scientific investigations. The answer here is twofold. On the one hand, most of his critical remarks on capitalism is rooted in his notion of field, as in his perspective capitalism first and foremost threatens the autonomy of different fields of cultural production (science, art, journalism). On the other hand, it would be hard indeed to assess Bourdieu's political involvement in purely scientific terms. Along with typical Bourdieuan concepts, some new slogans appear here which are in line with classical leftist topics: precarisation, insecurity, the breakdown of ties of solidarity, the model of 'struggles involving everyone against everyone' etc.

However, what he calls habitus seems to go against his will to mobilise those in particular who suffer from the ravages of neoliberal capitalism. It is likely that Bourdieu's public interventions as well as his theoretical edifice would have gained in strength if he had been more open to deal with the possibility of rational and reflexive actors.

The Sexiest Capitalism Ever: A Duckface Selfie of

a Trans-Aestheticized Market Economy

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“The beauty of me is that I'm very rich.” Thus spoke Donald Trump. - Zygmunt Bauman approached this success-based ethos of capitalism from another angle: we have begun to see the poor ones as criminals. If contemporary market society could take a selfie of itself, how would it look like? Duckfaced in its populism, killing in its seductive glamour, nauseating in its self-indulgent stupidity? The paper studies the ‘aesthetics of seduction’, used to fasten up capitalism, and consequences of the aestheticization of economy. According to Gilles Lipovetsky and Jean Serroy we live in the age of ‘artistic capitalism’ and the whole market society can be studied as a multiplicity of aesthetic impulses. Systems of production and consuming are entirely penetrated and remodeled by aesthetic operations. The fields of aesthetics and society/market have been linked already before by thinkers like Jean Baudrillard (The Consumer Society), Wolfgang Fritz Haug (‘commodity aesthetics’), Gerhard Schulze (‘experience society’), Gernot Böhme (‘aesthetic economy’, or Zygmunt Bauman (‘aesthetic of consumption’). The era of trans-aestheticization has democratized beauty, Lipovetsky argues. On the contrary, Bauman has warned about social division that the consumerist society brings with it: people get divided into two, to the seduced and the repressed.

Capitalism is surely seductive for those who take profit or enjoy overconsumption. In the secular market-based society, human meanings and values are no more governed by religious or ethical doctrines but by the logic of enjoyment and profit. Through trans-aestheticization of economy and businessfication of politics, also spheres like ethics, justice, and understanding of the human condition, are under deep transformation. At least, ultimate market-based values turn vulgarity into beauty.

The construction of time as meaning: Fredric Jameson and the Marxist debate on history in era of globalization

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The Marxism is defined by the conceptual centrality of history as an explicative form and object in analysis, what conducts to the perpetual necessity of actualization of its elaborations and incorporation of new problematic points. The absorption of the periodizations about the “late capitalism” and the “post-modernism” seems in accord with such tradition. However, they bring doubts about the possibility of sustaining the dialectic premise of perceiving the present as potency and limitation, with triumph and loss. In other words, if such analytical categories are configured as critical arsenal or as new unhistorical and fatalistic mirages. Fredric Jameson is one of the

great responsible thinker by the appropriation of such concepts in the area of the dialectic thought, because, when correlating the contemporary aesthetic process with the new capitalist phase, formulated the first and more influent Marxist reading about the articulation between culture and globalization. His reflection about the constitution of critical mappings in such era elucidates the merits and limits of such discussion, because the author aims to comprehend the way of appearing of time today beyond the dialectical structure of globalization itself.

Capital in the Age of Capitalism: Marx-Bourdieu

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Nowadays a term of capital is ubiquitous not only in the discourse of social sciences, but also in global reflection on the reasons and conditions of previous (and future) crisis of capitalism (Harvey 2010, Vogl 2015). Hence, as the dominant and enigmatic figure provokes us to raise the question on the meaning(s) of this term. It is wandering through different fields: from economy through politics to the social and cultural space. Fertility of this concept manifests in many types of capitals functioning with intriguing adjectives: “financial”, “political”, “cultural”, “social”, “creative”, or “human”. What they have in common?

Starting from Marx's definition of capital Bourdieu had distinguished the pure form (i.e meta-capital) of these capitals working in different social fields: the symbolic capital is a power of conversion of different capitals into a symbolic violence of legitimization which creates the natural Lebenswelt (1986). It means a mode of re-enchantment of the social world i.e. producing the equivalence between heterogenic elements responsible for the apparent consistency and unity of the modern world based on the instrumental reason and economization as universal force.

I would like to reflect on (following by Marx/Bourdieu's conception) how the “capital” creates an analytic framework of current thinking. Whether the capital is the core of this capitalistic grammar? The positive answer enables describing the modernity by referring to economic/political universality and social/cultural distinction at the same time.

RN29 | Session 07a Modernity (Modernities) in the Context of Neoliberalism I

Neoliberal modernity and its contradiction of the self

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As Ulrich Beck has prominently pointed out throughout his work, modernity operates in ambivalent modes: Certainty and stability have been substituted for a variety of opportunities in life.

The narrative of modernity has transformed itself into a neoliberal imperative. One's performance in life is

being defined by his willingness to face the various demands of modern societies.

As Eva Illouz has clarified in her work *'Saving the modern Soul'*, the amount of psychological diseases in Western societies has experienced a tremendous increase within the past 50 years, not least because of magnificent modifications in its system of valuation. This finding illustrates that a significant amount of what constitutes a psychological disorder in present times used to be considered a regular emotional condition. Within that same time framework, Western societies have continued to experience an intensification of the outcomes of modernity. In his work *'The Weariness of the Self'*, Alain Ehrenberg has drawn the conclusion, that depressions appear as a result of modern times' imperative for individuality.

The aim of my presentation is to illustrate how an increasingly high level of classified psychological disorders correlates with the conditions of neoliberal modernity. Referring to Ulrich Bröckling's work *'The Entrepreneurial Self'*, in which he clarifies it is the self itself which serves as the source of failure and success and no longer can locate the source for his performance in life to outer parameters, each individual is taken into responsibility of managing the contradictions of neoliberal modernity: The paradox, that one's willingness for success or failure is not the decisive norm for an individual's performance in life, but it is continuously being affirmed as if it would be.

"Normal Anomie": A Side-Effect of Unmaking and Remaking Europe and the World

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The idea to introduce category "normal anomie" in contrast to that of anomie is based on the assumption that modern Europe and the world are changing greatly their contents under the impact of unmaking and remaking social and cultural realities. When É. Durkheim, R. Merton, E. Goffman studied this phenomenon the manifestations of anomie were limited in time and space. Since then there have appeared the realities putting an end of normative certainty: as cultural and social borders of Europe are being unmade the distinction between authentic and borrowed values is becoming blurred; the basic functions of states to protect their citizens have been unmade, so human rights are denied; the globalization has established "borderless world" of unmade realities with the domination of "nothing" in the form of non-places, non-people, non-things, non-service over "something" (G. Ritzer). At the same time the glocalization is more tired to something – made places, things, and services. Thus, in real life people deal with the something-nothing continuum consisting of diffused made and unmade realities including unmade mothers and made 'substitute mothers'. These dispersions of made and unmade, truth and untruth practically become a norm, an attribute of global uncertainty. They manifest new phenomena of

normal anomie as a side-effect of complex processes of unmaking and remaking Europe and the world. The normal anomie lacks any space or temporal concreteness, its permanent production is facilitated by transnational expansion of cosmopolitan tastes.

Modernization processes in the context of institutionally embedded neoliberalism: a theoretical perspective on post-transitional Croatia

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This paper discusses the characteristics of modernization processes taking place in the specific social context of a post-transitional country. The tenets of new modernization theories (Beck, Giddens, Touraine, Eisenstadt, Inglehart-Welzel) are applied to explain the trends evolving in what has been described as the "hybrid society" of Croatia after its "post-socialist transformation". The starting point of the discussion is the hypothesis according to which two modernization processes (those associated with "first" and "second" modernity) were simultaneously at work in Croatian society during the period of post-socialist transition (Tomic-Koludrovic, 2000). In a context most decisively marked by the 1990s war of independence and post-2008 economic crisis, "first" modernity trends were increasingly pushing out those associated with "second modernity", i.e. with a previously more pronounced general social reflexivity. Added to this in the most recent period should be "regressive modernity" (Nachtwey, 2016), characteristic of the pan-European "society of descent", as well as a further complication represented by the clash of by now firmly institutionally embedded neoliberalism and continued manifestations of the "egalitarian syndrome", theoretically postulated by Zupanov in the late socialist period. The paper aims to show the usefulness of a theoretical perspective based on new modernization theories in interpreting the seemingly contradictory results of recent empirical studies of the post-transitional Croatian society. Examples of empirical research, suggesting that what is at stake in this case is a "non-linear modernization", characterized by "partial acquisition of modernization values", are also provided.

Lifestyle and Hope: Weber's 'Protestant Ethic' and the Discontent of the Middle Class

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Weber's "Protestant Ethic" argues that everyday life in modern capitalism is, despite its high degree of inner rationality, all but self-evidently rational when judged from the perspective of a subject that aims for "a good life". Until it established itself as entangled in structural necessities to be reckoned with, this lifestyle therefore

had to rely on a religious horizon rendering its restless movement meaningful: the lifestyle was lived as oriented towards the hope for redemption. After the withering of this horizon, Weber argues, everyday life in capitalism therefore remained a *caput mortuum*, something inherently 'lacking'.

The sociological interest in lifestyles has thus far factored out this aspect of Weber's theory or has reduced it to an outdated historical diagnosis. This paper argues that redirecting attention to hope as something that is necessarily implicated in and complementing the routinized practices of the everyday opens a fruitful perspective for a critical sociology of current social discontents.

Many have wondered why the middle classes in the last decade have displayed such a high degree of frustration and insecurity, even when their socio-material living conditions have not significantly changed. Relying on the results of my dissertation on middle-class protests in the US and on preliminary findings of our current study on the lifestyles of the German middle-class, I will illustrate that this is partially due to the fact that the implicit complement of their everyday life, the hope for a better tomorrow, has become problematic in the social dynamics that culminated in the Great Recession of 2008.

RN29 | Session 07b Modernity (Modernities) in the Context of Neoliberalism II

Challenges for modern and postmodern theories: social relationality and resonance as new paradigms for analyzing societies in crisis?

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»Confronted with society's possible collapse, that is, with a crisis in its integration on both social and system level, significant parts of society activate morphogenetic processes that consist in creating networks of relations in which the functionalist principle is replaced by other principles.« (Donati 2015: 100)

Since more than a decade European/Western societies face severe changes in the way 'they are made or unmade' (ESA Conference announcement for 2017). This process also affects social science to acquire with modified social realities. What became apparent thereby is that contemporary (modern & postmodern) social theory does not seem to be able to cope with a fundamental shift in values, meanings and the way of living people/milieus perform while seeking alternatives to alienating aspects of capitalism, neoliberalism etc. (Donati 2011, Donati 2015, Rosa 2016).

Given that Donatis and Rosas diagnostics are true we would like to seek evidence for this thesis on the empirical level of social and spatial practices about how people accommodate with the elementary crisis of the human-nature-relation. We give insights in our

JPI-Climate Project SelfCity - Collective governance, innovation and creativity in the face of climate change showing that working together (comp. Sennett 2012) in a new, non-functionalist and appreciatory way creates new, relational networks of modified individuality. Working together and acting upon shared time and space may transform (post-)modern subjects into 'decelerated' social beings finding new awareness and new social recognition for non-capitalist life-scripts: a social resonance (H. Rosa) as a 'positive dialectic' against the particularizing tendencies of (post-)modern consumerist societies.

Trust-based exchanges as a counter-weight to neoliberalism

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The paper outlines core components of a Bourdieusian concept of trust, which is developed by re-assessing Pierre Bourdieu's theory of symbolic exchanges. Bourdieu's theory of symbolic exchanges and, more specifically his notion of the "gift exchange", is a prominent and re-occurring theme in his wider body of work. In his last text on the topic in the *Pascalian Meditations* (2001), Bourdieu has made some important additions to the theory, which have not yet been explored in the academic debate. In the context of his criticism of neoliberalism, he argues that practices like the gift exchange may serve as a model for strategies and institutions that can serve as counter-weight to developments of increasing economization in modern societies. More concretely, he argues that such practices can serve to produce trust and, thereby, may foster social solidarity which is needed in order to counter neoliberal developments. As a first step to explore this idea, the paper investigates the conceptual link between the gift exchange and trust by re-assessing Bourdieu's central theoretical works in the light of this novel argument. Based on this analysis, the paper outlines the core characteristics and benefits of a Bourdieusian notion of trust. As a central insight, such an approach is highly sensitive to the ways in which trust relations interact with aspects of social inequality and power relations. Depending on the context conditions, trust-based exchanges may either foster social solidarity or take on the form of symbolical domination.

Disciplinary reconfiguration of the social sciences in the context of neoliberal transformation of modernity

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The disciplinary configuration of modern social sciences is transforming. Social sciences have developed transdisciplinary approaches largely in response to epistemological, methodological and

theoretical problems of their respective disciplines. Transdisciplinary approaches reconsiders the conceptual foundations of particular social disciplines and transform the assumptions specific to the given social science domain. Criticisms of social and cultural reductionism and determinism in favor of the principles of 'historical contingency' and 'cultural autonomy' are characteristic for transdisciplinary research programs in social sciences. These strategies result in comprehensive multidimensional models that take into account the dimensions, levels and domains of the historical-social reality traditionally studied by different sociohistorical disciplines. Civilizational analysis in sociology appears to be the most striking example of a trans-disciplinary research program. The paper examines trans-disciplinary approaches in their contrast with mono-disciplinary, multi-disciplinary, inter-disciplinary, anti-disciplinary and post-disciplinary research strategies and considers neoliberal transformation of modernity in the civilizational analytical perspective. The latter focuses on analysis on the changing interrelations between, on the one hand, human autonomy and mastery to be a twofold fundamental cultural orientation of modernity as a new type of civilization (S. Eisenstadt) and, on the other hand, liberalism as a dominant ideological doctrine and political metastrategy in the geoculture (civilization) of the modern world-system (I. Wallerstein) and social sciences having constitutive impact on the modern economical and political institutions and practices.

Social Creation in Social Theory

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Social transformations have always required social creations to be generated. From research, people who have always worked with the aim of achieving a social improvement, have developed research capable of generating a real impact on the community with which they work, creating new social realities, overcoming exclusionary barriers and promoting a real transformation of research. Beck studies the loss of safety of science and, consequently, the loss of impact and recognition of scientific work. Sociologist as Weber, raises a duality between people of action and scientists. Yet this separation, social creation needs of both characteristics to enable research investigations to get out of the offices and transfer it to specific areas of the social reality, not as ingredients or remedies but as participation processes, exchange of knowledge and creation. The basic tool to enhance those links is communicative action theorized by Habermas. In order to regain the meaning of social sciences it is necessary to create an intersubjective agreement with the world and reality. It can be observed how many scientists who pretend to play the

role of sociological watchers have a lack of communicative action to connect with social practices, assuming that the power of systems are the only way to understand reality and generate social creations.

RN29 | Session 08a Social Theory and Identity Politics

On identity politics and its discontents: between gender recognition and disembodied communities

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One of most challenging debates in terms of gender identity politics revolves around the impacts of queer movements, which take a position against all forms of category-based politics for their essentialism. Such influence would undermine the possibilities of a politics targeted at specific subaltern groupings, as stressed by critical insights stating the impossibility of a politics without subjects. This problem was addressed by Spivak with the notion of strategic essentialism. For her, identity, subjectless it may be, should be nonetheless strategically mobilized for political reasons. This implies a denial of identity as the basis of politics insofar as subjects are not pre-existent to politics, and reinforces the idea that politics can construct identities as strategic positionings against the dominant. Overturning the traditional ontology of the political, embodiment is only possible if a political programme precedes subjects. On the basis of a reflection on the construction of the category transgender, we reflect on the effects of disembodied strategies for doing a politics of identity alienated from subjects. Such strategies do not elude reifications. Instead, imaginaries of disembodied communities are a powerful result of theorizations against identity, although paradoxically unable to avoid identitarian strategies. The contradictions of such disembodied forms of politics will be discussed through the example of contemporary transgender communities as political imaginaries vis-à-vis the strategies designed for representation in the public sphere. Such strategies for claiming rights illuminate the extent to which the renewed production of normativities challenges ontological formations of the political and the social.

Identity, self-deception and rationality in the XXI century.

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The object of this work is the electoral success that so-called 'populist parties' have had all across the Western world.

The most common explanation for this phenomenon is economy-related: allegedly, the middleclass and the

other social strata that globalization has impoverished, have dropped endorsing left-winger parties on behalf of state-nation centered politics; in fact, those parties claim for abandoning any supranational institution, closing the borders to any form of migration and stopping free international trade. Within this framework, the electoral behavior of European and American middle-classes appears to be a case of (economic) rationality. However this explanation shows inadequate: in fact, although populist politics, if implemented, could grant no economic growth for the middleclass; nevertheless, populist forces seem not loose consent, even when their limits become evident. Therefore, it is possible to assess the cause of the wide success of populist parties is not rationality: the hypothesis is that populism meets emotional needs rather than economic interests, boosting a process that many scholars, like Nelking, have defined as "self-deception". In fact, populist representation of reality attributes to globalization all the diseases of contemporary societies, alleviating the angst related a society turning more and more liquid.

This work will set a model of investigation for next years' social phenomena, where two different approaches to social life will be in contrast: capitalist rationality -more and more global and abstract- and the need for acknowledgment (Taylor)- more and more spread around large masses.

Cultural trauma, habitus and other traces of the past

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Social theory includes the tradition of reconnecting understanding and explanation. I will focus on two recent attempts to reconfigure the terrain of these epistemic modes as these were articulated in cultural sociology (Isaac Reed) and critical hermeneutics (Hans Kögler). While offering distinct interpretive strategies, that of interpretive explanation respective dialogue, both perspectives stress the crucial role of our relationship to otherness in the development of human sciences. My critical reading thus problematizes the experience of intelligible difference paying particular attention to various traces of the past we have to deal with in our everyday life.

Narcissist Ironic Nostalgia and Pseudo Meta Reflexivity. The Hipster Figure as a Post-Theoretic Projection in Late Capitalist Culture and Theory

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This paper examines the fugitive and now waning character of the hipster as emblematic of some central contentious aspects of contemporary forms of identity formation, both individual and collective. As a figure of both highbrow aesthetic elitism and of quasi-plebeian irony, occupying a cultural frame in which a quest for

authenticity is anxiously pursued, she impersonates the dilemmas of a late modern, yet neo-traditionalist world, characterised by the coexistence of ironic awareness of the social and cultural situatedness and arbitrariness of identity and cultural values and the rise of nostalgia and neo-traditional social and political sentiments. The hipster, or, generalised: the ironist, stands as the epitome of the hyper-reflexive postmodern man, at the same time ironically embracing as well as seriously rejecting the labelling process in which (s)he is both the subject and object.

In order to understand this contemporary paradox, we need to reject relativist postmodern theories and formulate a realist constructionist theoretical framework, an integrated perspectivism, in which intersubjective forms of narrativity and individual tales and forms of internal conversation are situated within a practical order. Contemporary identities must be seen as continuous dramaturgical accomplishments, but in setting where the backstage is missing, where the scripts are constantly changing and the narratives are full of lacuna, discontinuities and ambiguities and the plays are cast in a neo-narcissist society in which cognitive and practical dissonance has become normalised and institutionalised; transgressing the differentiated modern social space with multiple personalities and opening for a generalised compartmentalisation of the self as a collective form of coping with the simultaneity of irony and seriousness, detachment and commitment.

RN9 | Session 09a Social Theory

Metamorphosis of Risk Society—Are we heading towards a Risk-taking Society?

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In recent decades risk studies (e.g. Slovic 2000, Renn 2008, Fischhoff & Kadavy 2011) and risk society theorizing (e.g. Beck 1992, 2009) have focused on the prevention and minimisation of risk and the management of the side-effects of technological advancement. This presentation suggests that new developments in the relationship of humanity to nature have started to change human engagement with risk. Building on the insight that the notion of risk constitutes a paradox which amalgamates risk minimisation and risk-taking, the presentation suggests that in a number of domains such as climate sciences, economics and environmental sociology the understanding of nature is shifting. It is no longer conceptualised as external to humanity and to be protected but an entity which is increasingly consciously shaped. With this transformation of the understanding of and engagement with nature the comprehension of risk is changing as well. Nature is no longer understood as requiring merely risk protection, risk prevention and risk minimisation. Instead, with growing (uncertain) knowledge and potentially catastrophic outcomes the balance leans increasingly towards risk-taking. Considering all the

difficulties with generalised concepts of society and hypotheses of social change such as the hypothesis of the risk society, it could be argued that risk society (Beck 1992, 2009) undergoes a metamorphosis towards a risk-taking society (Zinn 2016).

The modern European community: how to integrate complicate and multiform without destroying the wholeness

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The historic experience in the post-communist countries of Eastern Europe showed that many of them couldn't pretty much "join" in, first of all, from the point of view of cultural identity in the west-european model development of society. Obviously, the modern situation in Europe might consider as the system of a few groups of Eastern European countries one of them successfully realize west-european model. European community represent the aggregate commonalities in that every country or group of countries represent relatively self-sufficient formation with it's own but although and European identity, but is reproducing the historic legacy in the form of surviving types of economic activities and specialization and so in the form of its own national cultural system and practices. The community of European countries - is the community with different local history in that there are variety identities. The problem that have to decide to the European Union is consists in the quest of methods and mechanisms of conservation of specific characters of particular countries and in the same time of elaboration the optimal scrips of its convergence for the intensification the whole system of participants of European Union. That's why the methodology of analyze the problems of European countries should based on the understanding its as complicate societies are in the process of self-determination. As recent practice showed of destruction its sociocultural and economic complex by joining in European Union - rejection of local specific of its development creates for the all European countries instability and permanent crises. Makes the Europe stable - means to find for every of its country its own place according to tagging in the context of European community.

Acting like a teacher? Conceptual frameworks in Critical Theory related to critical theorist's educating activities.

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A common way to study developments in different research branches is analyzing the scientific oevres of their members. However, most of these works emerged while the authors also acted as teachers at universities or became involved in public intellectual discussions. Moreover they pass(ed) themselves

educational processes which were important for the evolvement of their conceptual views as well as for their practical acting. These aspects are often understudied. The main aim of the presentation is to sketch out changing theoretical frameworks within the research tradition of the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory by elaborating on this „educating“ perspective. For this, it first compares statements about and activities in education as they are expressed through, e.g., interviews, pieces in newspaper, lectures or speeches. The focus will be given to utterances of Theodor W. Adorno and Max Horkheimer for a classical approach of Critical Theory and recent comments on education by Axel Honneth for one contemporary representative. Second, the contribution elaborates how far those reflections elucidate the issue of mediation, which can be said to be a central point also in recent debates about Critical Theory. I will show by the way of example of education that mediation between social theory and social praxis can fully been grasped solely by also taking into account the practical experiences of the authors. The presentation concludes discussing the role of “educating critical theorists” in terms of current challenges concerning educational systems, individual participation, social emancipation and social critique. Eventually, it outlines shortly implications of this discussion for further theoretical advancements in Critical Theory as well as for understanding societies today.

Democracy as a ‘form of society’. Claude Lefort's post-foundational approach

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According to the well-known French political and social philosopher Claude Lefort (1924-2010), democracy is not just a political regime but first and foremost a special ‘form of society’ (Lefort's expression). To put the matter differently, democracy, in the sense of democratic revolution (1789), is the metonymy of modern society or modernity in general. As far as Lefort is concerned, the question of democracy in modernity is by definition the social question per se. In Lefort's terms, ‘democracy (...) proves to be the historical society par excellence’. This Claude Lefort's Tocquevillean-inspired social theory of democracy is too crucial today because brings into focus the relevant question of right-wing populism in Europe and theoretically the question of Totalitarianism in contemporary political and social political theory. In accordance with the France philosopher, democracy is a form of society that is characterized from the phenomenon of disincorporation. This means that the locus of social power becomes an empty space. In other words, democracy as the main political form of modern society is an empty space. From this specific perspective, it is worth noting that democracy, as an open social space, includes within its ontological possibilities the ontological threat of Totalitarianism.

So, democracy is always in a state of risk due to this ontological openness. Authoritarianism and Totalitarianism are always ante portas. Lefort's democratic approach builds an agonistic theory of democracy, where citizens (here especially European citizens) should not take democracy for granted, but they need to constantly perceive it as a crucial stake or, in Jacques Derrida's terms, always as a 'democracy to come'.

RN29 | Session 10a Social Theory

Society in a relational perspective

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Society is the most general topic sociology has. In consequence we should be able to regard every fact sociology is concerned with as a societal fact. In this sense the (un)making of Europe is a societal fact. The financial crises and the crises of whole economies are societal facts. The raising power of popularism is a societal fact as well as the rising power of religious fundamentalism, the new migrant flows, new social movements and the other topics the 13th ESA-Conference is concerned with are societal facts.

It should be possible to bring all these developments together. What we therefore need is a conception of society which is able to bring together societies' objectivities as well as subjectivities and the different contexts of society. In short: What we need is a relational conception of society which is capable to deal with the horizontal (between contexts) and the vertical (between objective and subjektive level) differentiations within societies. Such a relational conception of society has to be embedded in a relational social theory.

The first aim of my paper is to show that the genetic structuralism of Pierre Bourdieu may be regarded as such a theory. The second aim is to show that such a relational conception of society may give us an insight in the causes of the contemporary crises and their inherent potentials for ongoing social change. For this purpose I will focus on the social cohesion within the European Union.

What Can Friedrich Kittler Contribute to Contemporary Social Theory: the theoretical implications of the concept "technical media"

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Since Talcott Parsons, contemporary social theorists have tried to elaborate a theoretical position for the idea of "media", which is often problematized as the concept "generalized symbolic exchange media", but they still do not have a satisfying answer. The crucial point may lie in that the social theorists start from "the problem of social order" or "how is society possible" with their underestimated or underdeveloped media theories. In modern society, social order is

constructed in terms of media and mediated social communication more than face-to-face social action. Therefore, social theorists need to find their theoretical resources from media theorists. This paper attempts to introduce an important German media theorist, Friedrich Kittler, and examines his theme of "modern media is technical media". According to my scrutinizing from Gramophone, Film, Typewriter (1999) to Optical Media (2002), Kittler's theme has at least three implications for social theorists: the evolutionary process of, the functional characteristic of, and the departure from everyday life of "technical media". First, Kittler provides a trinity-narrative of modern media: from artistic to analog to digital media accompany with direct-visibility to indirect-visibility to override visibility principle respectively during the 14-15th century, the 16-17th century, and the 18-19th century. Second, Kittler defines technical media by three syncretized functions—storage, transmit, process—and views Turing machine as the first creation of yet PC as the last betrayal of technical media. Third, Kittler's analysis of programming language emphasizes two dimensions departing from human language, which means technical media has already decoupled from everyday life in ontology and time-axis. This paper concludes with a reflection on the possible connection between social and media theory by setting Kittler as a crucial bridge.

Performing Citizenship Transnationally. Political Action Beyond Representation

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The representationist paradigm of liberal democracy is in crisis. The rise of right-wing populism in Europe is a symptom of this erosion. Facing a complex, globalized world, right wing populists are re-simplifying 'Europe' by binary and phantasmagoric notions of 'us' and 'them'—Muslims, Jews, gays, women, the abnormal monstrosities of otherness in general, are being targeted by this rhetoric of simplification. How does this sociocultural phenomenon correlate with the crisis of representative democracy? The relationship between the rise of populism and liberal democracy, the paper argues, is that of a family affair: Populism parasitically thrives within liberal democracy. Hence, populism is not an external phenomenon invading liberal democracy. Rather, populism is part of liberal democracy and, therefore, only vital within its frames. The first part of the paper analyzes this relation from the viewpoint of radical democratic and social theory. Referring to Isabell Lorey's, Judith Butler's and Birgit Sauer's works on presentist democracy, the "right to appear", and affect theory as well as identity politics, the paper puts forward the thesis that liberalism's disregard of affective dimensions of identity formation creates 'voids' and blind spots that populism 'fills' with ethnicist motifs of homogeneity by an emotionalized rhetoric of unity. Accordingly, the second part of the paper outlines a performative mode of citizenship that differs first from the liberal's private autonomy, second

from ethno-nationalistic “Volk”, and thirdly from cosmopolitan versions of citizenry. Instead the paper introduces an alternative sociopolitical conception: the transnational citizen— a presentist performer of radical and democratic citizenship beyond the confinements of representation and thus an antagonist of the populist affect management.

RN29 | Session 11a Social Theory

Study of Society: between methodological atheism and theological approach

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The growth of social, political and even economic problems on the basis of religion has acquired great importance in the world. Theoretical constructs built before do not work practically: they do not explain the nature of the emerging social facts, generated on the basis of religion or with the involvement of religion; they do not measure the processes that accompany these social facts; they cannot build a platform to address the problems generated by these social facts. An example of this is the situation in Europe, which arose under the pressure of mass migration from Africa, mostly Muslims.

The main factor of the scientific slip is the principle position of the scientific atheism. It was good to measure the religion away from it as from the outside, at the time when dominated thinking, based on the ideals of the Enlightenment (Durkheim, Weber and their followers), when religion is lived within itself and has lost its social activity in all spheres of society. Global imperialism rationalism has acquired a different nature, with respect to religion, it became more cynical and irresponsible aggressive. Now we can see an understanding that the old tools are not sufficient to measure the ongoing religious processes. Researchers have begun to include theological concepts in the questionnaire and interviews. But such a position is not so much help, how much harm because the fundamental point cannot be solved - a change of methodological bases of assessment of the results and their interpretation. We will try to give examples of methodological discrepancies in the presentation.

Description of New Age Spirituality in motion pictures and TV series as public's reflection to this phenomenon

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New Age/Holistic Spirituality came into existence in the last third of the twentieth century. Scientific research on New Age Spirituality is complicated because of the unclear nature and the lack of organizational structure of the groups. Holistic

Spirituality is pertaining to Late Modernity, for example, as “client-oriented cult” (Stark and Bainbridge 1985) or “postmodern religion of consumption society” (Paul Heelas 1995). Spirituality is a subject matter of sociology of religion, but this research proceeds from the assumption that it can be explored as a specific socio-cultural phenomenon close to religion. The paper presents empirical research on attitudes to New Age Spirituality expressed in modern TV-series and movies. This kind of sources have appeared to be the most informative, appealing to a broader audience than books, journals or scholar articles do. Conversation analysis and visual analysis are being used as research methods. The findings show strongly negative perceptions of spirituality which can be reduced to the contrast of ‘common sense’ and ‘abnormality’. It may be presumed that Spirituality is marked as ‘abnormal’ because its existence affects two main social groups?. Screen players and directors of such movies present point of view of educated people who reject Spirituality as an anti-intellectual movement. Meanwhile, the other significant group associates Spirituality with new social agenda, including some specific stressful changes for habitual lifestyle. In this context, Spirituality is perceived among other new and controversial phenomena, but, at the same time, it may be socially acceptable object of critique, especially in comparison with gay marriages or minority rights. Thus, sarcastic portray of New Age Spirituality may be politically correct form of expression public's resentment over Late Modernity.

Crip posthumanism and Amerindian postanthropocentrism. Keys to a bodily perspective in science.

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The dominant thought in the Western Culture has created distinctions in which the spiritual or immaterial aspect was considered to be above the body and the material aspect, but the bodies have not allowed themselves to be reduced to these hierarchies. Queers discovered the body but returned to the plane of immateriality in which identity lies. Crips have completed this gesture distorting categories such as impairment or disability and interpreting the body as radically interdependent. However, to solve our lack of tradition in dealing with the body we get our inspiration from other cultures in order to go in search of the body that the Western Culture lost.

Made more explicit through the contrast between humans and non-humans, with Amerindians established, They suggest there is a unique culture with multiple

natures, they live with within this diversity. Amerindians have invented a “multinaturalist perspectivism”. Getting our inspiration from this, we suggest calling perspectivist this variety of science

which manifests material influences. When it comes to politics a field in which this perspectivism is applied, would be the different feminisms and queer or crip positions.

**“Society - iron cage” or “game (playful) society”?
What turn will be next?**

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Max Weber believed that the history develops in the way of rationalization of all spheres of human activity, and as a result people become prisoners of the “iron cage” of rationality. According to Weber rationalization in turn leads to the “disenchantment” of the world.

On the other hand, to the opinion of the famous English philosopher Ernest Gellner now the metaphor of “iron cage” should be replaced by the metaphor of “rubber cage”, because segment of rationality and rational activities in the world becomes more and more compressed.

In modern society the process of gamification and virtualization expands to almost all spheres of social life and therefore a range of issues can be raised.

What is the vector of civilization development? What will be the future society? “Society-iron cage” or “game (playful) society” with playful forms of thinking and behavior?

What is the content and heuristic potential of «homo ludens» model (Johan Huizinga)?

Does process of gamification mean an attempt to bring back the enchantment of the world: enchantment – disenchantment - re-enchantment (Ernest Gellner)?

We can see a lot of different turns in social science, especially in the science of the twentieth century: anthropological, historical, linguistic, cognitive, rhetorical, theological, medial, pragmatic, etc. Have we any reason to assert that some kind of a game (or playful) turn takes place in modern social science and reality?

RN30 - Youth and Generation

RN30 | Session 01a RN KEYNOTE SESSION with Ann Nilsen: Youth, Intergenerational Solidarity and the Crises in Europe

Youth transitions in times of inequality:

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Youth transitions in times of inequality:

'Private troubles and public issues' in discussions of intergenerational solidarity and conflict

Abstract

The current time of increasing social inequalities, cutbacks in public spending and high youth unemployment in many European countries, is a challenging period for young people making their transitions to adulthood. On the other end of the age spectrum, the demographic circumstances with an ageing population are also a source for concern in many countries. In the public debate and in some social science research, the demographic situation is put forward as a major reason for the plight of the young as public spending on pensions and care for the elderly far outweigh the economic transfers to the younger strata of populations in social protection budgets. The unequal distribution of social protection expenditure by age has increasingly been discussed in terms of an intergenerational conflict. Others have maintained that a social contract between generations is the basis of all societies and highlighted how the upholding of intergenerational solidarity is a cornerstone for peaceful co-existence across generational divides. An overarching aim in this paper is to examine the wider implications of the standpoints in this debate with a particular emphasis on young people's transition phases. The origins of the 'generational equity debate' will be traced and addressed within a wider framework that includes an historical contextualisation of the ideas and concepts involved. C.Wright Mills' approach and concepts form the main theoretical frame of reference. Empirical evidence will include relevant statistics, and interview material from a three generation life course study of intergenerational transmission processes.

RN30 | Session 02a Multiculturalism, Ethnicity, Migration

Youth in times of invisible –isms

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The paper delivers a discussion about how to contribute to develop analysis and theory about major trends in societal thinking among contemporary youth. Like Mannheim and Inglehart theorised, major historical trends have shaped the mind-sets of generations in the 20th century. The outcome of WWI represented the break-down of the bourgeois-colonial nation-state and its power structure and gave way to currents represented by both democratic and fascist social movements; the outcome of WWII gave way to rapid modernisation, post-colonial conflicts, and environmental challenges.

The current conditions appear as the culmination of two currents that emerged after the end of WWII and now have become key sources of conflict. The first was the multiculturalist transformation of western societies initiated partly by post-colonial migration, partly by the industrial and economic boom in the 1960's. The second was the neo-liberal economic policy, initiated by Thatcher and Reagan, that created what is now seen as 'the roots of all our problems' (Monbiot 2016).

The purpose of this paper is to scrutinise interviews with Danish young people made as part of the MYPLACE project (cf. <http://www.fp7-myplace.eu/>) to analyse how current key trends related to the multicultural and neoliberal transformation of societies can be traced in the discourses of the young people. The methodology applied will be a critical discourse analysis that will take into consideration the special nature of the interview material, i.e. its non-representativeness and its pre-determined thematically structure. The analysis aims at establishing the multidimensionality in the approaches taken by the young people, and it seeks to identify the oppositional character of attitudes and to anchor them coherently in their respective socio-cultural frames and mind-sets.

The individualization contradictions: the second generation immigrants in Italy

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In Italy, in the last decade, the increase of second generation immigrants has turned immigration from temporary to permanent, reaching in the age group (0-19) the number of one million people. This assumes a central role for the development of a theoretical approach based on the category of the systemic individualization contradiction in the studies on second generations. The paper shows that the themes of the individualization contradiction and of the epistemological fallacy of modernity, even if they have been widely discussed within the youth studies, they are not yet much used in the analysis of young immigrant conditions.

The second generations are involved in the difficult

management of processes of insecurity produced by the contradictory nature of individualization. If, on one hand, second generations in Italy experienced the possibility of a biography of the choices, adhering to the models of Italian young people, on the other, the unequal distribution of objective resources and the lack of subjective resources may hinder the efficient management of an individualization process which provides a continuous design of lifestyle choices. This generates regressive processes, more acute than those of the previous generation, since subjected to an anticipatory socialization that pushes them into very large opportunities exposing them to difficult situations. More specifically, the contribution aims to show how the individualization is a contradictory process, not without consequences in terms of social integration mechanisms, as it can represent the structural condition from which phenomena of fragmentation, marginalization and radicalization emerge.

Young descendants migrants in transnational space – challenging the use of categories in research on children of migrants

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Transnationalism is not a one generation phenomenon as the socialization process occurs in a transnational space which has influence and an important impact on identities and life trajectories across generations. The generational experience is not a linear process, national embedded but rather an imagined experience across borders. This paper is part of ongoing PhD project, named “Gender and generations: processes of transition to adult life of young descendants from Portuguese speaking African countries”, which adopts a comparative methodology between young descendants from PALOP and their parents in what concerns representations and transitions to adulthood. The aim of this paper is to contribute for the discussion around the categories commonly used in the research on children of migrants, for example, second generation migrants, and how transnational approach can help overcome some of these epistemological limitations. This paper also aims to discuss the boundaries of transnational approach, going beyond the dichotomy between country of origin and migration country, has most of the transnational families interviewed have at least one member newly migrated. For one hand, some of this young adults have migrated to other European countries in the context of the Portuguese economic crises who lead to a massive youth emigration cycle in the recent years. On the other hand, some parents have recently migrated, returning to their country of origin. Their children, most of them young adults, have stayed in Portugal. Finally, the paper intends to contribute to the discussion of how transnational experience can be very different from one generation to another and how this can cause generational

differences that are significant and must be acknowledged.

”I have seen it as a new life phase”- international student mobility as turning point or transition? Credit and degree student mobility – two different perspectives.

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Transitions into and from higher education have been widely discussed. However, research on international student mobility (ISM) has paid little attention to ‘transition’ and ‘turning points’ within mobile students’ trajectories. I will discuss different meanings of the move abroad for degree (whole programme abroad) and credit (short stay abroad) mobile students.

For degree students “a new life phase” starts simultaneously on two levels: entrance into higher education and move into another country (incorporated by definition). For credit students, start and end points of those two levels are disintegrated.

Both degree and credit mobile students describe study abroad as influential in their lives. While degree students do it always in positive terms, credit mobile students are ambivalent. They relate to loss of autonomy after moving back to parental home. This reversed transition leads to frictions, with the self and parents, as once being autonomous credit students have to give it up or shift their aspiration to become “fully” autonomous for later.

The paper discusses student mobility as turning point and transition, thus, contributing to life course research. While degree mobility follows the standardised life course: school -> study -> employment and can be seen as transition, credit mobility is rather a turning point. In terms of ISM and youth policies: potential disadvantages of short academic stays abroad should be addressed, especially in the light of ERASMUS-hype.

Analyses are grounded theory driven, based on 12 qualitative semi-structured interviews with students from Luxembourg. The fieldwork took place between October 2015 and April 2016.

RN30 | Session 02b Youth in changing societies

Young people in the city: redefining urban space through art practices

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A lot of big post-soviet cities in Russia have urban political regime, which may be called “growth machine”. It means, that the crucial role in decision-making process and formation of the urban fabric is played by local authorities and business elite. In such conditions urban landscape becomes more hostile,

digital and controlled, that does not reflect young people's requirements and makes them find alternative means for transforming city space, which can take the form of different art practices. This research examines sticker-artist community in Saint-Petersburg (community, which is represented by teenagers and young adults, who create images on small sticky papers and put them on different objects in the city) and answers the question how participants implement their "right to the city": how they experience and change the city through their practices, and how their practices influence on their city perception. The study was carried out in framework of the project «DIGITAL YOUTH IN THE MEDIA CITY: Urban Ethnography in the Streets and Stations of Helsinki and St Petersburg», supported by Kone Foundation (2016), and based on ethnographic data (collected from June till October 2016), which includes in-depth interviews with 13 young men and 3 women, observations and participation in the youth activities. Findings suggest that stickering is not only the way to domesticate the urban environment, bringing a unique, personal in often anonymous, alienated technological system, but also a practice, which effects on the artists' sense of belonging, urban identity and citizenship.

Social Inequalities in Rural Britain: Impacts on Young People Post-2008

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This paper investigates the impacts of the 2008 economic crisis and its aftermath on young people through a case study of a sparsely populated rural area of England. A dominant theme in youth studies is the concept of the youth transition, from childhood to adulthood, from school to employment, from the parental home to independence, and so on. An important element of this paper will be to understand the main sources of welfare and how the relative contribution of each of these (the welfare mix) is changing. These sources are generally considered to be the labour market, the family and the state (Antonucci et al 2014) and different national mixes of these are often referred to as 'welfare regimes' (Esping-Anderson 1990). This paper explores, for example, the flexibilisation of labour markets, with insecure jobs more common, often with part-time or variable hours of work (e.g. zero hours contracts); further and higher education policies; changes to housing markets; diminished social welfare support and welfare conditionality; centralization or withdrawal of services including public transport; digital inclusion; and sources of advice. This paper asks how place, distance, transport and sparsity of population mediates opportunities. What spaces are available to young people, and what freedoms and responsibilities? What is the role of institutions? And

how have these changed during the economic crisis and since?

Youth and 'Geneo-cid': Greek National and European Union Factors Contributing to the Lost Generation of Greece

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Karl Mannheim's conceptualization of "generation as a social structure" provides a framework for understanding the structure of social and intellectual movements of our time. The destruction of the economic basis and work socialization processes are the factors that a generation is losing its social existence. We refer to this phenomenon as 'geneo-cid,' or a form of massive deconstruction of generation succession. Data from the IN4Youth study in Greece provides evidence that 'geneo-cid' is a result of the ongoing decline of the social and educational institutions, youth unemployment, and the decline in ability to transact intergenerational reciprocity and exchange (parents and grandparents are losing their saving (real estate, pensions etc.). Combined with a political system that fails to adequately respond to external forces from the European Union to mitigate the social, cultural and economic impacts of the impact of austerity on the youth population, young citizens question the government's ability to perform its fiduciary responsibilities to support future generations. Hence the political elite's actions that negatively impact the future of youth, or in some cases inaction in an era of economic crisis impact negatively on youth self-identity. The goal of this paper is to understand the forces that serve as a catalyst to bring about 'geneo-cid' and make recommendations specific to youth policy in Greece that can also be applicable across other similar contexts.

Italian youth in trouble: between 'new' life-stages and 'old' intergenerational relations

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In this paper we reflect on the intertwining of the redefinition of the life-stages, the 'new' patterns of adulthood transitions and the intergenerational relations.

Thus, our first questions are: how does the radical transformation that invested the transition to adulthood change the ways we define adulthood itself? and how does it interfere with the processes of mutual recognition amongst different generations? Indeed, intergenerational relations acquire even more complexity, in a framework in which a) structural factors like the precarisation of the labour market and the aging population heighten reciprocal

interdependence and b) changes in the life-courses patterns distance the different generations, especially in terms of biographical sense-making and 'biographicity' (Alheit and Dausien 2000; Stauber 2007; Walther 2016). Which effects on the generational order (Alanen 2009) are produced by these complexities? and how intergenerational relations contribute to the inequalities reproduction? Seeking to address these questions, we reflect on possible ways to reconceptualise adulthood and the intergenerational ties that should guarantee solidarity and wellbeing in everyday life.

These theoretical reflections are grounded on two empirical works done in the Northern part of Italy, with thirtysomething people who are still struggling with a prolonged and de-standardised transition process (Cavalli and Galland 1996; White and Wyn 2008), thus negotiating new 'adult roles', with particular reference to parenthood. This complex transition is significant and widespread in the Italian context that, as part of the Southern group of welfare states (Ferrera 1996), has low levels of welfare provision and high reliance on the family as a form of support.

RN30 | Session 02c Solidarity and Trust

Transitions to activism: young people, politics, and solidarity

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In combination with the upsurge of the different crises that have invested Europe in the last decade, many grass-root initiatives of solidarity have been started all over the continent by extra-parliamentary political groups with the aim of proposing alternative answers to the increased difficulties affecting vulnerable populations. These projects commonly share a critical opinion on the institutional management of social disadvantages and, in most cases, they see young people occupying a leading role in providing help to underserved social groups. The proposed contribution is based on the analysis of different initiatives of solidarity toward migrants, refugees, and homeless people carried out by youth leftist groups in two medium-large cities in Italy and Sweden. Data have been collected in 2016 through observations in different participatory settings and biographical interviews with young activists and will be analysed in order to explore the emerging combination of social volunteering and political activism in young people's alternative styles of engagement. Underlining differences and similarities between the two local contexts, the presentation focuses on the role that solidarity initiatives acquire in the groups' political action and in the young individuals' paths of activism. Far from being detached from political struggle, social volunteering assume a series of key functions, becoming a mean of recruitment and formation of new members at the group level, and a space for the progressive acquisition and experimentation of the

identity of activist at the individual level.

The Armenian Youth in the Post-Soviet Context: Some important findings from the Armenian Youth Study 2016

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Throughout the last 30 years the Republic of Armenia has undergone serious social, political and economic shocks (the 1988 earthquake, National movement, collapse of the Soviet Union, war in the Nagorno-Karabakh, drastic institutional transformations), the influence of which is vital in all of the spheres of the social life. The Armenian youth is one particular bearer of this reality, in particular the Armenian citizens of 14-29 (born after 1987), whose socialization process has been accompanied by the described social shocks.

The research (funded by Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung: The model and point of orientation for the study is the renowned Shell Youth Study, which is being carried out in Germany since 1953) has been conducted to reveal the lifeworld and dispositions of the Armenian youth in the ever changing contemporary Armenia through the summary of the persistent social condition. The objectives of this research are directed to the exploration of the following problems: satisfaction, trust, attachment, association, activity and integration. The research consisted of both quantitative (standardized interviews conducted, n=1200) and qualitative (16 Focus Group Discussions) methods.

The findings reveal the present-day life of youth in Armenia in the context of value clashes, contradictions in social reality, as well as the traditional cultural and national context. Findings demonstrating the existence of tendencies typical to post-Soviet societies are striking in their contradictions. The gender, age, type of residence, income, and education of the youth questioned were important determining factors of their perceptions and attitudes.

Still Troubled: Tunisia's Youth during and since the Revolution of 2011

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This paper presents evidence from interviews in 2015-16 with a nationally representative sample of Tunisia's 15-29 year olds. We focus on the sample's political participation and orientations during the revolution of 2011 and subsequently. We find that just 6.6 percent of those aged 15-24 at the time played any direct part in the 'events of 2011'. Political engagement then and subsequently is shown to have been influenced most

strongly by a university education and growing-up in a politically engaged family. In 2015-16 the young people were overwhelmingly pro-democracy, supported equal opportunities and status for the sexes, and endorsed self-expression values, but attached equal importance to economic security and betterment, felt that their country's traditions should be maintained and respected, and were personally religious though three-quarters wanted religion to be kept out of politics and government. Although Tunisia is the sole Arab Spring country to emerge with a still functioning (in 2016) multi-party democracy, we find that in 2015-16 the majority of young people did not trust their elected politicians. Our survey findings suggest explanations for the paradox between young Tunisians' overwhelming support for democracy alongside intense disappointment with the outcomes.

Challenges and prospects for the cross-cultural studies of the youth worldview

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The Sociological Laboratory of the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia with the support of the Russian Foundation for Humanities has conducted a number of comparative studies on the representative samples of student youth in different countries. These surveys allowed identifying both the key values of the younger generations and the main challenges of the comparative analysis. We summarize such challenges as follows: applying research techniques to the sample in another country – both in translating and adapting them to different social realities and worldview; choosing 'right' respondents to question and relevant cases (cultures) to study; designing the research scheme, etc. Nevertheless, the empirical data reveal interesting similarities and differences in the youth perception of the nowadays realities, for instance, through identification of the level of the student youth social trust and distrust. Thus, there is a huge difference in the level of trust to the main governing bodies: in Russia and Kazakhstan, about 60% of respondents claim to trust the government and the president, while in Serbia and the Czech Republic, the share of such is four to five times less. However, the other data does not allow making conclusions on the similarities of the post-Soviet countries' student youth worldview as compared to the post-socialist countries of Europe for the levels of trust to social institutions are too different. This probably points not only to real discrepancies in perceiving social institutions, but also to the differing expectations for each of them, and the mismatching definitions of trust.

RN30 | Session 03a Mobility and Regionality

Structural conditions for VET-mobility: opportunities and obstacles

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The paper ventures into a qualitative approach to the role of structural conditions for European cross-border mobility of young people in vocational educational training (VET). Following Giddens (1984), there is a recursivity of structures and individuals acting in social systems. Understanding the VET-system and the organisation of relevant mobility programmes (e.g. Erasmus+) as structures, individual mobility decisions are strongly linked with them. We will thus analyse how social actors perceive and react to structural frameworks, with closer attention to their fostering and hindering function within individual mobility processes of German apprentices. Additionally, comparisons to the Spanish VET-system will be drawn.

The current study is based on semi-structured interviews with former German mobile apprentices aged 18-29 (n=16) and experts (n=4; teachers at VET-schools and mobility consultants). It is part of the EU-project "MOVE" which has received funding from the EU-Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No.649263.

Results reveal that apprentices perceive the highly structured German mobility programmes as incidental opportunities offering "all-inclusive" organisation, and thus also enable participation by students lacking a typical "mobility-background". Amongst others, obstacles arise from the difficulty of finding a suitable time frame for mobilities within the tightly organised German VET on the one side and the strong dependence on mobility consultants on the other, including their selective acquisition strategies (e.g. personal calls for participation) as well as their time capacities in the light of enormous bureaucracy and limited project run times.

Romanian youth migration – contagious behaviour in peer networks? A case study

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Today, the UK is one of the main destination countries for Romanian migration and the high level of heterogeneity of motivations and trajectories of this migration has only become more complex in time, particularly with the decrease in costs of migration which accompanied the free access of Romanians on the British labour market in 2014.

Youth migration has generally been seen as an individual or family livelihood strategy, as a strategic behaviour understood as either conversion of types of capital or responses to challenges of the life context. The analysis this paper proposes is centred on circular migration to the UK for labour in agriculture, and more specifically on a recently formed network of young circular migrants from a Romanian village. Rather than focusing on the individual or the family as

a unit of decision-making, we are interested to investigate a type of migration for which the decision and the actions are taken in a peer group. We explore the mechanisms through which this type of spontaneous group migration emerges and is perpetuated, and also the impact of contingent structural factors on its development.

To address the topics, we make use of semi-structured interviews with migrants and key informants, which were conducted in December 2016 in a small village in South-Eastern Romania. The village is particularly interesting for this research, as it has recently formed informal networks which recruit young men for seasonal work in two farms in the UK.

Regionality and social class in young adults experiences

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The discussion on the employability of young adults emphasizes the importance of mobility. Being employable requires an ability to move from one place to another in order to find work; usually the move is from smaller, rural towns towards growing regions and larger cities. Staying in a certain place, like hometown, is considered negative albeit it is relatively common particularly for the young people from working class background. Dano-Norwegian author Aksel Sandemose's novel *A Fugitive Crosses His Tracks* (1933) introduces Law of Jante which describes a fictional town's, Jante's, atmosphere and mentality. Sociologist Susie Scott has reviewed the Law of Jante as a cultural "code of conduct" in Nordic countries in which self-assertion and attention-seeking behavior is considered as objectionable whereas humility and modesty is seen as a virtue. In this presentation, we aim to point out that the cultural code of conduct of the law of Jante is related to the social class of the individual and therefore affect their experiences in both working life and social class position.

Our data consist interview data of young adults (N=41) who live in the provincial area of Eastern-Finland or who have moved from there to Helsinki capital city region. We are particularly interested in looking at the self-employed and temporary workers' experiences of regionality and social class. This presentation will consider the meaning of social class in relation to mobility and the possible attempt to distance oneself from the working-class identity (Skeggs 2004).

Spanish vocational education and training mobility in the EU: Youth mobility narratives intertwined structure and agency

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The paper focuses on cross-border mobility of Spanish young people within the framework of vocational education and training (VET) in the European Union (EU2020 Lisbon Strategy). Using qualitative data obtained within the project MOVE, funded by EU-Horizon2020 research and innovation programme under GA No.649263, which focus on youth mobility in Europe (semi-structured interviews n=204), we present the first results extracted from the Spanish case (n=19) against our case study (VET mobility) partner Germany.

Our hypothesis is that there is a basic paradox at the core of youth mobility narratives that tend to present and represent mobility itself as an opportunity and a positive resource, even when the outcomes of this mobility and the decision to go abroad are somehow imposed by the institutions. Using a specific conception of agency, which enables a theoretical tackling of individual opportunity strategies in the structural and institutional Spanish context, we approach agency as a continuum which includes capabilities and opportunities (Näre, 2014), covering new forms of action needed in situations of social change, where new ways of acting and doing are implemented.

Traditionally scholars have presented any decision to go abroad as agentic, however, in relation to the content analysis of these interviews we observed that these decisions are usually embedded in the structural institutional narratives that present mobility as "good" per se, and are usually accompanied by a non-questioning of the reason (skills acquisition), destination (the destination country is often not chosen by the young person), and motivations to go abroad.

RN30 | Session 03b Trust, Mistrust and the Risk of Marginalisation

The youth of today: Precarity, political mistrust and the collapsing welfare state

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Scope of the paper is to identify the impacts of the collapsing welfare provisions on the urban youth of Athens in the era of the "public debt" crisis. During the last seven years, the all-embracing socioeconomic and spatial measures promoted in Greece have intensified economic inequality, social exclusion and socio-spatial segregation, whereas austerity budgeting in the social state has been intensively enforced.

More specifically, the current policies and the welfare state retrenchment have altered the structural conditions of labour and education, as well as the ongoing positions and locations of today's youth. Being young and urban today means to confront the

new reality of insecure and flexible working regimes, dealing with a life of increasing precariousness. In this dystopian landscape, the majority of young people have lost their trust to the role of the state and to the political system, proving that the social crisis has led to a political crisis as well.

Based on field research the paper examines to what extent do young urban residents of Athens rely on social policy and on institutions in order to cope with the social repercussions of the crisis. Furthermore, in a period where precarity seems to be the norm of the labour market, aim of the paper is also to investigate which alternative paths do young urbanities choose, what social networks and ties they create and whether they engage in some sort of collective urban action.

'You do, you feel a little bit marginalised': The political understandings of Muslim Young People in Bradford

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Young people's relationship with politics is routinely deemed problematic by a range of influential social actors. Amidst concerns over disengagement and the potential for radicalisation the political participation of ethnic minority young people is often particularly scrutinised. In contrast to such 'crisis narratives' this paper reports on qualitative research with young Muslims in a northern English city. Consistent with research on young people in general, the findings reveal widespread cynicism and disillusionment with electoral politics amongst this group. Despite this cynicism, most respondents were politically engaged and voiced claims for a substantive representation which addressed mainstream and often national political issues. These claims were articulated in contrast to an older generation who were seen as prioritising local issues and representation much more closely tied to kinship and ethnic identity. In the face of ongoing racism and marginalisation, these Muslim young people were asserting claims for a more mainstream citizenship marked against the political and cultural orientations of an older generation.

Longitudinal Exploration of Young Greeks' Subjectivation in 'Debt Society'

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The starting point of this paper is a critical engagement with Mauricio Lazzarato's genealogical account of the 'debt society' as a milestone of the economic organisation and most importantly, as a political relation, fundamental to contemporary Western societies. Following Lazzarato the rise of the debt economy involves the emergence of new forms of regulation through the domination of debt-creditor relations, which overshadow previous economic and

social formations, such as the information society or the knowledge economy. Central to the operation of such debt economies and societies is the production of the 'indebted man', as the 'the modern notion of economy covers both economic production and the production of subjectivity'.

Against this backdrop, the object of the paper is to utilise and critically consider Lazzarato's concepts in pursuing a longitudinal exploration of young people in Greece. The paper will provide empirical insights drawing on and bringing together two sets of qualitative data: Firstly I will refer to young Greeks' narratives of the self, which were generated as part of my PhD research, just before the outbreak of the financial crisis. Additionally I will present interview data gathered through a follow-on, small-scale research with young people in crisis-hit Greece. The discussion will focus on the construction of youth subjectivities over time, within radically changing socio-economic conditions.

RN30 | Session 03c Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment I

Introducing an index of labour mobility for youth

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Undoubtedly, there has been a growing demand for quantifying evidence on labour mobility, its trends across European countries, with a special emphasis put on the youth. The present paper proposes a new index of labour mobility, which can help researchers quantify "positive" movements or transitions between labour market states. The most commonly used mobility indices take into account either the probability of staying in the same state (Prais – Schorrocks mobility index and Prais – Bibby mobility index), or all transitions among labour market states (Bartholomew index). Firstly, we question whether those indices can represent a meaningful measurement of labour mobility, where one would be more interested in measuring only the "positive" transitions, meaning transitions from unemployment or inactivity to employment. A new index is therefore introduced and it is used to compare labour mobility of young individuals, aged between 15 and 29, between different European countries based on the latest evidence from the EU-Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) raw data.

Quality of work after graduation – The case of Poland

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Most reports on the European labour markets point out that these markets need to create both more jobs and ones of better quality. Poland unfortunately, finds itself at the end of ranking of countries offering high-quality jobs. Thus, access to attractive professions can be treated as one of the factors differentiating the values of the graduates diplomas. The OECD report indicates three dimensions of work quality: the level of salary, the stability of employment, and quality of the professional environment. In our presentation we answer three questions: (1) What level of occupational attractiveness and social respect characterises the first, permanent jobs undertaken by young people and how does the level of their education determine this attractiveness? (2) What are the chances of the contemporary youths (in comparison with the older generations) to gain their first, attractive job? (3) Who can expect a rise in social status in the future, and what scale of such rise is the most probable? To answer these questions we used the data from longitudinal survey - Human Capital Study in Poland. In this study five survey series were conducted, started from 2010, finished in 2014. The whole sample size (88000) allows for selection of the representatives of the different generation and to analyse their entry into the labour market and career paths. The first results show that the situation of present graduates is worse than that of graduates from previous decades not only in terms of employment opportunities but also in the terms of the quality of work.

‘And Click. That’s All I Do’: Temporary Work Agencies and Young Worker’s Transitions into Precarious Employment

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Temporary work agencies (TWAs) have grown in size and influence in recent years to become an established part of the contemporary landscape of UK employment. Treated as, inter alia, the symptom of a dysfunctional labour market (ILO 2010; Shildrick et al. 2012), active agents in the deepening casualization of labour (Forde 2001; Forde and Slater 2016; Standing 2011) and/or an enabling force for workers struggling in austere times (Gray 2002), there is nevertheless little research focusing specifically on young worker’s uses and experiences of using TWAs as an avenue into paid employment. This paper seeks to address this deficiency by considering questions of how young workers perceive, use and assess TWAs in the course of seeking transitions from education into (precarious) work. This includes examining the capacity of TWAs to meet young people’s aspirations for (meaningful) employment, alongside their requirements for flexible working. It further considers the capacity of TWAs to provide work opportunities that can overcome established barriers faced by young people looking for

work and explores the deeply held ambivalence that many young people feel towards agencies. To do so, the paper draws upon original and significant interview and group discussion data gathered from young workers who participated in a sub-project of a large ESRC funded project examining ‘Precarious Pathways to Employment’ for young people ((at)Paths2Work) (<http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/ier/research/pathways/>) in three cities in the Midlands of England.

Similar effect, different mechanisms - social inequalities in early occupational attainment in the heart of Europe

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The presentation addresses social origin effects on early occupational attainment of young graduates in three political units in the heart of Europe – Poland, East Germany and West Germany. This threefold comparison offers a unique opportunity to prove whether a) similarities between post-socialist societies persist after the breakdown of communism irrespective of different post-transformation development paths, or rather b) characteristics of present day institutional regimes determine levels of their social openness. The results of the empirical analysis utilizing data from German Socioeconomic Panel (GSOEP) and Polish Panel Survey (POLPAN) point at interesting pairwise similarities and differences, which allow to draw conclusions with regard to mechanisms influencing social fluidity, specifically the shape of the educational system and the type of economy. Social advantage operates in Germany mainly through the educational system, which is highly stratified. After unification East Germany adopted the West German model, and therefore these two units of analysis display very similar rates of inequality of educational attainment. Data for Poland, in turn, shows substantially lower social origin effects on educational status. Instead, the main mechanism of social reproduction there is labor market allocation of young graduates. The social origin effect net of educational attainment is highest in Poland, which reflects a lower level of economic coordination in this land as compared to Germany. Nevertheless, this direct social origin effect is also substantial in West Germany, which leads to a striking result: with respect to overall social origin – social destination association similarity exists between Poland and West Germany and not between East Germany and either one.

RN30 | Session 04a Gender and Sexuality

Girls, reading and literature: a genealogy

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This project focuses on the historically changing status of reading practices and the reading subject.

More specifically, the project focuses on constructions of 'the good reader' or – in present time's discourse, 'the avid reader' - a position that in today's Swedish society is mainly possessed by the teenage girl. In public discourse, the reading girl is contrasted against the nonreading boy, and more generally - although contradictory, - a 'nonreading' generation. By looking at contemporary girls' own stories about their reading practices, and contextualizing them through contemporary and historical texts concerned with girls, reading and literature, the project aims to study practices of self-cultivation and reading. The historical materials used in this study are advice books on reading from early 1900s, for girls and/or their parents; debate articles on the specific genre "the girl book" that was popular in Sweden during the 1900s; marketing strategies of publishing companies; official government reports on reading habits and literature; and reading promotion campaigns.

Exploring the dimensions of student youth's sexuality: the case of Russia

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The beginning of the 21st century is characterized by crucial transformations in the sexual sphere of life in various modern societies including Russia, namely: tendencies of liberalization and democratization of sexual, gender and family relations, commercialization of sexuality, the rise of queer movement, etc. Thus, at the moment sexuality might be regarded as a complex mosaic of cultural forms, styles of life, traditions, communities, practices, and discourses that are spreading, confronting, competing, and co-existing at the global, regional, and local levels. One of the social groups that are mostly affected by contemporary changes in sexual and gender life is the youth, including student youth. In this paper, based on the findings of in-depth interviews with 21 young men and women aged 18-25 years old, students of different universities of St. Petersburg (the second biggest city in Russia), the main modes and dimensions, tendencies of formation and reproduction of sexuality of student youth are revealed and described. The following dimensions of student youth's sexuality are extracted and investigated in the study: axiological, normative, representational, behavioral, gender, and subcultural. The various configurations of these dimensions lead to (re)production of different modern modes of sexuality of student youth in Russia.

No Woman's Land? Gender and Generational Dynamics in thirty young women's life histories in the agro-food sector in Sardinia, Italy.

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The paper traces the intertwining of the biographical and career courses of a sample of 30 female entrepreneurs in the agro-food sector in Sardinia,

whose life histories were collected between 2014 and early 2016. In a global context of regeneration of the peasant sector (Van der Ploeg J., 2008), involving to a large extent the younger cohorts who are entering in an increasingly precarious labor market, the *récits de vie* of these women who chose an unusual professional path, also in gender terms, appear very significant.

The key event that marked a "before" and "after" in their life course is the generational transition from the background family to the farm, because the way they handled this step has been crucial in the process of definition of their aspirations and their personal and professional future. The link between timing ("When you joined the farm?") and the strategic meaning of this choice ("What project did you have in mind, as a young woman?") led to outline five trajectories: 1) A linear transmission of the farm's core, from father to daughter; 2) A Back-to-the-land movement, coming from other training and professional careers; 3) A generational leap, aimed at recovering a grandfather's farm and at re-stitching a parental plot which has been suspended for a long time; 4) A biographical and career break, based on an ex-novo project in the agro-food sector, completely detached from the family background; 5) A multiple presence among different segments of the labor market, in constant search of a sustainable balance between business duties, other professional roles and private life.

What we do (not) want to tell teenagers about sex? Female and male sexuality constructing in the context of sexuality education in Poland

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This pronouncement shall concern the contexts of constructing of teenage girls and boys sexuality contained in the messages in sexuality education textbooks in Poland. There will be presented the findings of the all-Polish research project "Gender in Textbooks", concerning the critical analysis of the content of Polish textbooks and core curriculum. The research was focused upon the following research issues: 1) What expectations are presented in the sexuality education textbooks as for playing gender roles within the areas of intimate life? 2) What meanings are related in sexual education textbooks with sexuality, and in what contexts the sexual behaviors defined as feminine and masculine are depicted? The concept of gender was a research perspective and, at the same time, an analytical category - the basis for the categorization key structured. The research was of a complex nature, i.e. the analysis included all the sexual education textbooks approved for teaching process by the Ministry of National Education in the years 2013-15. Quantitative and qualitative strategies were applied in the research. All together, 1113 visual forms and 11 books were analyzed. The presented constructs are

strongly connected to the traditionally defined femininity and masculinity patterns. The traditionally understood femininity and masculinity, and sexuality are valued positively and presented in opposition to the so-called liberal image - identified as contemporary one - depicted negatively. The model presented in textbooks is based on the idea of the dualism of sexes and the perspective of essentialism and shows the physicality and sexuality of young women and men in reference to the simplified images having its source in gender stereotypes thus limiting the diversity of needs and attitudes.

RN30 | Session 04b Youth cultures, consumption and social media I

Youth subcultures in Russia: 25 years between underground and pop-cultures

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After the collapse of USSR youth cultural spaces in Russian cities experienced several radical transformations. We were observing the raise of subcultural activity in last part of 20th century, a mass migration of informal youth (political, musical, artistic) from underground to public urban spaces. Global subcultural images and their local interpretations has firmly fitted into the new history of Russia and became heroes not only in megacities, but also in provincial towns. Clashes between subcultural youth and "gopniki" (chavs) in the early 2000s led to reformation of youth scene in the mid-2000s, to external/internal fragmentation, to confrontation between subcultural fields. Horizontal solidarities began to appear and hence the opposition in relation to the relevant value vectors: accepted or denied gender regimes, loyalty or opposition to the authorities, which led to formation of new "subcultural underground" in present time. What is behind the radical changes in Russian youth spaces? In our studies we have observed and recorded the changes of different developmental trajectories of youth cultural spaces. Some young people loyally and pragmatically accepted the changes in the political climate, some symbolically or actually resisted. These changes are also influenced by the global and local trends and also by recent Youth Policy projects, which promote "traditional values" and patriotic education. The paper is based on the empirical materials gathered in four Russian cities (2015-2016) among students (N 3200) within project 'Fields of positive interethnic interactions and youth cultural scenes in the Russian cities' (RSF project № 15-17-00078).

To live from the scene: youth cultures and arts ofmaking a living

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During adolescence, young people build up dense social networks of elective affinities through the

consumption of certain stylistic resources, or the development of certain leisure activities. Experienced as arts of good living, these practices put young people in scene(s), contexts of convivial sociability and identity sharing with high level of social visibility and recognition. For some young people, however, these leisure or consumption practices go further in their life, being dreamed and projected as arts of making a living. For instance, currently practices as DJ'ing, tattooing or graffiti, among many others, became seductive forms of work among young people, ensuring means of subsistence for some of them, and allowing to keep themselves fully in "scene" and doing full-time what they love to do. Based on empirical data from the research project Making dream jobs come true: transitions to new attractive professional worlds to young people (funded by FCT, PTDC/CS-SOC/122727/2010. See <http://newdreamjobs.wixsite.com/dreamjobs/home-page>), the aim of this paper is to open new angles about how contemporary youth scenes are being lived and appropriated by young people, presenting them increasingly entangled with creative industries and explored with professional conviction and ambition, invested in their employability potential.

Youth cultures, institutions and market. Beyond separation and conflict, toward complex patterns of dialectic interaction

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The relationship between youth cultures, public institutions and the market is a traditional issue in youth studies and in subcultural studies. But whereas during the 1960s and the 1970s among youth cultures have often been assumed the distinction between mainstream cultures (connected with market and public institutions) and resistant subcultures (conflictually out from market and institutions), since the 1980s scholars underlined the diffusion of blurry youth cultures and the emergence of circular dynamics of escape-and-reintegration of subcultures from market and from institutions.

Aim of the paper is to reflect about nowadays complexity of these dynamics and relationships, focussing on two case studies, skateboarding and graffiti, in a specific geographical context, the city of Turin in Italy, through data collected with qualitative interviews, participant observation and document analysis.

The paper will consider the evolution of these two youth cultures in the territory, paying specific attention to the change of their relationships with local administration on the one hand and with local/global market on the other hand, trying to understand characteristics and reasons of this evolution from the point of view of the different social actors involved in the process and its influences on cultural models adopted by these different actors, and trying to propose then more complex interpretative models (being aware that we can't anymore think about these

processes through the “classic” subtraction-reabsorption perspective).

Mandatory alternative lifestyle: Everyday life of homeless youth in Eastern Finland

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Finland is a Nordic welfare state with a principle that each citizen has a subjective right to a flat. However, there are numerous homeless young people without a shelter, and in Eastern Finland where the winters are harsh, their situation can be even dangerous – as the society is not “open” for 24/7. This presentation is based on an ethnographic PhD research where the researcher has been taken part in homeless youth’s everyday life. The focus of this analysis is to show how the homeless youth handle their lives using resources available for them in order to survive from one day to another. Wandering on this kind of path of homelessness creates an unordinary lifestyle which forms distance to the mainstream, “normal life” with expectations of following the common time and space schedules of the society at large.

RN30 | Session 04c Social Movements and Political Action

Instrumentalisation of Youth Political and Civic Participation in Serbia

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This paper deals with the instrumentalisation of political and civic participation of young people in Serbia. The social context of Serbia (and the Western Balkans, more broadly) is characterized by very high rates of unemployment (with public sector still being a major employer), low trust in institutions, party clientelism and patronage. This paper aims to shed the light on the young people’s perception of political opportunities and agency that is bounded with structural and cultural constraints. In this way, the focus of the theoretical debate on political activity of young people is moved from the “proactive political action” perspective to the observation that young people’s agency can also be instrumentally and commercially oriented.

The analysis is based on qualitative data gathered in the in-depth interviews with young people (N=30), aged 25-30 years, who are members of political parties and/or civic associations.

The research findings show that, in search for better career prospects young people tend to adapt to the context by accepting certain informal “rules of the game”. Young people often become part of the clientelist networks as they perceive it necessary for their future employment. In this regard, young people adopt several strategies: 1. Passive membership in political parties, 2. activism within parties (which

expands from occasional activities during the campaign to almost daily duties). 3. Volunteer in civil associations and similar initiatives in order to gain experience and connections as important job requirements. In this way, they become an important asset of political parties and civic organizations which, in return, promise them employment or career enhancement.

Here to Stay: Undocumented Young People in the USA, Political Activism and Citizenship

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Restrictive immigration and citizenship policies across the Global North mean that young people who arrived during a period of growth in international migration have grown up into adulthood in these nation states yet legally remain ‘noncitizens’. In the early 2000s the undocumented youth movement emerged in the USA to campaign for a pathway to citizenship for undocumented young people who had arrived in the USA as children. In recent years there has been an evolution in campaign messaging and a shift in some of the key priorities and goals. Through a southern California case study, drawing on Biographical Narrative Interviews with undocumented young activists, this paper examines young activists’ narratives of entry into, and pathways through, political activism and explores how their understandings and experiences of citizenship shape, and are shaped by, political activism. The study was informed by ‘acts of citizenship’ theory (Isin 2008) which examines how citizenship is mediated between lived experiences and formal entitlements. This paper traces how and why young people became involved in the undocumented youth movement and pathways through the movement, including branches of the movement they became active in (e.g. undocuqueer, undocublack, campus or community based groups) and how the election of Donald Trump is shaping young people’s current engagement with political activism. In doing so it examines how activism has influenced young activists’ normative understandings of the concept of ‘citizenship’ and what it means to act and be recognised as a ‘citizen’ with a focus on the notion of ‘emotional citizenship’.

Emerging Incentives for Youth Participation in Bulgaria

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The decline of youth participation in society and politics has often been mentioned as one of the symptoms of an overall crisis of representative democracy across Europe. In Bulgaria, these trends go parallel to the difficulties of post-communist development. Policy makers have recently addressed the problem with new strategies, programmes and

initiatives. What is less analyzed are the perceptions of participation of young people themselves, their views on the forms and spaces for their engagement or alienation.

In this paper we focus on the emerging incentives for youth participation in the second largest Bulgarian city and try to outline the factors of motivation as young people see them, in multiple directions: institutional framework, public attitudes, personal commitment, foreign examples. Those are considered in relation with the forms of participation (traditional and non-traditional) which are subsequently generated as living experiences of the Bulgarian youth.

The empirical work is done under a project funded by the European Commission. In order to grasp the changes in the youth situation, we apply a variety of qualitative methods: in-depth and biographical interviews, focus group discussions, participant observation surveys, action research projects developed by the young people with the support of the research team.

Citizenship education: meanings of young activists and attitudes of youth policy makers

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Citizenship education has become relevant within the discourse of active citizenship that has become most relevant approach in last quarter of 20 century. While social citizenship based on idea that all members of a community have the right for similar welfare and state should decrease inequalities, then active citizenship model supports development of skills that were deemed necessary for labour market participation but equally so also supporting people's civic activism. The framework for European cooperation in the youth field (2010–2018) stresses the importance of improving young people's opportunities in education and labour market as well as promotes active citizenship and solidarity. However, there is no shared understanding of how young people should acquire skills, attitudes and knowledge required.

This paper brings together views of young people and youth policy makers on citizenship education in Estonia focusing first on the meanings active young people give to their learning themselves and then discussing the standpoints of adults in charge of the topic. Empirical part of the paper is based on material collected in the framework of two large-scale European projects MYPLACE and CATCH-EyoU. An in-depth micro-level analysis on meanings young people give to their activities is based on interviews conducted in MYPLACE ethnographic case studies in youth councils and Pirate Party. The interviews conducted with the Estonian youth policy makers (incl. members of the parliament, local level politicians, state and local level officials) as the part of the CATCH-EyoU study were used as the source of information for the in-debt analysis of the attitudes of policy makers.

RN30 | Session 05a Youth cultures, consumption and social media II

“There is no privacy, deal with it”. Teenagers' challenges and strategies in using social media

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Youth researchers agree that social media have become most relevant in adolescents' lives. The research presented (from the project “The Profiler” 2014-2016) focuses on challenges young people face when using social media and on the strategies they employ to overcome those challenges. Due to the fast-changing research field we have used the participatory concept, involving adolescents as experts already at an early stage of the project. Conducting qualitative individual and group interviews with 13 and 15 year olds, we investigated challenges and strategies regarding privacy, hate culture and peer pressure, which have shown to be the teenagers' main concerns. The project draws on transition theory and understands social media as a place where early adolescents learn how to become a teenager and how to cope with teenage life.

Regarding the issue of privacy the results reveal that teenagers have to negotiate the dilemma between acquiring as many followers as possible and maintaining privacy. Regarding hate culture, they have developed different strategies such as understating and ignoring the postings, or not interfering when others get bullied. Regarding peer pressure, teenagers have to learn to overcome high expectations of achievement and perfectionism. We conclude that adolescents employ individualized strategies much based on personal experiences and on the notion of self-responsibility.

Finally, I will briefly present the IT tool developed together with computer scientists and the teenagers researched with the goal of raising awareness and demonstrate how it provides in seconds a summary of what social media “knows” about a person based on image data.

Youth and transmedia literacy in Italy: first results and educational outputs from the “Transliteracy” European project

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How the young boys and girls are learning skills outside the school and how are they constructing cultural competencies and social skills? How can we translate the informal learning strategies and practices applied by young people into a tool of activities and proposals to be implemented inside school settings? Informal learning practices and mediated experiences are more and more important in the daily life of teens (Buckingham, 2008; boyd, 2014; Davies, Coleman

and Livingstone, 2014) but the school and the other formal institutions rarely bring added value to these activities. Participatory culture, social media, videogames and apps have become the most important environments for young people into the everyday life, but there is an increasing distance between these informal contexts and the traditional ones (Jenkins, 2006; Jenkins et al., 2010). The transmedia literacy concept expresses the complexity of perspectives which underlines the role of the consumer as a prosumer and the developing of strategies of critical consumption/production across different platforms and devices (Scolari, 2013).

This contribution aims to present the first Italian results of the European project "TRANSMEDIA LITERACY. Exploiting transmedia skills and informal learning strategies to improve formal education" (Horizon 2020). The project involves 8 Countries across three continents .

First, through a qualitative approach (8 workshops and 40 in-depth interviews and media diaries) the research drawn a map of the media consumptions, the transmedia skills and the informal learning strategies of youngsters.

Furthermore, the project will provide an educational output: a web-based tool, a sort of 'transmedia machine' that will help teachers (but also students and education professionals) to develop useful and easy to use didactic activities inside and outside the classroom.

Rethinking Neo-Tribes: Ritual, Social Differentiation and Symbolic Boundaries in Youth Sociality

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Since the 1990s, the concept of neo-tribes has become an established, albeit contested, interpretive frame to explore forms of sociality and identity formation in youth studies and other fields of research. Critiquing neo-tribal research for discounting the role of social differentiation and overstating the inclusive and non-hierarchical aspects of neo-tribal communality, this paper attempts to extend the neo-tribe concept to incorporate processes of exclusion, hierarchy and symbolic boundary formation as well as acknowledge the continuing influence of class relations. To this end, it firstly draws on Durkheim's, Goffman's and Collins' writings on rituals and collective effervescence, to discuss how neo-tribal gatherings have a hierarchical and excluding character. Secondly, the paper discusses recent research on the role of social divisions and capital forms in youth sociality, to conceptualise how neo-tribal youth formations are mediated by classed forms of cultural hierarchy.

Intergenerational conflicts in the left-wing space of Turkey after Gezi movement

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This paper is about abilik (older brotherhood) which is a form of institutionalized hierarchy based on age, experience and gender, faced by youth who is in the left politics space of Turkey in 2000s. My observations of young people critically placing themselves with a distance to the politics, power and hierarchy led me focus on the category of abilik and the tension between younger and elder generations.

This work will be based on the experiences of young people while mainly focusing on the habitus of abilik and the reproduction processes of the concept. Abilik is approached as an accumulation of multiple capital forms and as a form of hegemony that is the production of the mechanisms of domination, in which youth is often included, and the other subjects in the field. Reproduction of abilik at the intersection set of gerontocratic dominance and masculine dominance, how it continues to exist through gerontocratic strategies and how this indicates the rooted social positioning and institutionalization in left political space will be emphasized.

On the other hand, it will be questioned how the Gezi Park Resistance influences the relations between young and old generations. In this context, the Gezi movement will be regarded as a dynamic that differentiates intergenerational interaction. I will discuss the Gezi which is described as Turkey's '68, as a kind of "I am in this game" proclamation of youth in the struggle between young and old people.

RN30 | Session 05b Youth Aspirations I

Changing aspirations – Universities and training companies as fields of self-formation

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Life course studies show that institutionalized cultural capital profoundly influences objective chances on the job market as well as the professional status. However, little is known about the way the perception of occupational possibilities changes during vocational training or studies at a university. It seems plausible that the years of academic or professional training affect future aspirations: new possibilities appear; expectations are enlarged or scaled down. In order to understand the formation of future aspirations, or more generally speaking, the formation of self, I opt for combining an interactionist perspective with theories of structural reproduction.

My argument is based on a quantitative and qualitative longitudinal study on orientations, strategies and decisions of adolescents upon leaving school. The sample contains trainees in vocational training (hairdressers, painters/lacquerers) and university students (art, teaching/engineering). Firstly, I will discuss how status aspirations are shaped differently depending on the fields of education and vocational training. Secondly, I will show that adolescents start their apprenticeship or university

program with the idea that their future jobs will not only be a springboard for their professional status or career but also benefit their personal development and self-realization. Thirdly, my data indicates, that the possibilities for self-realization differ, depending on the social position of the adolescents as well as the field they enter. The field of education and vocational training not only provides a degree or qualification but also launch specific processes of self-formation, which encompass the future self.

Imagining the future in the neoliberal era: the turn to the self and young people's belief in hard work

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In the aftermath of the 2008 Global Economic Crisis, the future of young people is often presented in a negative light, with them described as the 'lost generation' facing a 'bleak future'. Recent research suggests that these concerns are not ill founded and younger generations are increasingly more disadvantaged compared to their parents. Despite this, in a recent mixed method study with young people in Britain, we found that they tend to remain highly optimistic about their future. In this article we seek to understand what influences these views and - if previous research has focused on either individual or social explanations- here we aim to bring the two together. Hence, we explore the tensions between young people's actual opportunities and their cognitions of their personal future as shaped by a general 'turn to the self', where the responsibility of life planning shifts toward the individual.

'Picture perfect' – when perfection becomes the new normal

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This paper draws on perspectives from three different studies. One study, which focuses on youth life and lack of well-being (Sørensen et al 2011), and two studies on young people and school motivation in, respectively, lower secondary education (Pless et al 2015) and upper secondary education (Nielsen et al 2016). Across the different studies and the different groups of young people, we have identified a number of common traits in the young people's narratives on youth, school and everyday life. One common denominator is a seemingly increasingly narrow concept of normality, where the normal and the perfect tend to blend together. Where perfection earlier was perceived as an unachievable ideal, today it seems to have become a standard, which young people are trying to meet (Petersen 2016, Sørensen & Nielsen 2014). The studies point to developments within youth life towards a performance-culture, where

it is through performing (perfectly), that one becomes acknowledged as a young person, and where top-performances and the ability to position oneself as a 'winner' is accentuated in young people's narratives (Låftman et al 2013, O'Flynn & Petersen 2007, Jackson 2006). In the paper we ask how – and to what extent – performance-culture, and following from this, the narrow concept of normality, is something that young people in different positions relate and define themselves in relation to. At the same time, we maintain a focus on how common social demands and structurations affect and are managed by different young people in different social positions.

Imagining late adulthood: a possibility to square the circle in a context of youth uncertainty?

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Youth transitions literature has traditionally devoted great attention to identify and analyse events that are considered crucial to young people in their short term orientation to the future. Such categories as 'fateful moments' (Giddens 1991), 'turning points' (McAdams et al 2001), 'critical moments' (Thomson et al 2002) and 'crossroads' (Bagnoli and Ketokivi, 2009) have been used to explain around which events young people take important decisions in order to realise the so-called transition to adulthood. This attention is framed by a central scope in youth transition literature, namely to investigate what hinders or facilitates independence.

However, when looking more broadly at how young people imagine their future, taking a longer perspective opens revealing insights not only on the extent to which they see positive changes in society as possible in a farer future, but also on how they view themselves and their possibility to reach independence in the short term.

Despite the methodological difficulties in making young people speak about a long term future, this papers seeks to discuss how they see their late adulthood, through reflecting on how their narratives play out different temporal horizons to achieve seemingly current priorities. Empirically, it is substantiated by essays on the future written by 18 year old students based in Sardinia, and discusses in particular an emphasis that was put on 'retirement' as a moment of accomplishment of family values and ultimate identification with their context of origin.

RN30 | Session 05c Inequalities and Marginalities

Health inequalities in youth: Do relative affluence and perceived wealth matter?

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The increasing social inequalities in Europe challenge

societal cohesion and solidarity. In comparison to earlier and later phases of the life course, analyses for youth show rather inconsistent influences of socio-economic status (SES) on the health and health behaviour of young people. Some of these inconsistencies seem to be related to the way SES is conceptualised and the aspects of SES (material, occupational, educational etc.) that are being measured. This presentation tries to determine how relative affluence and perceived wealth compare to other measurements of SES for youth and how they relate to young people's health and health behaviour. Theoretical perspectives on youth as well as social and developmental aspects of adolescence are taken into account and challenges like the relevance of peers and school environment for youth or the link between family SES and (future) own SES are reflected. A multilevel analysis of data gathered from 11 to 18 year-olds by self-administered questionnaires (n= 7233) for the 2014 Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study in Luxembourg compares the relation between traditional measures of SES, relative affluence (both on national and school level), perceived wealth and health variables. For this empirical exploration, health behaviour and health are exemplified by eating and dieting behaviour as well as weight outcomes. Both the theoretical considerations and the empirical results are used for the evaluation of the usefulness and relevance of relative affluence and perceived wealth for the analysis of health inequalities during youth.

Emotion as prerogative - advocacy through experiential and affective vulnerability

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The present abstract is an outline of a paper that critically investigates Swedish youths' online negotiations of the personality trait highly sensitive person, commonly labeled as HSP. The analysis focuses on how their narratives are rhetorically and discursively co-constructed. HSP is often approached in relations to (psycho-) social problems that they may face in their everyday lives and how to understand, explain and solve such issues. Meta-discussion about what an HSP is are debated when determining who qualifies for the personality trait, and arguing about how to address it as a social and cultural phenomenon. HSP appear as a somewhat questionable, yet to some, desirable and exclusive group membership. Furthermore, the analysis intends to elucidate youths' identity constructions, their notions about sensitivity/vulnerability and how these issues can be understood in relations to gender and social inclusion/exclusion. The testimonies of being an HSP often involve sharing your "coming out-story", disclosing your vulnerabilities and strengths and write about ones personality and mental health and illness. Narratives of identification and recognition may rhetorically be used to redress and amend experiences of deviance from prevailing cultural and

civic norms. The testimonies then address uncomprehending others and an advocacy for understanding and against prejudice notions related to their personal concerns. In conclusion, the paper aims at unfolding how contemporary discourses about sensitivity/vulnerability manifests in young peoples' narratives, and problematize the discursive practices as formations of resistance and/or compliance to taken-for-granted ideas about normality and deviance.

Paths of juveniles confronted to French socio-judicial system

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Every year, almost 170,000 children and young people appear in front of the French criminal courts for breaching national laws. They are commonly registered under the category of "young offenders". Because they have become a social and public issue, a range of specific socio-judicial responses have been developed over time. Sociological studies have shown that those responses appear ambivalent: protective on one side, coercive on the other. Indeed, these populations are simultaneously considered as "in danger" and "dangerous" (Milburn, 2009). This observation was made for France (Sallée, 2016) but also for most European countries (Bailleau, Cartuyvels, 2007). Who are those children? Which path brings them within the criminal justice system? What happens during their "judicial journey"?

This paper will present fragments of children's lives in an attempt to understand with whom the socio-judicial institutions are dealing with. We will present how children start committing offenses, how they are confronted to the criminal justice system and how they progress in it. Most of the time, their vulnerabilities existed before their first justice cases. Some of them have family issues, others have scholar difficulties, and some have an immigration history. From day to day, they start living in social worlds where unlawful acts are common. Consequently, they handled by socio-judicial organizations and placed in miscellaneous institutions. And from there on, they progressively develop knowledge about the system and learn how to live with it.

RN30 | Session 06a Sexism and Sexualities

Benevolent and hostile sexism in ethnically diverse societies: survey results from Flanders

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Although the position of women in Western societies

has substantially improved in several domains, persistent gender inequalities remain. Gender attitudes are thought to play a key role in the perpetuation of these inequalities. This paper builds on the distinction made by Glick and Fiske (1996) between benevolent and hostile sexism and is unique by taking into account the ethnic differentiation regarding both variants of sexism towards woman. In doing so we rely on a sample of young people conducted in 3 large cities in Flanders – the Dutch speaking part of Belgium- with a focus on young people of Moroccan and Turkish descent in comparison with autochthonous young people (N: 4688). In line with previous research our results show that girls compared to boys score higher on benevolent sexism and lower on hostile sexism. Interestingly, for both variants of sexism ethnic differences are found. Autochthonous young people show the lowest scores, although young people of Moroccan descent do not differ strongly in contrast to young people of Turkish descent. Next, and in comparison with the autochthonous group, our results indicate that it is the achieved (i.e., educational track) rather than the ascribed status (i.e., parents' education level) that plays a role in sexist attitudes for the Moroccan and Turkish group. Thus although socialisation plays a role in explaining sexist attitudes for all young people, we find that ethnic groups differ concerning which socialisation actor has the strongest impact.

Queering transitions: coming of age outside the heteronormative framework

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My contribution addresses the issue of Lgbtq young adults' lives in Italy: it explores the impact of structural conditions on people's subjectivities through the increasing difficulties of young men and women transitioning to adulthood.

The overarching fragmentation of paths is influenced by global processes, including periods of crisis and precarious labour markets, and reinforced also by national aspects, such as ineffective welfare state support. Moreover, as a matter of social integration, trajectories differ not only on class and socio-economic status but intersect also with cultural attitudes, in particular those that shape gender and sexual identities' expectations. In order to deepen knowledge of contemporary changing patterns, it is therefore useful to gain insight on the specific routes of outsider social groups and their individual experiences towards the construction of non-mainstream adult identities.

This presentation will describe the preliminary results of an exploratory analysis within two case-studies, based on an ongoing doctoral research carried on through narrative interviews. The collection of autobiographical stories highlights subjective positioning, individual strategies dealing with constraints and social expectations, and the

experiences that subsequently arise. In comparing two different realities, both in terms of economic opportunities and of cultural views, the relations between external conditions and subjective meanings arise.

Focusing on this specific phenomenon with a queer and intersectional approach it is possible to deconstruct not only conventional representations of youth subjectivities, namely those related to heteronormative standards, but also to question the category of adulthood in itself which appears to be increasingly challenged by the interplay of multidimensional dynamics.

Opening paths for solidarity, friendship and gender violence prevention among youth: the New Alternative Masculinities

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Gender violence among teenagers and young people is a growing concern in European societies that has attracted the attention of the scientific community. The increasing scientific literature in related issues as dating violence is a significant reflection in this regard. But, how is it possible that young girls brought up and socialized in contemporary Eastern and democratic societies still become victims of the partners they choose for having sporadic or permanent relationships?

Research on the line of preventive socialization of gender violence has revealed attraction to violent boys as pervasive element among teenagers that can partly explain this reality. In the same vein, the research project Secondary Education Schools and Education in Values: Proposals for Gender Violence Prevention, funded by the European Commission Daphne Programme, has analysed the school and other contexts for socialization of youth and has emphasized the need of a values education that promotes models of attraction grounded on values of equality, solidarity and respect.

The New Alternative Masculinities (NAM) do not only embody these positive values, but also overthrow mainstream attraction models, since they appear, at the same time, good and desirable. By doing so, the NAM challenge and overcome the traditional masculinity models that reproduce patriarchy and the double-standard upon which it is grounded. The shift in the language of desire is the key for this transformation.

Imagining sexual futures otherwise

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The principal focus of sexuality education continues to be prophylactic – designed to prevent harm or disease. Adults and young people associate sexuality education with prevention – prevention of unintended

pregnancy; gender based violence; child abuse; homophobia; HIV, and, sexually transmitted infections (STIs). While all of these issues are rightly concerns of sexuality educators, they are also embedded in the understanding that sexuality education of young people is essentially a problem of constraint. This prophylactic focus has a long history which is reinforced by chrononormative understandings of young people and sexuality. These temporal norms, reinforced by the state, reinforce the notion that young people need to follow certain scripts in relation to sex, sexuality and gender. In this discussion of young people and sexuality education the focus is on different ways of imagining young people's sexual futures. How can sexuality education work with young people to imagine sexual futures outside the constraints of this emphasis on prophylactics? What could such a sexuality education look like that upset the strictures of prevention and chrononormativity? In what spaces might it flourish? How can sexuality education work with young people to imagine different types of sexual futures? Inspired by Elisabeth Freeman's *Time Binds: Queer Temporalities, Queer Histories*, (2010: xv) my focus is on futurities which are "out of synch with state-sponsored narratives of belonging and becoming. This paper is speculating futures "...in ways that counter the common sense of the present tense" of "young people", and sexuality education.

RN30 | Session 06b Radicalization

Influencing Factors of Political Extremism in Adolescence. Right-Wing Extremism, Left-Wing Extremism and Islamic Extremism Compared

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The paper analyses influencing factors of the following three forms of political extremism: Right-wing extremism, left-wing extremism and Islamic extremism. Influencing factors were deduced from disintegration theory, social bond theory and self-control theory. The analysis is based on a large sample of adolescents of the ninth grade who were surveyed in 2013 in Lower Saxony, Germany (N = 10.442). The results show that only a small proportion of adolescents agrees with extremist attitudes or perform extremist behavior. 7,1 % agree with Some factors influence all three forms of political extremism: institutional disintegration (operationalized by a negative perception of treatment by the police), belief (law-abiding attitudes) and risk-seeking (as one dimension of low self-control). regarding Islamic extremism, which due to the data is operationalized as hostility towards Germans, several specific influencing factors are identified (structural disintegration, club membership, and experiences in school).

Is the young generation from post-communist countries turning to the right?

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When the post-communist countries entered the path of political changes, the young generation was perceived as the one with innovative and subjective power. There were not too much evidence then - mostly energy and the spirit of youth, naturally conducive the change. The progress of transition and the opening of post-communist countries to global influences began to reveal the new face of the youth, who believed in individual success and values of the new system: democracy, free market, life without borders. The global economic crisis and the insufficiency of local (post-communist) economies issued plans and aspirations of young people to the test. The generation that seemed to represent the effect of inverted pyramid of needs, has become the generation with the need for security as the dominant one. The characteristics of millennials in these countries show them as the generation significantly disappointed with political changes, confused and fearful, willing to accept authoritarian and xenophobic solution in politics. They are perceived as a better way to solve their life problems, mainly related to achieving adulthood (transition from education to employment, family life, quality of life). It is seen in changes of political sympathies, loyalties and political choices, which demonstrate a visible turn to the right. Although the trend is similar to that in the West, its background is different, and different may be its political consequences. Empirical foundations to this thesis provide analysis conducted within the international project on the youth in nine post-communist countries in Europe and Asia (currently finished). The presentation will limit the field of description to a few selected European countries, however, the discussion on the whole Eastern Block will also be possible.

Radicalism and Hate Crimes among Young People. Evidence from Bulgaria

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The paper will present findings from an ongoing study on the process of radicalization among youth in Bulgaria that analyzes the mechanisms, factors and conditions fostering the expression of radicalism into violence and particularly into hate crimes. Influenced by a sociology of deviance perspective, a specific focus of the research are the neutralizing strategies used by the young people to justify certain radical acts and violent behavior. Empirical data on those strategies gathered via qualitative research methods – interviews and focus-groups with experts and with radicalized and in-risk young people, will be presented. Following further the empirical evidence, another main goal of the study and the paper is to

present the theoretical model of the process of normalization (Parker et al., 1998; Measham et al., 1994) of radical attitudes and their violent expression.

The unbearable lightness of radicalisation

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Attempts across Europe to disrupt the conversion of non-violent radicals towards terrorism are approached with fundamental misconceptions. The first is that the transition from peaceful to violent radicalisation is a linear process. Secondly, that the need to censure all radical voices, even non-violent, is necessary for creating counter-narratives to violent radicalisation. Finally, that violence is a pragmatic choice rather than a metaphysical vision people, especially the young, are forced into believing.

Policy focused on counter narrative programmes—such as Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)—to combat radical discourse have “unintended consequences” that may lead to youth Muslim stigmatisation (Radsch, 2016). By attempting to antagonize violent radical discourse without properly distinguishing between violent and non-violent radicalisation, mass media and politicians most often censor non-violent discourses, which would otherwise be tools of integration within local communities.

In this article, I evaluate how CVE and other counter-radicalisation initiatives have isolated the youth and favoured violent radicalisation. Targeting non-violent radicals means censoring the religious, political and cultural views that may oppose the mainstream attitudinal orthodoxy (Bartlett & Miller, 2012) and stigmatizing Muslim communities, but especially the youth. This is a generation that is not only targeted by terrorist recruitment, but also by terrorist activity, creating a bitter youth versus youth scenario (Giroux & Evans, 2016). If their political and social views, radical as they may be, and their cultural inheritance are all being subject to social stigmatization, as a result the line between violent and non-violent radicalisation becomes so much thinner.

RN30 | Session 07a Transitions from Education to Work

The rise of intern economy. Internship and informalization of labor in the Italian context

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In recent times, the use of internship has spread worldwide across sectors, and has become increasingly present in labor policies, educational programs and recruiting strategies. Nonetheless, the explosion of intern economy has also attracted the attention of journalists and activists because of its abuses as unpaid work. Furthermore, the word internship seems to be an umbrella term to cover different job descriptions and responsibilities, thus

contributing to its relegation as one of the weakest positions in labor market.

The aim of this paper is to provide a theoretical framework to understand the reason of such an explosion, and to focus on internships as the new frontier of precarization. The lack of recognition of interns' working activities, due to historical reasons, allows employers to avoid their obligations, including, but not only, that of paying a salary. Furthermore, its educational aim not only legitimize the lack of recognition of interns' working activities, but it seems to be very efficient when used by employers to control and govern the labor force. Thus, flexibilization, moralization and feminization are some of the effects that the informal status of internship produce in the workplace. In sum, interns do not only provide cheap labor; they are also flexible, motivated and proactive. Finally, the paper argues how the rise of intern economy can be understood as part of the increasing informalisation of labor that Europe is facing in recent times.

Statistics on the use of internship in the Italian context will be presented to focus on the extent of intern economy, while interviews with interns from the province of Bologna will be used to analyze the effect of informalization in the workplaces.

'Give back to my parents, and give back to the world': Notions of Solidarity among Cosmopolitan Elite Students

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In this paper I explore notions of solidarity among elite students who expressed cosmopolitan sentiments. Studying those who are about to make important decisions regarding their professional career and their place of residence provides a particularly good opportunity to understand not only how future elites attach to different entities at the local, national and global level but also how they ascribe significance to these feelings when projecting their future lives. In specific, I draw on data collected through in-depth interviews with 24 students at the London School of Economics and Political Science in 2014. My findings show that there were three different ways in which students made sense of their cosmopolitan identities in relation to their career plans: Individualist cosmopolitans planned their careers regardless of their countries of origin since they did not feel attached to it. Rooted cosmopolitans planned on returning to their countries of origin because they felt a moral obligation towards their fellow countrymen. Practical cosmopolitans were also planning on returning but were not motivated by feelings of solidarity with their nation. Instead, they intended to realize their cosmopolitan ambitions in an environment familiar to them and in which they could bring their skills to bear in the best possible way.

Moreover, I found that, across all interviews, students' feelings of solidarity with their immediate families were highly significant in how they projected their lives and

in how they attached meaning to different entities. My analysis thus suggests the need to go beyond considering only particular locales, the nation or the world as objects of solidarity when studying young elites' cosmopolitanism and to stop regarding individualist cosmopolitans as deracinated.

De-differentiation and Hybridization between education, work and volunteerism. Risk and opportunities for Youth.

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The relation between education, work and other fields of action (leisure, solidarity action, political participation) is deeply changing. The boundaries become more and more porous. Individuals, and Youth in particular, are more and more committed in practices characterized by the intersection between education, work, leisure, and social and political action. The time devoted to different kinds of activities is no longer rigidly circumscribed, as well as the codes and their rules and procedures for actions.

Together, de-differentiation and hybridization represent a challenge for political regulation. They requires a deep revision of the policy traditionally implemented in these – formerly rigidly circumscribed – fields.

Goal of the paper is to critically assess risk and opportunities generated by de-differentiation and hybridization on the life-trajectories of Youth, and the policies that deal and try to manage these phenomena. Are these policies able to provide Youth instruments to innovate and to generate forma of resilience? Or do they run the risks to passively adapt to global economic trend, i.e. institutionalizing forms of un-paid or under-paid jobs?

We Focus on the combined effect of three laws recently approved in Italy, that contribute to deeply reframe the boundaries between education, work and volunteerism: the “Jobs Act” (L.183/2014) which change the entering of youth in the job market; the School Reform (L.107/2015), that makes it mandatory the school-to-work experience, and the Reform of the Third Sector (L.106/2016), which intervene in the regulation of the relation between work and volunteerism.

Agency, choice and structure in young people's mobility. Reflections on a missing link.

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The contribution conceptualises the relation between agency and structure in mobility research by bringing back in the issue of choice. It argues that many contributions in the field of agency and structure have clouded the concept of choice by circuiting the cliffs of rational decision-making. In our view, this has led to

an inability to explain the colourful strategies of young people manoeuvring through life course in general and concrete with respect to young people's mobility. Thus, our goal is to revitalize the issue of choice in the agency debate – here especially in the field of youth mobility – and in doing so to provide a basis for advancing our understanding of young people's mobility.

To develop and underline our argument we refer to qualitative data gathered in the context of the European H2020-project “Mapping mobility – pathways, institutions and structural effects of youth mobility in Europe (MOVE)”, which aims at contributing to the research in European youth mobility. Concretely 30 semi-structured interviews from the consortium partner Norway are used, which focus on young peoples' own experience towards the ways in which they are and can be active agents regarding geographical mobility.

RN30 | Session 07b Place, Space & Cities

Contested Bodies in a Regenerating City: Post-Migrant Youth's Disputed Leisure and Contingent Citizenship in Turin

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The children of migration are controversial figures in contemporary Europe, and they are often portrayed as a population to be controlled and contained, rather than citizens. At the same time, several European cities based their urban renewal on an image of vibrancy, diversity and inclusiveness to reposition themselves in a competing global scenario, and started to represent (post)migrant communities and youth as key assets in this process. In Turin, Italy, these discourses intersect each other and shape the manifold and contradictory ways through which (post)migrant youth are represented and addressed in the redeveloping city.

Through an ethnographic perspective, this paper explores how a group of twenty young men of diverse migrant origins (aged 16-21) negotiated processes of inclusion and exclusion in Turin, by daily practicing capoeira and parkour in the city's public spaces. The focus on capoeira and parkour, two informal urban disciplines, provided an embodied and emplaced vantage point to illuminate the shifting and unequal power relationships that applied on (post)migrant bodies selective definitions of belonging and rights in Turin's cityscape.

The participants' ambivalent and contested leisure engagements in Turin's public spaces highlighted an emerging contingent citizenship, as a partial, conditional and relational civic membership that is defined, and limited by, bodily markers of race, gender and class across diverse spatial and temporal urban contexts. In conclusion, I consider how the participants' disputed leisure practices enabled them to (en)counter their contingent citizenship in Turin's public life, by illuminating and negotiating the

(in)visible and unfolding hierarchies of belonging of the regenerating city.

Tracking the spatial flows and occupational destinations of elites

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In many European nation states, elites maintain their advantage through their monopolisation of socially exclusive schools and higher education institutions. Yet, little is known about their specifically spatial trajectories and elite class formation, especially in countries where deep geographic divides exist culturally, economically, socially and politically. There exists a very specific spatial and educational patterning of elite groups in the UK, with a clustering in certain geographic areas (Savage et al. 2016) and a concentration of elites in the 'golden triangle' of elite universities concentrated in London and the South-East of England (Wakeling and Savage, 2015). Drawing on the case of the UK, and contributing to the literature on the occupational destinations of elite groups, we show how there is a very specific spatial patterning to their educational and career trajectories. Our analysis uses an exceptionally detailed HESA dataset of the employment destinations for UK/EU students leaving UK universities in 2012-13, which includes the employers name, salary details and job title along with fine-grained social and demographic information on the individuals themselves. Based on a classification of elite occupations, we use logistic regression to show the spatial and educational trajectories for those who make it into these top jobs. Whilst on one level the results confirm existing understandings about the educational trajectories of elite groups, they also reveal fresh insights into the specifically spatial patterning of their origins and destinations, which we show broadly map onto the uneven economic and social geography of the UK. Our findings suggest that policies aimed at addressing intergenerational social mobility will do little if they only focus on educational participation and outcomes per se.

Youth cultural communities in a big city: an ethnic/religious dimension

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Researchers agree that youth cultural contexts and peer cultures are significant factors in youth migration, but most of the attention of them is focused on social network structures rather than specific cultural preferences of young people (including subculture-related ones). The subject of this paper are the narrative strategies and practices of young people which are performed within youth cultural spaces in

order to negotiate (normalize, contest, reformulate) Muslim and ethnic identities in response to the existing stigmatisations or social pressure. In paper will be explored the range of youth cultural scenes with special focus on the examples of non-conflictual multi-ethnic communities. The object of the analyses are the Daghestani young people migrated from North Caucasus to St.Petersburg. The participation in youth cultural communities (including virtual one) helps Daghestani youth to go beyond (reach a compromise with) family kinship and gender and religious requirements, and also provides additional resources for the strengthening the social capital by expanding (maintaining) friendship or leisure networks. The paper is based on the quantitative and qualitative materials of the sociological empirical project 'Fields of positive interethnic interactions and youth cultural scenes in the Russian cities' (2015-2017, RSF project № 15-17-00078) conducted in four Russian cities: St.Petersburg, Ulyanovsk, Kazan and Makhachkala.

A journey from violence – Conversion narratives of youth desisting from crime

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Through the concepts of conversion and turning point this paper analyzes the narratives of some young men who were seen as "troublemakers", responsible for minor offenses, in the past but who have changed their lifestyles. The young men reflect on how their experience of desistance has made them insightful and mature. Thus, instead of primarily framing this experience as related to a stigma, they approach it as a resource. The article is based on two larger qualitative research projects. Firstly, on a project that focused on young crime victims from a foreign background that were victimized by youngsters from a Swedish background. Secondly, a project that focused on victim-offender-mediation. None of the interviewees were asked to tell their path of desistance in the interviews, but initiated this theme themselves. The article argues that the conversion narrative template, through its focus on both the internal (personal) and external (social) transformation, is a useful way to gain an understanding of the desistance process.

RN30 | Session 08a Social and Intergenerational Inequalities

From generation to generation: continuity and changes in the kibbutz

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'Kibbutz' is a type of rural commune in Israel, based on principles of equality between members, common ownership of the means of production, and mutual responsibility. The first kibbutz was established at the beginning of the 20th century. Today there are 270

kibbutzim (pl. of kibbutz) with a population of 150,000. This short history allows to trace the outline of generations. Those communities started as a single generation community. The second generation followed the practices of the founders, but without their ideological dedication. The third generation did not accept the kibbutz lifestyle, and many left. Those who stayed implemented changes, which ensured the continuity of the community, but at the cost of abandoning some original kibbutz values. Since the turn of the century, the youngest generation has been returning, but now to a different kibbutz, one based on principles that meet their needs while ensuring the sustainability of the community. Inter generational relations in the kibbutz may be described in terms of a pendulum. The founders radically swung away from the individualistic–capitalistic society and established a way of life based on collectivism and socialism. The second generation continued in this direction by inertia, developing a stable society with modern economic enterprises and extensive social services. The third generation lost much of that inertia and many of this generation left the kibbutz. The newest cohort (including the fourth generation in the older kibbutzim and the second generation in the younger kibbutzim) swung back towards an individualistic and capitalistic way of live.

The extended family in transitions to adulthood

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Research investigating the role of family in transitions to adulthood has predominantly been limited to studying the role of parents. The role of wider kinship networks (grandparents, aunts, uncles, siblings, step-parents etc.) have received far less attention. The types of data conventionally used to study the relations between family background and child outcomes are not suited to studying the processes and experiences at the family level which contribute to affect transitions to adulthood. Recent developments in labour markets, education systems and welfare state policy suggest that intergenerational relations are only becoming more important as a source of support for young people. Demographic changes suggest that understanding the changing role of kinship networks in the transition to adulthood is of great contemporary relevance. For instance, grandparents live longer and can potentially contribute more than before. Drawing on biographical interviews with 23 three-generation families in Norway, this paper examines the variety of roles played by extended family members in young people's transitions to adulthood. It emphasizes the variety in the nature of kinship networks, and in the social support potentially provided through such bonds. Kinship networks are analysed as a layer of context within which transitions to adulthood take place.

The generational analysis risk in Iran

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This study is investigating the attention to kinds of risk in Iran. The key question is “what differences are found in different generations of the population under study; and how are these differences associated with the occurred social changes in Iran?”

The consisted of three generations of Iran residents: the generation who has lived before the Islamic Revolution in Iran (those who were born between 1946 and 1959), the generation who has lived in the time of Revolution and the war between Iran and Iraq (those who were born between 1960 and 1979) and the generation of after Revolution (those who were born between 1970 and 2000).

Findings indicated that the attention to risk is significantly different among the generations. The first generation more emphasis on natural risks but new generation emphasis on social and political risks. Overall, it can be said that the attention to risk is different in each of generation with according sex and situation of education.

RN30 | Session 08b Entrepreneurship and Precariat

Young adults and the tuning of entrepreneurial mindset in neo-liberal capitalism

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The affective mood in current neoliberal, post-crisis capitalism can be described as ‘austerity mood’. It means not only actual politics of cutting public spending, but also the atmosphere austerity politics is using and inspiring. However, pessimism is not an overarching discourse. Instead, the governing bodies and the media offer some ways of coping with insecurity and other characteristics of austere times. The prominent alternative is entrepreneurship – both as an attitude and as a real means of getting a living. In recent policy documents, entrepreneurship is more likely offered to highly educated young people than to young people with craft skills and vocational education, or to NEETs. Thus, entrepreneurship is more pronounced in the talk about ‘youth as a resource’ for the economic growth (main figure a start-up-entrepreneur), than ‘youth as a problem’.

In our paper, we ask how Finnish young adults use the ideas of entrepreneurialism in their identity work. What does motivate them in engaging or resisting the entrepreneurial spirit and developing or rejecting the entrepreneurial mindset? Furthermore, how does entrepreneurialism resonate with other things young people expect of working life?

Our analysis is based on 40 interviews of 18–30 year old women and men from Tampere, Finland. The interviewees were recruited having the polarization

hypothesis in mind: there might be an increasing division into successful and marginalized young subjects. However, in the times of insecurity, managing one's life mentally and materially can become a challenge for anyone.

Young people in vocational education and training: in between craftsmanship and precariat

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Vocational education and training (VET) is perhaps, the most intensely reformed educational sector across Europe. It is hoped to respond to the need for technical skills and unemployment, but also to poverty and social exclusion. After the fall of centralized industry, Romania tries to reinstate VET attractiveness in an economic climate shaped by global transformations in the meaning of work. Generally, the long held notion of employment as secure, with a sense of purpose and progression, based on commitment and achievement (craftsmanship cf. Sennet) is disappearing. Stable work (in production) is increasingly shifting towards precarious work, often in the service sector. Against this backdrop, Standing discusses people's 'habituation of expecting a life of unstable labour and unstable living' (2014). Chances are that soon, many young people now in Romania's VET will have precarious jobs. Informed by the notions of craftsmanship and precarity, this presentation examines the views on future occupational trajectories held by young people. It is based on semi-structured interviews/ focus groups with over 250 young people (16-18 yrs.) from 33 VET schools in Romania. The presentation argues that despite an increasingly precarious labour market and unfriendly life circumstances, interviewed young people tell a story of agency and have rather conventional expectations related to work and family life. They seem to rely on long held notions of work as relatively stable across the lifespan, with an important element of choice and satisfaction. The findings have policy implications and are able to nuance the current debate on 'youth-to-work transition'.

From internships to unpaid works: the mass training of future young workers to neo-liberal values

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Since the second half of the '90s, the Italian governments' reforms have fostered the spread of short-term contracts and drastically reduced the workers' legal protection, while the Italian youth has experienced increasing precariousness and growing unemployment. Within this framework, important changes were introduced in the education and vocational training field – simultaneously with what

was occurring at both the European and global level –, leading to a real explosion of the internships phenomenon in the private, public and non-profit sectors. As a matter of fact, between 2009 and 2015 the number of people who carried out at least one internship in Italy doubled and, lately, it almost reached 900,000.

By critically analyzing the concept of employability, this paper aims at examining how the internships' spread in Italy is normalizing new forms of precariousness based on unpaid work and contributing to the construction and disciplining of subjectivities, in line with the demands of neo-liberal capitalism. The disciplining's effects could be detected in the mass training of future young workers' to self-devaluation and the socialization of the idea that obedience, competition and individualism are the only forms of relationships that could exist in the workplace.

Higher education to work transition of young people in Turkey: ambivalence, uncertainties and youth subjectivities

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This paper explores final-year university students' perceptions of labour market and future work. Higher education has long been considered as a gateway to a secure future in Turkey, however, the recent economic and political changes taking place and the changing labour market opportunities, no longer promise a 'secure' future for the youth. The rate of population with tertiary education among 25-34 age group in Turkey has risen from 13% in 2005 to 27% in 2015 according to the OECD. On the other hand, according to EUROSTAT data, the employment rate of university graduates (73%), remains as one of the lowest in comparison to the EU countries. Furthermore, in 2015 Turkey ranked third among the OECD countries in terms of graduate unemployment rate, with a score of 9%. In this context, focusing on young people at the point of higher-education-to-work transition in two public universities in capital of Turkey, this study aims to address the subjective dimension of a 'transition' experience, which is increasingly becoming uncertain. By conducting in-depth interviews with students at the verge of graduation, the study aims to understand how young people locate and construct their subjectivities in relation to their ambivalent futures in the labour market and world of work. The study argues that while youth transitions involve a dimension of reflexivity and agency, the transition itself is a historically grounded subjective experience. It also shows that specific social, economic and political context of higher education contribute to the dimension of uncertainty for young people in terms of their experience of transition to labour force and work.

RN30 | Session 09a Youth Aspirations II

Framing young people' futures: adults' narratives of youth futurity.

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Youth futures are not only undermined by the diminished opportunities due to economic crisis, the growing uncertainties and the dystopian long-term climatic projection. It can be said that narratives of the future circulating within society can be seen as a sort of colonization structuring fields of discourse (Watson 2009) and as "realizing narratives" (Weigert 2014) disempowering individual's capacity to aspire (Appadurai (2009). Is there a dominant narrative of youth futures? How far does it shape adults' view of young people's futures? Within the wider frame of the iFuture research (Cuzzocrea and Mandich 2016) we interviewed a group of adults professionally involved with youth so to understand adult's representations of youth's futures. This presentation is going to analyse the narratives of secondary school teachers and social youth workers and experts in Sardinia (Italy) emphasizing two points. 1) Big narratives as circulating in media and public sphere are present as discursive topoi recurring in the interviews but not strongly shaping the emotional stance towards young people's futures. 2) Visions of youth futures reflect instead both professional cultures and the strength of the relationship with young people.

Hovering between Bright and Dark Expectations - A Review of Contemporary Young Faroe Islanders' Future Images

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This paper explores scenarios created by young Faroe Islanders envisioning the future of their local community. The tripartite objective of the paper is, (a) to outline and analyse the role of contemporary realities and values in young people's visions of coming times, (b) to examine the interplay between their personal future aspirations and their general vistas of the future, and (c) to delineate the value of the future as conception in research on young people's everyday lives, knowledge and ambitions. Based on data from a qualitative study from 2014, the paper aims to shed light on young people's hopes, fears and expectations from the context of a North Atlantic small-scale island community. Drawing on anthropological and sociological theories and discussions on the future, it seeks to illustrate how young people's creative projections not only reflect ambivalent feelings about what assumingly lies ahead, but also represent the trial of critically confronting the present state with alternative thinkable presents (futures). Young Faroe Islanders do neither predict dystopia nor utopia in foreseeable future; they are curious and expect many changes, some of them quite radical, but they do not really connect them to their own life, to their own future plans.

Constructing future expectations in adolescence: relation to individual characteristics and ecological assets in family and friends

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Required to manage multiple developmental tasks, multiple systems and processes are involved in making adolescents thinking about and making plans for the future. The current study aims at exploring the manner in which individual (optimism, depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, and self-concept) and contextual factors (family and peer influences) contribute to the construction of adolescents' future expectations. 1509 youth (891 females and 618 males) with different socio-economical backgrounds were questioned using an online platform. Compared with their counterparts, girls, adolescents who were not experiencing severe material deprivation, those with high self-concept, displaying little depressive symptoms, and high level of optimism have more positive future expectations. As most of the available empirical data come from Western countries, these results complement the existing data in the area of emerging adulthood.

Framing a desirable future when you are young, disadvantaged and 'at risk'

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In our era of shrinking and precarious employment, many young people experience difficulties being enthusiastic about their future. This is especially true of youth living in disadvantaged circumstances, whose prospects on the labour market are often slim. But like their more privileged counterparts, they are expected to formulate and work towards future goals. How do they deal with this social expectation? Positive representations of the future have primarily been addressed within studies of aspiration, which have largely focused on educational and/or career aspirations. As such, sociologists of education (e.g. Sewell et al. 1969; Bourdieu & Passeron 1970; Kao & Tienda 1998) have addressed aspirations when analysing the social reproduction of inequality through what family and educational institutions project as respectable and achievable aspirations. What appears to be an almost singular focus on career aspirations has become even more prominent since the advent of 'aspiration politics' (Raco 2009; Spohrer 2011; Brown 2011) and agendas to broaden social participation (Hart 2012; Zipin et al. 2015; Bessant 2014; Archer et al. 2014). The focus on educational and/or career aspirations is understandable given that young people are largely expected and willing to join the labour

force. But the focus on career aspirations tends to eclipse what may be more fundamental aspirations such as gaining social status and recognition. This paper discusses the conceptual and practical implications of shifting the focus from career aspirations to social recognition, based on qualitative research carried out in the Netherlands (primarily) and some references to other European countries.

RN30 | Session 09b Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment II

Youth transitions and generations: baby-boomers and millennials

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The youth transitions paradigm is a very useful conceptual tool to observe and understand social change in late modern western societies. However, there is a common tendency to 'pack' youth transitions from education to work in a single interpretative fashion – from the smooth and quick transitions of the baby-boomers to the long and sinuous transitions of the millennials – independently of strategic structural factors emerging from context and time.

This proposal aims to analyse the pattern of change in youth transitions in Portugal, a country which contemporary history is clearly detached from the path threaded by the majority of its partner-States in Western Europe, due to an extraordinary long autocratic rule, a fragile economy and an almost incipient Welfare State. The significantly different stage of depart of the Portuguese economy and society does not mean, however, that the pattern of change in youth transitions has been markedly different, although its effects and consequences have been probably steeper and harder for young people.

This process of change will be observed in this proposal through the analysis of a group of historical statistical series concerning several relevant indicators for youth transitions, namely on the one operated from education to work. This quantitative account will be afterwards complemented by a qualitative analysis of the young people's representations of this changing pattern of transition from school to work between the baby-boomers and the millennials generations, through the thematic content analysis of 56 interviews undertaken in the fieldwork of the research project MYPLACE (Seventh Framework Programme).

Between creative class and precariat. Individual career strategies in a (un)certtain city. A case study of Lodz, Poland.

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The aim of the paper is to present the empirical results of a study conducted at "OFF Piotrkowska" in Lodz, Poland. The second largest Polish city, and—crucially—a postindustrial one, Lodz is plagued with a high rate

of unemployment and low wages, especially among the young. Like many other Polish cities, Lodz has embraced the idea of the creative class. Nowhere is it more apparent than at "OFF Piotrkowska", an old postindustrial space adapted and designed by the developer and municipal authorities for creative industries. Its primary goal was to rebrand Lodz as a creative city through the promotion of cultural projects, venues and output, and to boost local entrepreneurship by blending business, creative industries and culture. "OFF Piotrkowska" (named after the city's main street) provides the space for this very synthesis. This is a space where culture interacts with the economy, work with the private sphere. It is a peculiar ecosystem that uses human creativity and turns it into economic value. On the other hand, this place provides employment for a young service class, which is increasingly joining the ranks of the precariat. This combination of the precariat and the creative class is not accidental. I assume that both of these categories are the products of the neoliberal turn.

In my presentation, I would like to present some opinions, evaluations, and the consequences of this state of affairs for the careers of the young residents of Lodz. Can flexible jobs make or break professional careers? Do flexible forms of employment stimulate the development of the creative class, or rather boost the precariat? What strategies do they adopt in their professional and personal lives?

Retail shift workers: the times and rhythms of working with customers. Two European case studies.

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The aim of this research is to understand the perceptions and representations of young retail shift workers (RSWs) about times and rhythms of working with customers. The research case studies are two European shopping streets: Oxford Street in London, United Kingdom, and Corso Buenos Aires in Milan, Italy. The research methods are observation (6 months in each case), interviews, focus groups.

In the last years flexible schedules have grown in Europe, in particular in the service sector. Italy is a paradigmatic example: here shop openings are fully deregulated. The contemporary age is characterized by globalization, automatization and delocalization of industrial production. However, some working activities cannot be delocalized or automatized: working with customers face-to-face, the so called emotional labour (Hochschild 1983) in fast food restaurants (Leidner 1993, Gould 2010), hotels (Scherman 2011) and shops. There is a specific kind of alienation linked to the emotional labour.

Furthermore, this study allows us to observe a process of contraction of times and rhythms in urban contexts, that I call "immediatization". Social acceleration and immediacy (Rosa 2004, Tomlinson 2007), the demand of instant satisfaction by customers and the phenomenon of consumerism as

commodity fetishism (Marx 1867, Marcuse 1964, Bauman 2000) have consequences on the pace of work, as well as on the productive processes. The economic system of today is called Fast Capitalism, clothing companies are called Fast Fashion. The young RSWs I interviewed are influenced by these processes: they experience a condition of alienation, lack of control and powerlessness both over their emotions and over their own time, especially their "reflective time", time to think about themselves (Nowotny 1983), necessary to plan their lives as young adults.

'A question of time': school-to-work patterns and effects of a cohort of young people born in 1990

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Framed by a longitudinal and life course perspective, the aims of this paper are to identify and explain differentiated patterns of school and work paths, as well as to explore the role of different levels and types of education on youngsters' work integration, quality and expectations. We draw on data from a longitudinal study (EPITeen) of youngsters born in 1990 in Oporto, Portugal, that were surveyed at age 13 (n=2160), 17 (n=2512), 21 (n=1761) and 24 (n=1092). Additionally, qualitative interviews collected at age 24 will be used as illustrations.

Ages 21 to 24 are a privileged period to assess changes in school and work spheres: at 21 years old most of these youngsters were still studying (66%), but at 24, the school-work situation reverts and most (65%) are not: 58% are working and 13% are unemployed or looking for a job. Using this information on their school and work paths, and taking into account their timing, duration, sequence and reversibility aspects, we were able to define differentiated school-to-work trajectories: Sequenced, Early, Overlapping, and Yet to come. Moreover, we found that these trajectories are distinctively socially characterised by structural and family factors. Considering the relationship between educational levels and several work dimensions at 21 and 24, we concluded that taking in account these different times can help enlighten these effects.

These findings stress, on one hand, the importance of time as an analytical tool; and on the other, the coexistence of competing perspectives of the life course and transitions to adulthood.

RN30 | Session 10a Educational Horizons

Option blocks that block options: higher education aspirations and opportunity structures in secondary schools in England

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Despite the expansion of the UK higher education sector in recent years, young people from socio-

economically disadvantaged backgrounds remain less likely than their advantaged counterparts to apply or be offered a place at university, and particularly at elite institutions. Governmental approaches to narrowing this gap have tended to revolve around the need to raise aspirations amongst disadvantaged populations. Drawing upon data collected as part of my ESRC funded doctoral research, this paper challenges the governments' individualistic approach through highlighting that whilst young people have similar (high) aspirations for the future, they confront different opportunity structures within secondary schools which serve to 'block' or 'unblock' certain pathways. One of the main ways in which young people are identified as 'university material' is through their academic achievements. Their qualification type, subject choices and grades achieved are presented as illustrative of their personal hard work, ability level and commitment to a particular route. This paper provides an alternative to this narrative. Through exploring opportunity structures in three contrasting secondary schools in England (one private, one state in a wealthy catchment area and one in a socio-economically disadvantaged area), I highlight vast inequalities in access to demonstrating academic excellence. Whilst some schools provide an enhanced landscape of opportunities and immense support with making subject choices, others impose blocking systems upon subject slots which serve to restrict options and block futures. Overall this paper argues that young people's academic outcomes must be viewed in context of the opportunities presented to them.

Adolescents and their vocational choices: between exploration and authenticity

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The obligation to attend school for increasing periods of time, which has transformed schooling into a crucial part of a young person's biography, underlines the importance of the institutional settings in which life trajectories unfold. At present, adolescent individuation takes place largely within the education system and is defined through various schooling options at the entry point to upper secondary education, as this transition implies the definition of a personal project.

Secondary education defies all social actors involved in this process, especially young people, but also those who try to «help» them choose, to work with a still-developing autonomous identity (of the adolescent) confronted with an "obligation" to define a future destiny – by means of a compulsory vocational choice.

In our contribution we confront this critical moment from two different points of view. On the one hand we examine the work of career guidance experts that act

within school field. We highlight the plurality of guidance models and practices, some more career-based and employability oriented, and others valuing the building of life projects through exploration and more self-accomplishment oriented.

On the other hand we will try to show how this guidance is part of a wider set of influences and sources of information that result from young people participation in multiple social spheres.

Using data from a recently completed project, we intend to explore the adolescent tension between the obligation to choose, within a frame of constraints, with the ethical injunction to pursue authenticity and self-accomplishment.

Head First into Secondary Education? - Finnish Young People's Hesitant Educational Choices

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In this paper, we present some preliminary results on young people's processes of making educational choices from our study 'Youth in Time'. It is a qualitative longitudinal research project coordinated by the Finnish Youth Research Network, in cooperation with researchers from the universities of Eastern Finland and Helsinki. We have interviewed 125 young people, born in year 2000, from five research sites around Finland. We aim to follow the lives of the same young people for at least ten years, charting their transitions into secondary education and beyond. In this paper we focus on selected cases.

As young people face the institutional point of choosing options for secondary education, they use various types of rationales, some of which are based on their educational achievement, others based on their family histories and various sources of knowledge about professions. Others base their choices on friends' choices and leisure time activities, and all have to take into account the local educational options available. In more remote areas, young people have to consider their resources in relation to moving to other localities in order to reach viable schooling alternatives. The students' choices are negotiated in relation to gender, parents' educational background, ethnicity and local traditions. All these aspects will be presented using examples from our data.

Models for human development of the Russian youth in the region: necessary conditions and incentives

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The purpose of the study is identification of incentives and conditions conducive to successful personal self-realization and professional self-determination (mainly in education and employment) of young people in the

region on the example of students.

The empirical base consists of the data of monitoring sociological surveys in Novosibirsk region conducted by IEIE SB RAS. The latest were of undergraduate university and college students (2015/16 years, N=4670) and of senior school pupils (2014/15 years, N=1247).

The question in the inquiry about incentives to study was the most informative to identify the types of social behavior that contain the features of achievement in main spheres of students' activities. Consecutive using of methods of factor analysis (obtained 6 factors with explained variance 63.35%) and cluster analysis (obtained 6 cluster groups by k-means method): 2 of them was characterized as "achievement" model, 2 as "adaptation", 1 "avoidance", 1 – "mixed" model. We revealed the following factors that contribute to the allocation of the student in one of the 'achievement' cluster (by the binary logistic regression method): study in specialized classes, attendance of creative hobby groups during schooling, participation in almost all kinds of additional educational activities that contribute to the further entrance (usually at universities), confidence in their professional choice, focus on high quality when choosing educational institution for admission, the parents' authority in choosing of educational institution or similar parents' occupation to selected specialty, arriving for study to Novosibirsk from the cities of other regions.

Theories of human capital, human development, social inclusion and exclusion, transitions from school to work, theories of motivation and others are used in the research.

RN30 | Session 10b Social Exclusion

Staying Inside: Social Withdrawal of Young Finnish 'Hikikomori'

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Our presentation explores socially withdrawn young Finnish people on an Internet forum who identify with the Japanese hikikomori phenomenon. We aim to overcome the dualism between sociology and psychology found in earlier research by referring to Pierre Bourdieu, who provides insights into how individual choices are constructed in accordance with wider social settings. We focus on the individual level and everyday choices, but we suggest that psychological factors (anxiety, depression) can be seen as properties of social relations rather than as individual states of mind, as young adults have unequal access to valued resources. We scrutinise young people's specific reasoning related to the social and psychological factors and contingent life events that influence their choice to withdraw. An experience of inadequacy, a feeling of failure and a lack of self-efficacy are common experiences in the data. This indicates that young adults who identify with the

hikikomori phenomenon find external society demanding and consider themselves lacking resources such as education, social networks or the personality type that they see as valued in society and as essential to 'survival'. They also feel that they cannot control their life events, which may mean that they receive little help in their everyday lives.

Assessing family risk factors as predictors of problematic behaviour of adolescents

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Recently Albanian society has been experiencing a worrisome phenomenon: adolescents engaging in problematic behaviours. However, little has been explored by the researchers on the causes and predictors of such behaviours. One plausible explanation would be that children carry or are exposed to different level of risk factors that influence the development of dangerous behaviours as they grow up. This study was designed to explore the prevalence of such behaviours and to assess the risk factors that predict them. This presentation shares findings related to the family risk factors, specifically: family conflicts and history of antisocial behaviour, parental monitoring, and parents' favourable attitudes to antisocial behaviours.

Participants were 1300 middle and high school-attending adolescents (783 girls, 517 boys), of grades 7 through 11, randomly selected from three of most populated areas of Albania. Adolescents' experiences, attitudes and perceptions related to a range of individual, family, school and community risk factors were assessed by in scale items, which level was calculated in percentile scores from 0 to 100, through a self rated instrument (Communities that Care Program). Problem behaviours (suspension from school, aggression, weapon carrying, substance use, gambling, bullying, gang membership) were assessed separately and were processed in a scale with higher points indicating more problems. Of other inferential statistics, logistic regression analysis was used and marginal effects showed that adolescents (and more boys) were at high risk of poor parental monitoring and family conflicts and history of antisocial behaviours.

Addressing to in-risk families, by promoting parenting programmes would be an effective area of prevention and prevention, both in local and in national level.

The Diagnosis of the "Generation of Independence": Social Exclusion of Youth in Armenia

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The transformation of Armenian society, such as transition from the Soviet economic reproduction system to market relations, political instability and inefficient governing, long-term consequences of the

1988 earthquake and the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict resulted in the extreme poverty and deep polarization of the Armenian population. The abovementioned is paralleled with degeneration of the society's institutional reproduction, as well as with the breakdown of social relations in different levels and of different nature. The consequence of the mentioned is the social exclusion of the separate strata and groups, when normatively desired optimal participation in broader social, institutional relations of social subject is blocked. In this respect, the youth is the most vulnerable part of the Armenian society, who in the case of the stable development of the society uses to act as social innovator and be the holder of important social relations. The social exclusion of the latter from the social benefits and their availability, from the main areas and relationships for the continuous functioning of the society has negative effect on both the youth and the whole society. The multidimensional operationalization presented in the paper allows for proposing a set of variables, which assess the availability of the public goods for the youth, participation and membership in the main areas of social existence, including wealth, income, labor, housing, education, health, political participation and etc. In addition, the article also focuses on phenomena which are acting simultaneously with the latter, such as social distrust, pessimism, apathy, irresponsibility, alienation.

And yet they have always been moving! An intergenerational account of labour mobility and precarity

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The discourse on precarity has been developed since the early 1980s in order to encompass all possible shapes of unsure, not guaranteed, flexible types of work: from illegalised, seasonal and temporary employment to homework, flex- and temp-work to subcontractors, freelancers or so called self-employed persons. While discourses on labour market flexibility, developed during the same period, insisted on the economic optimisation that flexible working arrangements could generate within an increasingly competitive globalised environment, discourses on precarity highlighted the degrading effects of the 'flexibilisation' or 'casualisation' of labour markets on workers' lives.

In this paper, we will put precarity into a historical, more precisely into an intergenerational perspective. Our presentation will be based on empirical material retrieved from 33 life course interviews with men and women of three age cohorts (i.e. people born in 1950-55, 1970-75 and 1990-95), in the framework of the HORIZON 2020 project "NEGOTIATE: Overcoming early job insecurity in Europe". Through the interviews, albeit strong differentiations regarding the macroeconomic environment, i.e. the resounding effect of post-2008 financial crisis on contemporary

young workers, one can find persisting forms of precarity, accompanied by diverse patterns of mobility. Drawing from experiences during the early work life, linked to one way or another to structural characteristics of each respective period, we will try to provide a diachronic account of precarity and mobility in the context of the Greek labour market(s).

RN30 | Session 11c Methodologies in Youth Studies

The temporality and “historicality” of the individual: Methods and challenges of a qualitative follow-up study tackling historical landmarks and agency

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The economic crisis in Portugal can be seen as an historical landmark that affects the route of a country's collective and generational identity but the timing of life in which is strikes also changes significantly the effect in might have in people's trajectories and understandings of those trajectories.

A qualitative and biographical research on “middle class” transitions to adulthood carried out in 2009 was somewhat surprised by these historical circumstances. 52 young adults between 26 and 32 years of age were interviewed about their educational, residential, occupational and romantic lives. The crisis was not yet felt or imagined, and its effects were speculated but not experienced. On the other hand, although precariousness as a phenomenon was present in all the trajectories, its social and educational stratification was a clear predictor of different profiles of youth integration, persistence and subsistence in the labor market. The serendipity effects of the crisis and of the measures taken by the government on its behalf inspired a follow-up study that mobilizing a multiplicity of life course research instruments (biographic interview, life calendar, focus of control exercise, past reality checks) carried out a re-interviewing process to these individuals. This was developed during 2016 and 2017.

Results go the heart of the discussion of a distinction between ‘generation in itself’ and ‘generation for itself’ (Nico & Alves, 2017) and between ‘biographies of choice’ or ‘discourses of choice’ (Nico & Caetano, 2015). The apparent asocial reading of their life trajectories, which is not equivalent to lack of political literacy or participation, is discussed on the light of a critical approach to the theories of individualization.

Methodological notions around mentally disabled youth as informants of youth research

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The focus of this presentation is on methodological challenges faced in a research project dealing with disabled youth's possibilities to participate in sports

hobbies. In this process interview data have been collected among also mentally disabled youth whose cognitive and communicative capabilities are limited. A phenomenologically orientated researcher is confused when trying to analyze and interpret this kind of data, as the hermeneutic principles of interpretation easily fracture in these meetings of two different realities and life worlds. The aim of my notions are to raise discussion about the topic very rarely explicated in methodological pondering of youth studies.

Where is the «we» in young people's unemployment stories? 211 people in seven countries narrating about unemployment and job insecurity

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In NEGOTIATE, a comprehensive EU-funded project, researchers have examined people's experiences of early unemployment and job insecurity in seven countries. Participating countries were Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Norway, Poland and the UK – countries very different as to welfare strength and politics, as well as to unemployment rates. In Germany, seven out of 100 youth below the age of 24 are unemployed; in Greece, it is every other person. Despite the differences, we identified a few master narratives that were prevalent across the countries, categorized as the Stumbler, the Precariat, the Messy Life, and the Great Crisis Narrative. In this presentation, we examine to what extent the interviewees talk about a collective identity, a “we, the unemployed”. Preliminary analysis shows that it is only those with a physical disability as well as those with a Roma background narrating a Precariat Narrative and those telling a Great Crisis Narrative that to some extent view themselves as part of a collective as unemployed. Drawing on Nancy Fraser's social justice theory, we discuss this seeming lack of a politicised community, and offer some potential insight into why unemployed youth do not see themselves as a “we”.

<https://negotiate-research.eu/>

Minority young people's stories about tense ethnic relations in the year of 2017

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The aim is to describe minority young people's experiences of conflicts with majority young people based on qualitative data collected in the spring of 2017. These ethnic conflicts arise due to the different languages of Finland-Swedish (the minority, whose mother tongue is Swedish) and Finnish-speaking (the

majority, whose mother tongue is Finnish) young people in Finland.

The empirical material consists of essays written in the spring of 2017 by ninth-grade pupils (15-16 years old) in Swedish-speaking upper-level schools in several cities in Finland. The cities are chosen taking into consideration different language environments. The essays are analysed by qualitative content analysis using NVivo 11.

Data have been collected over time repeatedly with this same method. In the older data one of the themes, which stood out conspicuously, were conflicts with Finnish-speaking young people. Verbal abuse was the most common form of conflict described, but also threatening physical advances and fights were described. The conflicts seem to be related to the identity work and ethnic identity of the young people. In the cities where Swedish-speakers form a minority, Swedish-speaking young people felt abused by Finnish-speaking young people and had developed a range of strategies to defend themselves against the abuse.

In the essays gathered this spring, in the spring of 2017, we'll seek for young Finland-Swedes stories about tense ethnic relations to majority young people and for the coping strategies the minority young people are constructing to handle these situations. First preliminary results will be presented at ESA 2017.

RN31 - Ethnic Relations, Racism and Antisemitism

RN31 | Session 01a Anti-Gypsyism and Representations of Roma

Infrastructure in Roma Settlements in Slovakia: Towards a Typology of Unequal Outcomes of EU Funded Projects

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The social exclusion of the Roma population in Slovakia is manifested in many areas of life— from housing, education, access to healthcare and services, to employment and spatial distance. More than half of the Roma live in segregated settlements, which are characterized by a lack of fundamental physical infrastructure. Although a substantial number of infrastructure projects funded from EU funds were implemented to address appalling living conditions of the Roma, the outcomes had been inconclusive. The authors suggest that significant factors affecting the projects' outcomes are power asymmetries, and rooted discriminatory social practices at the local level. Employing P. Bourdieu's theoretical concepts and building on extensive fieldwork in municipalities of eastern and southern Slovakia, the authors identify three types of EU infrastructure interventions' results. These might serve as 'ideal types' to facilitate better understanding of decision-making, and how various social agents shape projects' implementation at the local level. The authors also discuss possibilities of how to mitigate discrepancies between the declared goals of the EU funded projects and their real outcomes.

The perceptions of civil society actors in Ghent about Roma and their integration: ambiguous processes of othering within an inclusive framework

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This research focuses on the role of civil society organizations in the integration process of Roma by looking at their perceptions about Roma. We argue that it is important to incorporate a focus on power relations and representations of migrants in integration research because most research only concentrates on

the characteristics of the migrants. We studied interviews of the actors in the civil society organizations and their mission statements with a category- and framing analysis. While research mostly focuses on explicit exclusion, the results show that there are excluding mechanisms within seemingly inclusive initiatives. On the one hand, the respondents emphasize the responsibilities of society in the integration process and de-essentialize Roma. The volunteers do this more explicitly than the professional actors. On the other hand all respondents express an excluding discourse where Roma are represented as "the other", opposed to society as a whole and migrants who have been in Belgium longer. Especially Romanian Roma are represented as the ultimate other. Furthermore the integration of Roma is framed in different ways: through the cultural frame and the poverty frame. Nevertheless Roma are essentialized in both frames by associating them with fixed characteristics, namely their unchangeable culture and a long-lasting poverty condition. A clear vision concerning inclusion and awareness about the subtle exclusion mechanisms is needed in the organizations. The organizations should strive towards equality of Roma based on their differences. Interpreting Roma in a more hybrid way makes it possible to de-essentialize them, yet facilitating political mobilization.

"People of Freedom and Unlimited Movement" – Representations of Roma in Post-Communist Memorial Museums

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Remembering crimes committed against Roma in World War II has become part of a process one might call 'Europeanization of memory'. The analysis of post-communist memorial museums that re(opened) their exhibitions in the last ten years shows that dealing with the Roma is considered part of 'being European' in those museums oriented towards 'western' musealization standards. The memory of the crimes committed against Roma by Nazis and their collaborators is not internalized as part of national history. 'They' are not part of the collective and none of the museums actually has a strategy on how to put Roma in relation to the other groups. They rather reproduce stereotypes and even racist clichés. This will be shown on the cases of the Jasenovac Memorial Museum in Croatia, the Holocaust Memorial Center in Budapest and the Museum of Slovak National Uprising in Banská Bystrica. In contrast, the exhibition on the Roma genocide displayed at the Auschwitz memorial was curated by a German institution, has an individualizing approach and lets Sinti and Roma speak for themselves. This forces us to reflect the problem of German institutions acting as role models for dealing with the past and approaching the crimes committed in Nazi conquered Europe.

The hated and the ignored. Attitudes towards Roma people and Jews in the Czech Republic.

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Prejudices against Jews and Gypsies were strong and widespread historically at territory of the contemporary Czechia. Our paper shows what the prejudices are at present times (after 1989 when rapid social change started). Negative attitudes towards Roma people are still omnipresent. Roma are frequently seen as typical examples of strangeness, aliens in Czech society, despite the fact, that most of Roma people living in Czech Republic has Czech citizenship and declares Czech nationality. The attitudes are only very slightly related to age, education or other important socio-demographic variables but contact with Roma people as friends and personal values make important difference.

Jews as a group are rather ignored then hated by majority of contemporary Czech society. Prejudicial attitudes towards them are much less shared across society compared to other central European countries, but deeper analysis indicate that, at least for important part of society, some kind of ambivalent prejudice still exist. Jews are competent in education or business but egoist according to it. Relation with sociodemographic variables is stronger in case of anti Jew attitudes.

In final part of our presentation we shows the effect of "immigration crisis" (connected to strong anti-muslim sentiments in Czech public discourse) on attitudes towards Roma people and Jews.

Our analysis is based on data from questionnaire-based surveys representative for adult Czech population complemented by analysis of semi-structured interviews.

RN31 | Session 01b Antisemitism and Racism in the Media

Relief through demonization – The discursive purpose of Israel bashing in Europe's web community

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The phenomenon of antisemitism has always been transferred in various shapes. Especially on the Internet, antisemitism in the shape of hostility against the Jewish state is spreading on a large scale.

In my PhD thesis, I am analyzing antisemitism expressed in readers' comments on British and German media websites related to the Mideast conflict. The Guardian and Die Zeit, two left-liberal newspapers, provide the data of my linguistic analysis. Readers of these journals mainly align themselves with the respective political position. Despite their humanistic and democratic positions, implicitly uttered

antisemitism can easily be found within the readers' comments.

What my research also reveals is that the discourse on the Mideast conflict shows a significant function of relieving the collective consciousness from committed injustices in European history. Relativizing such chapters, the legitimacy of identifying with one's own nation can be (re-)established.

In Germany, also politically moderate web users often draw analogies between Israel and Nazi Germany. Through the discursive construction of a Nazi-like regime in the Mideast, the uniqueness of that period of German history seems to fade.

Interestingly, comparing Israel to European atrocities is a phenomenon to be found also in the UK. In British discourse, web users present Israel's policies as reminiscent of British colonialism.

Through providing an overview of nowadays' most representative forms of such argumentation through a linguistic set of tools, my work aims at examining the characteristics of European debates on Israel. Different historical backgrounds guide to divergent narratives that determine taboos and tendencies of language use.

Closeness and Distance in Media Reports on the Trollhättan Attack

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The paper explores the Swedish media reporting on the Trollhättan school attack, in which a pupil and two staff of the school were killed and another pupil injured by a young man. The day after the attack the police declared that the attack was a hate crime since the victims had been selected because of their skin colour. I am interested in the first 24 hours after the attack—the time from when the news about the attack breaks until the moment that a hegemonic knowledge about the attack is established—and claim that the media played here a special role in installing frames, through which the audience could look at the event. Drawing on Judith Butler's theory of frames and Lilie Chouliaraki's theories of media discourses as construing sufferings as being worthy or not of spectators' pity, I identify three different frames installed by the media in this time: of the compassionate spectatorship, of threatening suburb and of a racist act. I analyse these frames and explore the possibilities they offer for audiences in terms of establishing closeness or distance to the suffering other.

Managing anti-Semitism in early postwar Germany – a content analysis of the press coverage of the 1959/60 'swastika epidemic'

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From late December 1959 to 1960 over 400 incidents of anti-Semitic graffiti, insults, and threats were recorded in Germany following the smearing of the Cologne Synagogue. This so-called “swastika epidemic” created massive media attention and is often considered the start-ing point of public discourse about anti-Semitism in postwar Germany (Bergmann 1990). Some even see it as a prime example of a critical examination of German anti-Semitism and the Nazi-past (Kittel 1993).

However, on closer inspection the media discourse regarding the “swastika epidemic” reveals a more ambiguous picture. We conducted a qualitative content analysis of media coverage in seven major German newspapers and tabloids (n = 308 Articles, December 28th – February 27th). We find that media discourse is strongly influenced by arguments aimed at the mitiga-tion and denial of anti-Semitism. In fact, only 9% of the analyzed articles deal with anti-Semitism as a social issue in its own right. About 45% of the coverage is instead concerned with identifying marginal groups of perpetrators (e.g. neo-Nazis, “rowdies”) and specifying immediate response measures (e.g. political education, rigorous policing). Although historical education does play a central role in the debate, it also seems strongly oriented towards tem-poral, social and spatial deflections of antisemitism (Nelson 2013).

The presentation will focus on different strategies of ‘managing’ the anti-Semitic wave as a problem that could neither be fully evaded nor fully recognized. Chief among these deflective strategies are:

- Defining narrow perpetrator-groups to contain the problem and safely assign responsi-bility
- Devising theories of instigation or conspiracy by soviet and/or right-wing organizations
- Re-framing the issue by claiming that anti-anti-Semitic critiques are used to discredit Germany in the international arena

Racist murders as a discursive event?

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Discourses about migrants affect the identity and the ethnic relations of a society. Discursive events may result in discursive shifts that modify this identity and ethnic relations. This occurred a few years after the murder of Stephen Lawrence by five racists in London in 1993. In the so-called Lawrence case, several factors led to a “mediatized public crisis that unleashed institutional reflexivity, social reforms and cultural change” (Scottle 2005: 51). The Lawrence-case will be compared to a German case. Between 2000 and 2006 a group of Neo-Nazis calling itself the National Socialist Underground killed nine migrants and exploded bombs in ethnic neighborhoods in different German cities. The reporting of three different German national presses between 2011 and 2016 will be analyzed to see whether the NSU killings resulted

in discursive changes on the topic of racism and the status of migrants in Germany. What happened after the initial outpouring of moral outrage? The presentation will highlight typical argumentation patterns which emerged in 2011 to explain the NSU as a phenomenon. It will then report on whether or not these changed by 2016.

RN31 | Session 02a Antisemitism – Case Studies

Are refugees from the Middle East importing antisemitism back to Europe?

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Drawing on a five-country (Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, UK) European research project, and especially the UK case study, this paper explores the claim that migrants and especially refugees from MENA are carriers of hostility to Jews. What are the sources of this claim, and how can we understand it sociologically? What is the empirical basis for the claim? This paper shows the lack of evidence for widespread anti-Jewish attitudes among refugees from Syria and elsewhere, but also insists that we need to take seriously the sources of Jewish insecurity in Europe. It argues that circulating discourses of Sunni Arab migrants' antisemitism reveals at least as much about new vectors of racism within European society (including the role of what have been called “unorthodox” forms of fascism) as it does about refugee attitudes.

Comparative study on antisemitism of a macro border region in Europe

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Our purpose is to deepen the knowledge of the antisemitic social sub-culture in a regional border area distributed between Italy, Slovenia and Croatia, which extends between the Adriatic-Mediterranean and Eastern Europe. We have outlined of its size based on findings from a comparative perspective on the results emerged from two recent empirical surveys carried out in this specific socio-historical context characterised by a population ‘anthropologically’ peculiar, because ‘border’. The presence of linguistic and cultural discriminated minorities, greatly contributed to define their socialisation in a border setting means for individuals and actors the perspective “to learn” the original language, which is expressed like the contact with heterogeneity. The complex and profound social, cultural and economic relations that developed in the long period between the trans-regional areas is now influenced by profound changes occurred with the European enlargement; moreover with the intense migration flows from various national and ethnical origins, a phenomenon that forces to radically rethink

the status of foreigners in our time. Questioning the public relief of prejudice towards other cultures, we interpreted recent resurgence of antisemitic attitudes, operating on the weight of the feeling of distrust. In 'New Europe' the resurgence of anti-Semitic prejudices and xenophobia would be mainly related to the need to reorient and to defend a national identity under threat from the outside, while the anti-Zionism seems less important factor in the strengthening of antisemitic prejudice than in 'Old Europe' of the macro region.

Influence factors for engagement against antisemitism in a predominantly Muslim country – theoretical reflections on empirical results from Morocco

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Antisemitism in predominantly Muslim countries is still underresearched. Given the fact that opinion polls are rare, the few existing studies show in general a high percentage of anti-Jewish attitudes and anti-Israel resentments. Major differences can be encountered in different language areas and socio-political contexts. But what is about people who engage against antisemitism? How comes that they get active – even if they might risk a lot?

Based on the results of a qualitative study on Civil Society activists confronting antisemitism in Morocco, this paper reflects on potential factors of influence. Who are they? What are their motives, backgrounds and political visions? How do they relate their activities against antisemitism and Israel-hatred to their general Civil Society approaches?

“One million antisemites“? Attitudes towards Jews, Israel and the Holocaust among refugees in Germany – Results from an empirical study

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In 2015 and 2016, more than one million refugees from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and other countries arrived in Germany. In the media, they were often portrayed as importing not only sexism and homophobia, but also antisemitic attitudes. But was it really “one million antisemites“ that arrived, as imagined by conservative politician Erika Steinbach in a tweet commenting on the Arabic world cheering the fires in Haifa this winter?

In a recent empirical study, we conducted qualitative interviews with 25 refugees from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan, asking them about their views on Jews, Judaism, Israel, the Middle East conflict and the Holocaust, but also their living conditions in Germany, experiences of discrimination, and hopes and fears regarding the future.

In our analysis we focus on specific patterns of

argumentation and their links to collective identities (national, ethnic, religious, political) as well as demographic factors. Moreover, we take into account the potential role of discrimination faced in the sending and receiving countries in influencing attitudes.

In addition, we spoke with 14 experts from civil society, refugee aid groups as well as Jewish organization; asking them about contemporary Jewish fears about a rise in antisemitism, perspectives on the topic of antisemitism among refugees and best practices in combatting it.

We theoretically situate our study within current debates on „Muslim“ or „Arab“ antisemitism and put forward some methodological suggestions for the further study of antisemitic views on the part of discriminated minorities.

RN31 | Session 03a Anti-Gypsyism and Ethnic Identification of Roma

The Gypsy card- Changing forms of anti- Roma rhetoric in Hungary

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Although the contemporary far right rhetoric in Europe is centralized by anti-immigration, xenophobic discourse cannot be separated from the other forms of hate, like anti-Roma attitudes. In Hungary anti-Roma attitudes were always on a very high level in the society, however, the political discourse was less explicitly anti-Roma on the surface for long. Scholars mostly explain the thematization of the 'Gypsy question' as one of the key factors in the success of the far right party Jobbik (Movement for a Better Hungary). The innovation of Jobbik was rather the explicit extremely racist language combined with the criminalizational discourse both at the local as well as at the country level. Moreover, although the increasing level of anti-immigration in the political discourse has seemingly displaced the 'Gypsy question', it is still there, however in different forms and with different tones. Once, Roma are used as 'cards' against immigrants and refugees, when right wing parties define them as 'problem we already have', whereby 'we do not need the immigrants'. The presentation will focus on the trajectory of the anti-Roma attitudes in the political discourse from the first period, when a far right party, MIÉP entered the Parliament in 1998. Quantitative and qualitative methods will be used to uncover the complexity of the issue, analyzing party programs and manifestos and also parliamentary speeches of the reviewed period with discourse analysis in the first and network analysis in the latter case. Thereby the whole spectrum of the changing discourse can be revealed as well as the process how Roma would be “smaller” enemy compared to the refugees and used against them in the contemporary political discourse in Hungary.

Ethnic Identification of Roma in Romania

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Roma represent the most vulnerable ethnic minority in Europe, facing prejudice, intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion. The current paper investigates the internal versus external ethnic identification, based on data collected in Romania, an European country with a large Roma population. An extensive field work has been conducted to identify and present the Roma communities in a county from Central Romania consisting of 58 sites (10 cities and 48 villages). Results showed that: a) external ethnic identification (identification made by others) is three times higher than the official census data and the extreme poverty is the common characteristic of Roma communities; b) according to local experts, main markers to identify Roma refer to geographic proximity, extreme poverty, poor living conditions and enlarged family size. Implications for social inclusion programs at local and European level are discussed along with directions for future research.

“Pretty normal people” – Sinti and Roma between Indifference, Normalization and Exclusion in German educational settings

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Since the European Parliament passed a groundbreaking resolution in 2005 which stated “the Romani Holocaust deserves full recognition, commensurate with the gravity of Nazi crimes designed to physically eliminate the Roma of Europe” (European Parliament, 2005) it became clear that the subject of public recognition of the German genocide against Roma and Sinti resonates not only within the national but also the international public sphere. On the other hand the genocide is still widely unknown and current resentments and prejudices against Sinti and Roma are still going strong within major parts of Germany’s population. The interconnectedness between dealing with the past on a symbolic level on the one hand and current practices, discourses and attitudes towards Sinti and Roma on the other hand is also visible within the ambiguous results of our qualitative interview-based study with German teachers and pupils. Therefore the reconstruction of positioning processes regarding Sinti and Roma indicates their highly vulnerable placements between indifference, normalization and exclusion within our data. Thus the paper’s contribution is twofold: firstly in the production of sociological knowledge regarding communication about racisms and memory politics in educational contexts and secondly in its efforts to identify working strategies against Anti-Gypsyism in order to contribute to anti-racist strategies in the public sphere in general.

The Poverty Trap Pushed to its Extremes by the Poor Housing Conditions Overlapping with the Stigmatizing Representations: The Case of Urla, Sira Neighbourhood Romas

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This study draws on a critical interpretative empirical research on Roma people living in Urla, Turkey. The research was conducted as part of a project to improve the housing and living conditions of Roma who live in a segregated, “illegal” and run-down housing area in Sira neighborhood, Urla.

The segregation, criminalization, and marginalization of Roma is common among the Roma population of Turkey. What makes the Sira neighborhood Roma unique is they are entrapped by the deepest poverty conditions compared to other Roma people living in Turkey. The poor housing conditions and locals’ stigmatizing representations of them operate together placing them in a tacit circle out of which they cannot escape to overcome their poverty.

Although they are not nomadic nor travelers, it is hard to call their houses as “house”. These are jerrybuilt shelters with various materials collected from the waste. For outsiders, including potential employers and for top officials of the town, the Roma’s housing conditions is seen as a primary indicator of their unwillingness and lack of aptness to be integrated into the local social-economic life. For the Roma, their housing conditions create practical and symbolic “reasons” of their stigmatization and criminalization preventing them from participating into the labor market. At the time of the study, they could make their living only by waste collection, flower selling, drumming during the Ramadan month, and causal agricultural works.

The study highlights that the housing conditions of the Roma people impede in and of itself their integration into the social-economic life by invoking in the discourses of locals unfavorable representations and in the discourses of Roma self-deprecating ones.

RN31 | Session 03b Antisemitism and Anti-Muslim Racism**Antisemitism in Muslim communities in the context of hatred against Muslims: The example of the UETD (Union of European Turkish Democrats) in Austria**

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So-called “Muslim antisemitism” is a very complex and controversial phenomenon that has been instrumentalized from various sides. Using the example of the UETD, which represents successful,

well-educated immigrants or children of immigrants who emphasize their Turkish identity, has close ties to the Turkish AKP and was the main organizer of the pro-Gaza demonstrations in 2014, I will discuss the following questions:

1) What is specific about antisemitism in Muslim/Turkish communities in Austria, in what ways does “Muslim antisemitism” differ from left-wing or mainstream antisemitism, and what role does religion play? I further will emphasize the active part played by Turkish Prime Minister Erdoğan in the Middle East conflict to mobilize parts of the Austrian Turkish community for “Gaza”. 2) I will show that during the Gaza War, antisemitism was instrumentalized by various sides to whitewash the majority of the Austrian society. Focusing on the FPÖ, which only started to side with Israel in 2010, I will demonstrate that this right-wing party connected a pro-Israel stance with the message that Muslims are unable to integrate into Austrian society. Accusing all other political parties of ignorance of antisemitism and of supporting Islamism, the FPÖ stylized itself as the only enlightened, anti-anti-Semitic political force in Austria.

Finally, I want to propose an analysis of antisemitism in Muslim communities in a very broad context that includes global anti-Semitic stereotypes, the influence of countries Muslims are rooted in, as well as specific anti-Semitic traditions and debates about Islam and Muslims in the respective country which, in turn, have an enormous effect on reactions within the Muslim communities.

Muslim Anti-Semitism, Anti-Muslim Racism, and Distorted Communication

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Today, any debate on topics related to Islam poses a dilemma. This is particularly true for debates on Muslim anti-Semitism. On the one hand, Muslim anti-Semitism poses a real and deadly threat, which became most obvious in the series of anti-Semitic massacres Europe has witnessed recently: Toulouse (2012), Burgas (2012), Brussels (2014), Paris (2015), and Copenhagen (2015). On the other hand, any discussion of Muslim anti-Semitism in Europe must deal with the context of racializing anti-Muslim discourses that is often articulated with liberal arguments. Accusations of patriarchy, homophobia and anti-Semitism are common topoi in anti-Muslim discourses, not only among right-wing populist parties who are themselves often prone to patriarchy, homophobia, and anti-Semitism.

Most theories of anti-Muslim racism or islamophobia are not well-equipped to confront this dilemma. They correctly address the discursive function of these topoi: Blaming the problems of patriarchy, homophobia, and anti-Semitism on a minority, these discourses exonerate the general population from these problems. However, having pointed this out, common theories of anti-Muslim racism are left without means of grasping the undeniable problems

within Muslim communities, e.g. anti-Muslim racism. The cause for this partial blindness of these theories is their type of understanding of racist discourses as mere production or construction of difference from nothing.

To address this dilemma, I propose a different theory of racializing discourses. Building on Habermas’s concept of systematically distorted communication, I start with the assumption that there are real differences that must be addressed in public discussion. However, these debates take place under distorting circumstances leading to stigmatization and discrimination. In my paper, I discuss the indicators of such distortions as well as ways of addressing them.

Anti-Semitism and Islamophobia: two faces of discrimination?

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As Anne Norton has noted, “The Jewish question was fundamental for politics and philosophy in the Enlightenment. In our time as the Enlightenment fades, the Muslim question takes its place.” I suggest that this claim synthesizes the problem, and it is an important starting point for this article. My main argument is that integrating the Jews into the polity was an integral part and even a justification of the Enlightenment project and the democratic state. At the same time the Jew became a marker and a challenge for the enemies of the Enlightenment in all its forms. While the integration of the Jew into the polity proved the success of the emancipating role of the Enlightenment, it became a problem and an asset for anti-democratic nationalists. In contrast the integration of Muslims into the western democratic polity has set a challenge and became a problem for liberals rather than for conservative exclusionists. Paradoxically the question of Muslims integration, has contributed in enhancing a type of “civic confrontation” in liberal political thought, between liberal multiculturalists and supporters of religious freedom on the one side, and secular democratic liberal nationalists, civic integrationist, and supporters of individual equality over religious freedom on the other. The conflict over the Muslims question and the definition of Islamophobia, has shaped and radicalized these two versions of liberalism

In short, in contrast to scholars that present Jews and Muslims as similar victims of racist nationalism, I suggest that while Jews have enhanced the conflict between the racist integralist Right and liberal democratic nationalism, the question of Islam has triggered a dilemma in liberalism itself, precisely because Muslims challenge

"From "Supersession" to Interaction: Towards comprehensive Approaches regarding the Study of Antisemitism and anti-Muslim Racism

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In my presentation, I illustrate academic debates about a "supersession" of antisemitism by anti-Muslim resentment and propose comprehensive perspectives instead.

Approaches focusing anti-Semitism mainly relate to Critical Theory and the resentments' function as "negative leitmotif" of modernity, while perspectives on anti-Muslim racism mostly take a hegemonic-theoretical stance focusing discursive shifts. Thereby, the focus on antisemitism partly blanks out that "Islamization" is increasingly constructed as major threat to crisis-torn Europe. The emphasis on anti-Muslim racism, on the other hand, does not grasp the specificity of anti-Semitism as ideology constructing sinister "puppet masters" behind "the system"; currently embodied within the trope of greedy and treacherous "elites". This—by no means superseded—structurally antisemitic "Anti-Establishment-Frame" contributed to the Brexit-vote as well as to the success of Freedom Party-candidate Norbert Hofer in Austria's presidential election 2016.

I thus propose to correlate the analysis of current anti-Muslim racism and anti-Semitism systematically. This, however, would not mean to flatten differences, but to focus on their current interaction on a hegemonic-discursive level. In light of the growing threat of Islamist terror in Europe, the "Anti-Establishment-Frame" intermingles with the "Islamization-Frame". With regard to post-factual "Politics of Fear" (Wodak 2015), this interplay can be described as "treacherous elites not protecting 'us' from the Muslim (terror-)threat". As such, it constitutes an important ideological underpinning regarding the rise of right-wing populism and the extreme right all over Europe. Stronger focus on discursive interactions would allow for a comprehensive analysis designed to challenge that. Facing a potential extreme right-wing government participation in various European countries, it is now more important than ever to strengthen this political struggle and to intervene, rather than to reproduce merely academic supersession-debates.

RN31 | Session 04a Racism and Discrimination - Case Studies

Recent surge in 'hate crimes' in the UK: political, economic and legal dimension

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In the recent months, the substantial increase in 'hate crimes' related to race and ethnicity has been reported in the UK, and this has been closely related to the EU Referendum that took place on 23 June 2016 and the associated proposal for leaving the European Union,

i.e. the 'Brexit'. The more widespread expression of 'hatred' has been linked to migration, and especially immigration into the UK from the EU countries, including the 'newer' ones, and its apparent impact on the local communities which then supposedly led to resentment among some of their members.

This paper will consider conditions that may have led to this phenomenon. Namely racist and xenophobic discourses, including these spread by some politicians, right-wing organisations or right-wing media, and their potential impact, for example, on the rise of authoritarian populism and associated racism will be discussed. Neoliberalism influencing the economy (and the labour market), as well as, the process of policy making (especially regarding the welfare state) will also be considered.

The paper will look at and analyse specific examples of 'hate crimes' that have been reported in various types of media and it will also pay attention to gendered aspects of these 'hate crimes'. The paper will focus on the importance of law in delivering justice to victims of 'hate crimes' in such cases. It will consider whether and how 'hatred' and respect for diversity and equality are embedded into the British law, and the role legal institutions could and should play in this process.

The inter-ethnic relations among students in primary schools in Cyprus: Investigating head teachers' view

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Because of recent migration, the school student population in Cyprus is changing and becoming more multicultural and multilingual. Many writers support that contact with people from different cultures in Cyprus schools is creating serious problems: nationalism, racist behaviour, marginalization of some pupils, as well as aggressive behaviour. My goal in this paper is to explore the relations among students from different ethnic groups in primary schools in Cyprus from head teachers' point of view.

For the aforementioned purpose, this research employed a case study. In-depth semi-structured interviews and focus group discussion were used as the main methods for the data collection. Five public primary schools of Cyprus were chosen. The schools were big urban schools and were randomly selected from the Ministry's catalogue of urban schools. The head teachers were interviewed in their office during school time and the focus group discussion took place outside school in the afternoon. Some teachers from each school participated to the focus group discussion. This gave a broader picture of the schools' view regarding the relations among students from different ethnic groups in each school.

This exploratory study led to some interesting findings regarding the head teachers' view of the specific theme. Those findings may reflect the perceptions of a specific group of primary school personnel in Cyprus. Additionally, this research can contribute to the field of

educational research both in terms of an example of ethnic relations in primary schools and the ongoing discussion about relations among children from different ethnic groups in the Greek Cypriot educational system.

The Black Asian Minority ethnic female nurse: racism, power, colonialism and the Future of the National Health Service

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As part of my PhD I have looked at the history of black colonial women coming to the British 'mother land' to work as nurses. It is interwoven with the National Health Service (NHS) in England. This paper considers the colonial construct of the Black Asian, minority Ethnic (BAME) female nurse which is imbedded in British society. From post war, to the 1960s, to today, BAME women chose to nurse in the NHS; an enduring presence in the modern NHS. The experiences of the BAME female nurse in the 1970s and 1980s were overt racism and lack of advancement. By the late 1980's and in to the 1990's these experiences continued, and while racism was less overt, advancement levels remained lower than their white female counter parts. In the 21st Century there continues to be significant differences in treatment compared to white nursing colleagues, with the enduring effects of the coloniser holding the power to impact on the BAME female nurse who is the colonised, stereotyped and less powerful. There are multifaceted reasons for unequal treatment of BAME female nurses. However the persistent construct of colonialism and power needs to be recognised in order to acknowledge ongoing racialized based inequalities experienced by BAME nurses in the health service. A recognition of these discriminatory actions should permit the development of equal opportunity strategies to address these unacceptable inequalities.

RN31 | Session 05a Theorizing Antisemitism

Intersectionality of Ideologies – Challenges to the Research of Antisemitism, Nationalism and Sexism

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Intersectionality focuses on the multidimensionality of inequality and oppression in modern societies and analyses how the categories of race/ ethnicity, gender/ sexuality and class are interrelated and how this relationship shapes individual experiences and identity formation. Intersectionality asks how the special interests of marginalized groups and individuals are constantly denigrated by the universal. In contrast to this approach I suggest a shift in perspective – from the level of individuals affected by socio-economic

exclusion and antisemitic/ racist/ sexist/ nationalist marginalization to the level of those who follow exclusionary ideologies like antisemitism, nationalism, racism and sexism. The question I want to address is twofold: firstly I will investigate the multifaceted relationships in which these ideologies stand to each other, how they are intertwined and how they reinforce each other; secondly I want to focus on the social function of these exclusionary ideologies – the veiling of social antagonism – and investigate the benefit they imply for their followers.

The overall aim is to open the analytical concept of intersectionality for a profound critique of ideologies and to reveal the "special interests" of those who identify themselves with the universal. This universal, however, is itself a particularity that (historically, economically, politically, socially, discursively etc.) triumphs over other particularities.

Racism and Antisemitism: Modes of Denial

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The scholarly analysis of left wing antisemitism has had to develop methods for recognizing and understanding the variant of antisemitism in which the social agents who are the carriers of antisemitism are unaware of their own role; indeed often when they think of themselves as committed opponents of antisemitism and when they angrily deny their own complicity. This paper surveys some of these methods of understanding and it looks at some of the rhetorical and discursive forms that denial and counter-accusation characteristically take.

This paper draws upon this body of knowledge, and this methodological toolkit, to shine a light on the Brexit and the Trump populist movements of 2016. As some on the left do with antisemitism, the Brexit and Trump movements angrily deny that they are racist or xenophobic while at the same time mobilizing, allying with or tolerating racist and xenophobic rhetoric, discourses and demands. This paper looks at ways in which denial and counter-accusation have operated within these movements.

This paper examines how antisemitism, xenophobia and racism have been re-described by the populists (both left and right) as modes of rebellion by the oppressed - whether it be conceived as 'white working class' or as supporters of the Palestinians or as the 'left-behinds'; while antiracism has been portrayed as a mode of domination, a dishonest discourse of power which functions to silence the organic rebellion of the oppressed. Those embracing such antiracism have been de-legitimized by the use of terms such as 'cosmopolitan elite' and they have been thus cast as 'unpatriotic or even as 'enemies of the people'.

‘The Jew’ as the Archetypical Other?

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In our recently published book (Remco Ensel and Evelien Gans eds.) *The Holocaust, Israel and ‘the Jew’*. Histories of antisemitism in postwar Dutch society (Amsterdam University Press 2016) my introductory essay has the following title: *Why are Jews more guilty than others?* In this paper I want, firstly, to elaborate on some concepts which can throw more light on this ironic but at the same time serious question. Why has antisemitism proved to be such a stubborn phenomenon, since ages ago until now – why has ‘the Jew’ remained, also after the Shoah or Holocaust, such a ‘rewarding’ object for frustrations, rancour and hatred? Briefly, why is antisemitism such an effective multifunctional projection screen. Answering these questions I will use and / or expand the notions of other academics and also discuss some concepts we introduced in our book *The Holocaust, Israel and ‘the Jew’*. Such as the idea of ‘the Jew’ as *die Dritte* (Klaus Holz) (*The Third Party*), the *Hybrid Jew* (Henri Zukier), the Janus face and the three-piece suit of ‘the Jew’ (Evelien Gans).

RN31 | Session 06a Right-Wing Populism and Nationalism**Ideology, Power and Collective Identity of the Hungarian Neo-nationalism: A Discursive Approach of Understanding Right-Wing Radicalism**

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My presentation investigates the discursive constructions of the ideology and collective identity of Hungarian right-wing extremist community. The research follows a constructivist logic, thus the concept of ‘nation’ or neo-nationalism are not substantive categories, but they are continuously (re)constructed through performative and discursive actions. The main sources of analysis are lyrics of Hungarian skinhead bands and an anti-establishment performance (Day of Honour) are to be analysed. These texts and talks are understood in the framework of ‘imagined community’ where the notions of ‘nation’, ‘white people’ or ‘superior race’ fulfil identity-building functions characterized by a positive group image: a heroic, masculine, brave image. Integration does not only strengthens the self, but the collective identity as well, and the neo-nationalists have the opportunity to gain collective experience of belonging. The anti-establishment memorial creates an alternative canon of collective memory by constructing a heroic event of the break-out of German and Hungarian soldiers from Buda castle during the WW II. This memorial is organized annually by Hungarian neo-nationalist and neo-Nazi organisations, that attracts interest of similar groups from all over Europe. This is the globalisation

of right-wing extremism, which creates paradoxically a nationalist but also supranational narrative. Neo-nationalist discourse constructs simultaneously the positive representation of the in-group and the group of ‘they’, presenting as a dangerous foreigner or a well-known enemy, whose existence threatens them. Critical discourse analysis calls it ‘ideological square’. These discursive strategies will be explained through the analysis of texts and speeches in my presentation.

„Taking the people’s fears seriously“ vs. „threat against democracy“. Public Debates about Contemporary Right-Wing Extremism in Austria

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Far-right attitudes are not limited to so-called fringe groups and the extremist political margins of society. However, as various studies show, authoritarian, racist and antisemitic ideas diffuse into mainstream political discourse, drive electoral campaigns and even shape policies. The success of right-wing extremist parties does not only depend on their specific strategies of adaptation and differentiation within democratic institutions, but also on the general political context, on civic culture and political reactions to antidemocratic, far-right arguments. Therefore, the analysis of political debates on right-wing extremism contributes to the study of the societal opportunity structures, which do or do not foster the dissemination of authoritarianism, racism or antisemitism. In my paper, I will reconstruct public debates about right-wing extremism in Austria since 2008. The analysis will focus on two specific prominent argumentative frames. First, these debates are struggles about the very meaning about democracy and its normative boundaries. Second, the discourse about right-wing extremism very often is dominated by logics of ‘law and order’. Both frames, as will be shown, entail specific effects of legitimizing, displacing or ignoring ideologies of inequality, such as authoritarianism, racism and antisemitism.

Gender and Nation: A fertile blending, manifesting in Anti-Gender Discourses

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‘Gender’ and ‘Nation’ materialize as essential structural categories, creating identities, influencing each other, instrumentalizing each other.

In the book ‘Gender and Nation’, Nira Yuval-Davis contributes a theoretical framework by – making visible the gendered dimension of nationalism - in discourses and constructions around ‘nation’ more general and in specific relations between masculinity and femininity within national projects in particular. Using three of her elaborated dimensions, the biological reproduction of nation, the cultural reproduction and the differentiation within legality issues concerning citizenship, I analyze Anti-Gender

Discourses occurring in Europe aggravated. Especially, I am interested in how these analyses of discourses among Anti-Gender can be useful for the sharpening of the notions of 'gender' and 'nation' and their theoretical marriage. My argument, the fertile blending of 'gender' and 'nation', appears obvious, not considering 'Anti-Gender' as a new phenomena, but strongly intensifying with the rise of right wing populism and right wing extremism. These discourses occur historically specific, supported by various actors, and in particular as national projects, but they are insightful for a lot of European countries, having certain characteristics in common. Especially significant here is the recourse on natural orders, inevitable to construct national projects. Paradoxically referring to Anti-Gender discourses at a European phenomena still makes sense, in trying to construct or rather reconstruct a specific constellation of gender and nation in whole Europe – in a biological, cultural and legal way – as opposed to a European 'Other', stabilizing Capitalism and in a way 'Making Europe'.

RN31 | Session 07a Ethnic Relations and Memory

Colour Gradations and Degradations among Ethiopian Jews in Israel

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This paper explores changing narratives from Africa to Israel vis-a-vis colour and examines new realities as racial discrimination in Israel, perceived or real, force Ethiopian Jews to define themselves as black. It will produce the results of a pilot study on perceptions of colour in Ethiopia and in Israel. It will then discuss the results in relation to:

Israeli society
U.S. Blacks
African diasporas

It will show that in Israel the narrative of the ingathering of a Jewish tribe from the remote corners of the world (Ethiopia) has been replaced by the trials and tribulations of a black ethnic group.

The Black Atlantic as the Public Sphere of Modernity

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The present paper intends to think the Black Atlantic as the public sphere of modernity. The hegemonic narratives describe the constitution of the bourgeois public sphere as an eminent European phenomenon, specifically from social, economic and cultural practices that emerged in the context of the great metropolis among social groups linked to the overseas capitalist enterprise. In this sense, the Black Atlantic demonstrates how the communication networks did

not only change the life of European cities and the bourgeois sectors. Instead, new networks were formed between different human societies and individuals subjected to colonialism. There was a constitution of an underground communication framework between Europe and the rest of the world. This system was formed by the arrest of European rebel leaders and their submission to forced labor in the seas and in the Americas, as well as by the reconstitution of political ties and mutual agencies between leaders of black and subaltern rebellions from various locations in the colonial space. Thus, the paper seeks to understand how the several public spheres of modernity are born in intricate relations of power, where violence has been and continues to be a constitutive element that can not be overcome by mere sublimation or oblivion.

Air Raid Sirens, Ethnic Relations and the Sonic Commemoration of the Holocaust in Israel.

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The social practice of using the mechanical sound of air raid sirens for commemorating the victims of the holocaust in Israel challenge the fragile equilibrium between the multiple populations of the country. Subsequently it implicitly further negotiates the monopoly of the state over public sounds and their political usage. However, by targeting different audiences by the same sound the universal nature of hearing, including air raid sirens, evoking different and perhaps contradicting forms of reactions. For secular Israeli Jews the political use of the sound of the siren perceived as a further consolidation of the dominant political and national narrative of the country. For ultra-orthodox Israeli Jews, the piercing secular sound of the siren is perceived as opposing the Jewish Halacha and therefore regarded by many as idolatry. Last, for the Israeli-Arab population of the country, the political use of alarming sound for the purpose of active commemoration of the holocaust serve as a further reassurance for the distinction between the populations of the country in a way that not only divide soundscapes but also divide memories.

In elaborating the complex relations between mechanical sounds, multiple audiences and competing memories and narratives the proposed presentation will address the culture and the history of air raid sirens and their uses for the purpose public and state rituals. In addition, it will discuss the singularity as well as the problematic impacts of using mechanical sounds within the instance of polyethnic societies and the way it may fuel competing notions of citizenship.

„Subjective Hungary” in Romania: How Young Ethnic Transylvanian Hungarians Perceive the Change on National Policy in Hungary?

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The aim of this paper is to analyse the social, identity-related and subjective changes triggered by modifications in Hungary's national policies in Romania, among young people belonging to the biggest ethnocultural minority, using an adequate theoretical framework (Brubaker, Hroch, Smith etc.). The essence of these changes in national policies is that the question of Hungarian ethnics living outside the borders of Hungary has become a central discursive element of public policies while relationships with neighbouring nations have become more confrontational and obtaining Hungarian citizenship through a simplified procedure has been made available for Hungarians living abroad. In our research we have emphasised the analyses of changes that can be noticed between 2001, 2010 and 2015, using survey data and focus-group interviews. The results of our research show that certain changes have occurred in the nature of the ethnocultural national identity of young people from Transylvania as well. Besides ethno-cultural criteria, the role of the Hungarian citizenship is constantly increasing in experiencing and defining „Hungarianness”. In parallel with this, being Hungarian is associated with strong positive feelings (proudness), but the percentage of those who identify themselves with completely positively experiencing Hungarians decreases among those whose parents have higher educational levels. Furthermore, we may also notice that local/regional ties also get stronger and we may also sense a strong shift of balance among students coming from different parts of Transylvania. This paper was supported by the János Bolyai Research Scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

RN31 | Session 07b Ethnic Relations - Case Studies

Students, perceptions and differences in schools: multiple discrimination and its effects

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This paper is the result of a research project developed between September 2013 and December 2016, called “Democracy, Difference and Social and Educational Inequalities: Effects of Hierarchical Perception of Difference”. The main aim of this project was to study the perceptions and effects of inequalities that derive from difference (and inherent discrimination) in relation to school performance. One of the main issues of the project was to ascertain and understand how different school actors positioned themselves with regard to the hierarchy of differences and the complexity of its effects.

The first phase of the project consisted of the development, implementation and statistical analysis

of a survey applied to 739 students attending basic and grammar school education in four schools located in the North and South of Portugal. From this analysis we highlight the fact that 36 students mention being victims of multiple discrimination. Of these 36, 22 present 4 or more causes of discrimination. Based on the data, of 40 students' interviews, this paper highlights the students' perception with regard to the causes of the multiple discrimination they suffer and their effects, namely on behaviour and school performance. The content analysis allowed to construct categories that show that the greater discrimination is done by the peers and that the differences that appear as most striking and object of discrimination are physical appearance (being fat, ugly, small, deficient, black), psychological characteristics (being shy, fragile, having difficulty integrating into a group, being a nerd), the habitus (low class belonging and body language) and being gay or lesbian. According to the students' voices, the effects of this discrimination are visible in low self-esteem, isolation, absence from school and poor school results.

Ethnic and racial harassment and mental health: identifying sources of resilience

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In this paper, using data from Understanding Society over the period 2009-2014, we find that ethnic minorities with lower socio-economic status and those who were born in the UK report worse mental health (GHQ). Those who report experiencing ethnic and racial harassment (ERH) also report worse mental health than those who do not. We also found that ethnic minorities living in areas with a higher proportion of co-ethnics reported better mental health. However, ethnic concentration was not protective; rather, ERH had a stronger negative association with mental health for UK born minorities living in such areas. We identified additional resilience factors: number of close friends and having certain personality traits – higher levels of Openness to Experience and Conscientiousness. We also found those who attend religious services more frequently and have higher levels of Agreeableness and Extraversion are poorly equipped to deal with ethnic and racial harassment.

Ethnic Relations and Social Boundaries among Ethno-Religious Groups in the Turkey-Syria Border Cities in Turkey

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Border illuminates the sovereignty of states and socio-cultural boundaries nations and ethnic groups.

Contemporary Turkey has multi-religious and ethnic groups. Ethnic relations and boundaries have different social, cultural, economic and political characteristics in/on cities. This study aims to understand and explain the borders and socio-cultural boundaries of national, ethnic and also religious identities and their construction processes on international border of Turkey-Syria. In this study, ethno-religious relations and socio-cultural boundaries in Hatay, Gaziantep and Mardin selected as cases of the Turkish-Syrian border cities are investigated and explained under the sui generis effects of border conflicts, international social, cultural, economic and political tensions. People in these cities lives under the effects of recent civil war in Syria and the Syrian refugee crisis of Europe. Within these contexts, this research is scrutinized the Turkish citizens' construction processes of their national-ethnic identities, belonging and ethnic relations through their everyday and consumption practices in the Turkish-Syrian border cities.

This research tries to answer these fundamental questions: How everyday life and consumption as material culture are associated within ethno-religious identities and belonging in the border cities? How everyday life and consumption practices shed light on ethno-religious identities and belonging in the border cities? How borders affect and shape national and ethnic identities and belongings? The originality of this study is that it scrutinizes the relations between ethno-religious identities, everyday life and consumption in the Turkey-Syria border cities. In qualitatively designed research, data will be provided by in-depth and spontaneous interviews, ethnographical methods such as small talks and observation in these cities between January and July, 2017 and analysed in August, 2017. The findings will be shared in the presentation.

RN31 | Session 08a Anti-Muslim Racism and Intersectionalities

Migrant Generation, Religion and Ethnicity in Community Experiences of British Muslim Women

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This paper presents some of the empirical findings of a mixed methods study that aims to understand the economic inactivity of Muslim women in Britain; it offers a unique insight into the experiences of first and second-generation British Pakistani women in a neighborhood of high co-ethnic Muslim density. High levels of economic inactivity amongst British Muslim women and residence in areas with large number of people of the same ethnicity and religion were both highlighted as areas of concern in two separate government reports in 2016: The Casey Review and a report by the Women and Equalities Committee. Close-knit co-ethnic communities can provide valuable resources of advice, role models and support for Pakistani women, however, the community can also

be experienced as intrusive or problematic. We find that the socio-economic status of families, both pre and post migration, has an impact on the ways in which Pakistani women experience community life. Local co-ethnic community networks and kinship groups can influence the choices and constraints faced by Pakistani women and girls regarding decisions around education and marriage.

The paper will present the ways in which Pakistani women display agency and choice when negotiating their interactions with their local communities, and the ways in which migrant and British-born Muslim women can experience the same local communities very differently.

Anti-Muslim Racism in Neoliberal Ireland: Challenges from 'below'

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Anti-Muslim racism is a reality for Muslim men, women and children in Ireland. Such experiences are informed by historical national and contemporary international racialising discourses of Muslim as 'Other' that, while similar, shift across space to permeate into the popular imaginary of what 'Muslimness' means in Ireland. Drawing on two original researches with over four-hundred Muslim men and women in Ireland this paper will elucidate the realities of how anti-Muslim racism is experienced in the contemporary Irish State. Using mixed methods research, participants reveal insights on lived anti-Muslim racism in Ireland, the role of gender, and the impact these experiences have on those targeted. These experiences are set to a neoliberal context wherein the Irish State absolves itself from caring for Muslim communities and the realities of racism. Instead of addressing anti-Muslim racism as a core function of state responsibility, the Irish State, intoxicated with neoliberalism, privatises the care for anti-Muslim racism. Those who are targeted are encouraged to be self-responsible actors caring for themselves; and/or, seeking 'care' from outsourced providers in the form of third-party civil society organisations. Thus, instead of finding support from the State, those who experience anti-Muslim racism are left to manage alone. Fore-fronting those same voices, participants share their perspectives on how anti-Muslim racism at the interpersonal, institutional and discursive levels could be challenged. The resulting insights and suggestions reveal the need for a range of interventions at multiple societal levels if the experiences of racism lived by Ireland's Muslim communities are to be challenged.

Towards a “classization of religion”? Neoliberal rationalities and the class-based dimension of anti-Muslim hatred

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Reflecting the contradictions of neoliberal rationalities and the consequent inequalities between the global North and the global South, European countries have increasingly operated a distinction between “desirable” and “undesirable” migrants. The former applies to highly skilled and mobile professionals, conceived as resources and coveted by the nation states, whereas the latter refers to labour migrants or refugees, thought of as a threat to national identity and at the heart of debates on “integration”. In the last decade, these debates have focussed almost exclusively on Islam and the Muslims. These “undesirable” migrants are undergoing a growing process of otherization, with their “culture” being presented as incompatible with “European values” (e.g. secularism, democracy, gender equality). Scholars have attempted to grasp the discriminations faced by European Muslims with notions such as “cultural racism” or “racialization of religion”. These notions seem nevertheless to overlook the significance of class, and in particular social position in the global labour market. As I could observe during my fieldwork among Muslim business elites in Geneva, Muslims are not perceived and treated in the same way depending on whether they are a refugee, an unskilled worker, a banker or a diplomat. I consequently argue that addressing the issue of discrimination in terms of “cultural racism” or “racialization of religion” conceals the class-related aspects of domination, because the very racialization of Muslims results from an implicit class ascription that reflects the power relationships inherent to neoliberalism. This communication will thus be an advocacy to explore the “classization of religion”.

RN31 | Session 09a Anti-Immigrant & Anti-Refugee Resentment

Living in the Beautiful city – Everyday racism in Central-Eastern Europe

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Analysis of urban space and memory processes configuring a Central-Eastern European city provides the context to understand how racism occurs in everyday life. Urban space is understood as a product of a nation state imposed homogeneity and imperative economic forces. Urban landscape is in consequence constituted on the basis of two fallacies: unreal homogeneity and false neutrality. The result of such a process is an imperative isomorphism which constitutes a set of normative patterns. In this scenario life takes place and foreigners (as economic migrants or international students) are forced to

disrupt the normative landscape with their mere existence, as they break with their difference the imposed isomorphism. Participatory research gave voice to a muted experience of constructed “others” navigating and experiencing racism. Their experiences under the disciplinary gazes of locals and occasional violent aggressions give account of how the urban space remains an essential part of a mechanism of subjugation for visible “others”. In the researched city, the gendered bodies of the “others” turn at the same time into trigger and target for racism to occur. Locals perceived urban space in terms of “normality” with confirms that racism is not a marginal or accidental phenomenon; on the contrary – analyzed experiences are only possible to explain under the hidden existence of a racial hierarchy, based on locals’ performed right of belonging to the city. Such a hidden hierarchy creates a scale of power which is exercised in every day contexts and therefore constitutes a new framework to understand migration in Central Eastern Europe.

Exile: Despair and Creativity

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After Hitler came to power in Germany until the end of WWII a number of German-speaking Jews from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia came as refugees to Sweden. This paper reports on their reception and adaptation in Sweden and also discusses the implications of exile in broader terms. It is found that forced to migration meant enhanced mental functioning. To many of them this meant an oscillation between despair and creativity. Many gave up the idea of a “Heimat”, some imploded psychologically by being deprived of their language and social network, and surprisingly many of them coped with their situation as exiled and immigrant by becoming extraordinarily creative, artistically, scientifically and as entrepreneurs.

Pride and Prejudice. Social, Cultural or Political Determinants of Attitudes towards Refugees in Poland?

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The aim of this study is to analyze causes of anti-refugee attitudes among Poles. I base my analysis mainly on the public opinion survey People in Networks 2015 conducted by the Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences and supervised by prof. Bogdan Mach (<https://situs.pl>). During the research, I investigate links between negative attitudes towards refugees and respondent’s ideological stands, political affiliations, new social media use, as well as, structural and economic characteristics. Additionally, data gathered in People in Networks survey allows me to check the impact of

closest friends milieu on views of individuals towards refugees in Poland. Research results show that the strongest effect on such opinions has a right-wing political affiliation supported by the "eurosceptic" attitudes, general lack of trust in people and lower level of education. Negative attitudes towards refugees are especially widespread among the young adults (18-39 years old). Moreover, the chance that one is against accepting refugees is two times higher if the closest friends are sharing this belief. Summarizing, anti-refugee prejudices in Poland have dominantly discursive and not structural or everyday practice background. Presumably it allows for quick change of public opinion on that matter, however, the study also shows how powerful reservoir of votes is still hidden among the anti-refugee voters who did not participate in the previous elections and could be mobilized in the next one.

The transnationality of attitudes towards immigrants - a case study in Hong Kong

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The attitudes towards immigrants literature has provided valuable theories contributing to the explanation of negative attitudes towards immigrants. However, very little progress has been made in explaining why attitudes towards immigrants systematically vary depending on immigrants' countries of origin, and why migrants from some destinations are met with positive attitudes in a large range of receiving societies. Analyzing in-depth interviews, this study examines Hong Kong citizens' attitudes towards four groups on migrants: Nepalese, Indians, Koreans and U.S. Americans. It is found that Hong Kong citizens tend to display negative attitudes towards Nepalese and Indians, while displaying positive attitudes towards Koreans and U.S. Americans. The perceptions that the interviewees draw on to explain their attitudes reflect (1) local differences in socioeconomic status between the groups and (2) evaluations of the sending societies and their respective cultures. Furthermore, there is a difference between the sources drawn upon. For Nepalese and Indians, Hong Kong citizens draw primarily on local news media and secondarily on own observations. For U.S. Americans and Koreans, the interviewees draw to a much stronger extent on overseas news media, cultural products and advertising, and to a lesser extent on local news media and own observations. This suggests that variances in attitudes towards immigrants are not only caused by phenomena occurring within the national context, but also reflect supranational power relations, such as differentials in global economic or cultural power.

RN31 | Session 10a Identity and Ethnicity

Ethnicity, Religiosity and Political Behavior in Eastern Turkey

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Relying on a field research conducted in 2014 in 12 provinces in the Southeast and the East of Turkey, this paper aims to explore those sociological factors, which influence the voting patterns in Kurdish towns in Turkey. It examines, in particular, the influence of ethnic and sectarian identity, and religiosity as well as that of socio-demographic characteristics such as age, gender, education and economic status on voting behavior in Kurdish towns. Also is examined whether these variables generate a significant difference in the electorates' attitudes towards the main cultural and political demands endorsed by the pro-Kurdish parties and groups in Turkey.

The findings of the research attest to the fact that the ethnic identity is the key factor in determining the voting behavior in Kurdish towns and that the ethnic origin is more important than religiosity in determining one's party choices. Findings indicate that while Kurdish citizens in Kurdish towns mostly vote for the pro-Kurdish party, Turkish and Arab citizens mostly support the Ak Party. Zazas, on the other hand, support both parties. The pro-Kurdish HDP's support is more among the youngsters, well-educated and the poor. HDP also finds a considerable support from the pious Kurds and Zazas.

Another important finding of the research is that the cultural demands endorsed by the pro-Kurdish movement are approved not only by the citizens backing the HDP, but also by a great majority of the citizens supporting the AK Party.

Blackie Collar: Identity, Precarization and Class

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This study aims to explain the relationship between social inequality and ethnic identity. It is based on the findings of a field study which discusses the state of Kurdishness in the context of class relations and the mechanisms of domination along with urban space and spatial differentiation. The study, which deals with the state of Kurdishness in the context of informalization and precarization, presents Kurdishness as an informal identity constructed through experiences in urban space.

The inequalities and discrimination resulted from ethnic domination in class-related exploitative relations and as one of the main indicators of the state of Kurdishness, have been reproduced in the context of spatial differentiation. These, along with ethnic stratification in labour process, have reduced Kurdishness to the identity by attributing an informal nature to it. This has become one of the main signs and indicators of Kurdish identity in Istanbul which is a

metropol city. The study in the sample of Istanbul has focused on how the domination over the identity has been experienced in daily life, particularly in labour process and how these experiences have affected the state of Kurdishness in urban space.

In the study, it has been observed that housing in Tarlabası as an important spatial resort to reproduce labour for Kurdish labour force migrated to İstanbul after 2000. There is a relational connection between housing in Tarlabası and working in Beyoğlu which have been intertwined and become the reason of each other. The relationship between housing and working demonstrates the function of spatial differentiation in the reproduction of labour.

Exploring the ‘experiential grammar’ of jihadist movements: Embodied subjectivities and imaginaries in social media communications

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One of the most significant dimensions of Jihadist movements involves their ‘experiential grammar’, evident in the primacy of personal experience over organizational structure, a development linked to the importance of social media to these movements. This paper uses such communications to explore the experiential dimensions of contemporary jihadist movements, evident in particular in immersive experiences that both amplify and limit what can be felt.

The paper considers three pathways to jihadism. The first is the mutation of humanitarianism, associated with middle class experiences of distant, mediated suffering, where good and evil mutate into purity and impurity, and where jihadism manifests many of the characteristics of racism and hate crime. The second is a communitarian path constructed around a tension between order and disorder, associated in particular with transitions from criminality. The third is constructed around practices and imaginaries of gamification. Within each of these pathways, visceral and embodied experience plays a critical role, from the place of humour as an embodied practice of integration, to the grotesque, central to key transitions associated with jihadism and contemporary racism.

This paper considers theoretical challenges emerging from such practices, in particular the importance of new approaches to embodiment for a Sociology of experience. Methodologically, these movements underline the need to move beyond sociology’s traditional reliance on textual and numerical data, and highlight the need to construct research strategies that engage with social media as a sensory medium.

RN31 | Session 11a Conceptualizing Racism and Discrimination

Activists’ conceptions of racism and anti-racism

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In Finland, racism has moved from an ignored theme to centre of societal discussions. Reciting pan-European anti-immigration racist agenda has shaped the public debate since 2008. At the same time, concerns to recognize and condemn racism have been voiced in the same arenas.

Under recent years anti-racism has been deployed among others by people reacting to heightened presence of the extreme right, as well as by those demonstrating solidarity to newly arrived migrants and those articulating of Black, Brown and Muslim identities in the Finnish context. However, as previous academic work suggests, conceptions of racism and anti-racism are far from unanimous. How is racism conceived by people from various backgrounds and distinct anti-racist communities?

The paper explores conceptions of racism and anti-racism through interviews with activists. The focus is in particular on how racism is connected to or disconnected from the continuum of coloniality reproducing the world divided to west and the rest through racialized borders among other things.

Reincorporating the “material” for investigating racism in Western Societies. Some reflections on material dynamics of racialization.

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Racism has been often seen as a mental process of discrimination called prejudice, laying in people mind, sometime into singular minds, sometime else in collective minds. This perspective called for an amount of measures aimed to cure minds affected by prejudices. Our idea is rather different. Nourished by a number of different investigation and theoretical works across Europe and North America, we think that racism has very clear material basis. It is generally aimed to exclude someone – of different origin, physical traits, language, habits than majority - from resources and services provided by different systems. Consequently, racialized practices, such as overt or covert (subtle) actions, discourses are oriented to narrow the access to certain positional goods: housing, job, neighbourhood, food, education, jobs, and commodities. It is a way, as recognised by many scholars, to organize the society (Bonilla- Silva 2014; Omi and Winant, 2009). More precisely, it is a way to manage the property of or the access to vital material resources. These configuration is a matter of contention and incessant struggle between classes and races. Our starting point follows the idea of Bonilla-Silva (2014) that racism is fundamentally organized around a material reality. Following Du Bois’ statement on the effects of racism as “material form of oppression”, the discussion will be focalized about the array of practices aimed to distribute and regulate power in the actual racialized order, practices of exclusion from crucial material resources and on practices to resist this exclusion.

How can sociologists intervene in discriminatory practices? The success of the sociological methods of situation and correspondence tests to tackle discrimination

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Sociologists have shown structural discrimination on the labour and housing markets, using the techniques of situation and correspondence tests. This study examines to which extent these tests can be used as a method to study ethnic discrimination and instrument to tackle discrimination. It addresses the question how sociologists can intervene with their methods into discriminatory practices. Our research consists of three studies. First, we performed a unique quasi-experiment on ethnic discrimination in the rental housing market in Belgium (N = 754). We performed two waves of correspondence tests, separated by an announcement to private landlords and real estate agents that their behaviour would be observed. A comparison of these uninformed and informed tests revealed that the mere announcement of further testing resulted in less ethnic discrimination by realtors, but not by landlords. The second study examined how many correspondence tests per single realtor are needed to convincingly determine the occurrence of systematic discrimination. For this study, we conducted a longitudinal study of ethnic discrimination among 114 real estate agents in Belgium. In the third study, we applied the methodological insights of the previous study on the rental housing market in the city of Ghent. Under the supervision of sociologists, a civil rights movement tested the local realtors on their potential discriminatory behaviour through 10 repeated correspondence and situation tests. Preliminary results suggest a sustainable and significant reduction of ethnic discrimination on the housing market. In general, this research shows that sociologists can use their techniques to analyse and change society. The keys for success are keeping scientific rigor as sociologists and making coalitions with other actors, such as (local) governments and civil society.

The Concept of Racism

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This paper deals with the concept of racism, which is selfevidently essential in the research of racism. We have to have some working definition of the phenomenon we study in order to be able to focus the research on the issues or events or features of social reality, which can be racism. Racism is also politically sensitive concept, the definition of which may have serious political consequences. The paper begins with the notions of Robert Miles (1989) who warned of conceptual inflation referring to the extension of the

meaning of racism. Miles proposes that racism should refer only to a certain ideology not for instance to different forms of action. During last decades it has become obvious that limitation of meaning of racism only to ideological doctrines does not allow us to address new and diverse forms of racism like cultural racism (vs. biological or scientific racism), everyday racism (Essed 1991) and structural racism. It has been proposed that instead of racism we should talk about racisms. The paper ends with a provisional new definition of racism based on the critical discussion of previous research and conceptualisations.

RN32 - Political Sociology

RN32 | Session 01a (De-)Politicization in the Neoliberal Era I

De-politicization and technocracy in the European Union: a theoretical approach

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The role of expertise and specialist knowledge in the decision making has a long tradition in the history of political thought. In the last decade we assist to its stunning growth in front of the challenges of complex socio-economic topics inside contemporary societies. This tendency brought to an opposition between “politics” and “technocracy” that has been emphasized by the crisis of representative democracy and political parties.

In the European Union this process is particularly evident. The neo-functionalist approach has laid the foundations for the following technocratic development (Booker 2011). According to Majone (1999) technocracy is the peculiarity of the European Union as a “regulatory state”.

The role of European Commission, an institution without democratic legitimation, opened the way to the rise of a technocratic power: lobbies, pressure groups, experts committees play a crucial role in the European decision making, according to the model of the European governance (2001).

On the contrary, some scholars argue that the opposition between politics and technocracy has been overtaken by the inverse process of “politicization” of European institutions with the attribution of greater power to the European Parliament and the introduction of elements of participatory democracy in the art. 11 of the Treaty of Lisbon, (Radaelli 1999, 2014; De Wilde 2011).

The way the economic crisis has been coped with reopened the debate on technocracy and de-politicization at national and European level. The role of intergovernmental bodies (Eurogroup) and procedures (fiscal Compact) the so-called troika (European Commission, IMF, ECB) accumulate powers outside political institutions, but also call for a de-accountability of political actors (Burnham 2001; Kettel 2008; Wood, Flinders 2014) as in the model of post-parliamentary democracies (Andersen, Burns 1996).

Back to Bling Bling? The neo-liberal turn, corporate board quota's and gender equality in the EU

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Changes in frames for equality are often attributed to the neo-liberal turn of European politics. Today, when measures are proposed, the business case often overrules arguments based on justice and equity. To what extent can transitions in gender and diversity equality policies be explained by the neo liberal turn? One of the few proactive initiatives in the Barroso Commission was draft legislation for quota's for women on corporate boards. In tandem with this launch the Commission stimulated transnational civil society activism by supporting new transnational associations such as European Women on Board. This paper hopes to examine the extent to which supporting such more elite organisations is additional evidence of the neo-liberal turn. First it examines the organisations funded around equality in the period 2008-2016 to see patterns in funding and cuts and their relation to positions on the equality agenda. Then the case of the foundation and activities of European Women on Boards is investigated. The case offers yet another illustration of the unusual role of the EC in attempting to shape European civil society, but also illustrates present paradoxes in the EU gender equality agenda, as it seemingly returns to a focus on ‘majority/white’ women’s concerns. Interviews with the founding members of the association, EU and EP officials working on the directive and wider civil society actors as well as observation form the empirical background.

Gendered embodiments of closure: Marginalization, participation, and politicization in the context of new urban poverty

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This paper examines the gendered embodiments of the sense of closure – a lack of opportunities to fulfill personal aspirations and to enhance one’s life circumstances – in the context of new urban poverty and marginalization, explored by way of an ethnographic study in a disadvantaged neighborhood of a large Finnish city. Studies of ‘advanced marginality’ (e.g. Wacquant 2009) point out that instead of mere material deprivation, the mechanisms of marginalization have significant consequences in terms of citizenship and democracy. The crisis of representative democracy, addressed in both empirical and theoretical studies during the past decades, is thus not only a crisis of representation, but a crisis of equality that attacks the very fundamentals of the idea of equal and active citizenship cherished in these societies. In this paper, I ask how does marginalization affect citizenship on an individual and

collective, grassroots level. Gender is an important key to understanding the societal consequences as well as individual experiences of the above tendencies. Marginalization, precarization, and symbolic exclusions from citizenship and political participation have multiple gendered dimensions. In the Finnish context, the recurrent depoliticization of gendered participation and power is a crucial feature in concealing the mechanisms of inequality (see e.g. Holli 2003; Luhtakallio 2012). Furthermore, the embodiedness of these processes affect the styles of e.g. political agency so that the latter may be hard to recognize through the use of traditional tools of studying political action (e.g. Skeggs 2011). I examine how gender intersects with the experiences of closure and marginalization, as well as the experienced possibilities of participation and politicization.

Un-making 'gender' as a resistance against the neoliberal order in Europe

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This paper seeks to contribute to the academic debate on the reasons behind the rise of transnational movements resisting "gender ideology" or "gender theory" in several European countries and on European level. On the basis of critical theories on liberal democracy and its crises the paper situates the phenomenon in a broader European and global crisis. It argues that it is a symptom of problems of a scale going beyond gender equality, and gender is just symbolic glue, a terrain on which hegemonic battles are fought. What is at stake is a re-definition of the bases of liberal democracy and of the post WWII human rights consensus.

On the one hand, these movements reflect the current tendencies of identity politics in feminist and LGBT activism, best known from the Anglo-Saxon world, but having a growing influence in continental Europe. On the other hand, as previously argued by Weronika Grzebalska, Andrea Petó and myself, attacks on "gender ideology" should be seen as part of a broader political shift, characterised by the growing popularity of illiberal parties and the populist right all over Europe and beyond. Resistance against "gender ideology" cannot be understood solely as a resistance against values of equality, or as a backlash against women's and LGBT rights. Rather these movements provide culturalist answers to the current crises of the liberal democracy and of various structural concerns, among others to the embeddedness of feminist and LGBT issues in the neoliberal order, including the depoliticised, technocratic and top-down way of policy-making.

RN32 | Session 01b (De-)Politicization in the Neoliberal Era II

The Breakdown of the Left-Right political arena: the indirect consequences of the 2008 financial crisis and 2011 Global Protests

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The 2011 global wave of protests was a reaction to the failure of the established political parties to represent the expectations of lower and middle classes. Left and Right parties bailed out financial institutions and banks after the 2008 crisis, not the masses hurt by the crisis. The protests opened the space for the emergence of new charismatic leaders with radical discourse against neo-liberal globalization and the left-right established parties. The paper analyzes the emergence of charismatic movements as the dynamic interaction between agency, structure and institutional rules of the game. It argues that the present crisis is not the typical crisis of representation, it is rather a profound social crisis characterized by complete rupture between civil society and the State. It compares the emergence of Iglesias in Spain, Trump and Sanders in the US. Their respective "occupy movements" (15M and OWS) sparked in reaction to the failure of presumed "progressive" ruling parties (Socialists in Spain and Democrats in the US) to produce effective progressive policies following the 2008 financial crisis. Both occupy movements were initiated and framed by anti-globalization activists who opposed representative democracy, advocating direct democracy, and rejecting the option to influence representative politics. This abstention created a political vacuum later filled by charismatic leaders that adopted the anti-globalization and inequality agendas demanding an interventionist role of the State protecting lower and middle classes. Comparing the cases helps to comprehend political variations following different compositions of social constituencies, institutional rules of the game and electoral opportunities.

Identity Politics, Belonging and Otherness

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Identity is one of the significant concepts that has been frequently discussed since 1980s. The visibility of identity has increased in the political sphere rather than other areas which in turn lead to the emergence of "identity politics".

Religion has become the central issue of identity politics and it has opened new belonging spheres to individual. This situation in particular, has arisen as a "Islamist Identity Politics" and has become effective in political participation period of individuals in Turkey. Within that period, individuals and political leaders tend to both defining themselves against the other and how it is perceived by others to believe that they themselves were. This situation has brought many problems jeopardising social and political integration. This study aims to reveal the relationship between voting behavior with religious attitude and preferences of AKP voters. Where individuals are positioning

themselves and their party while voting. Within this scope, has focused on Justice and Development Party and its voters that come into prominence with religious identity. Also, this study will be planned as qualitative research for collecting data.

Political parties discourses on European integration during the Eurocrisis : same patterns of (de)politicization between United Kingdom and continental Europe ?

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Brexit has changed the way we have to look at European integration. Today, we all must recognize that it can be a highly politicized subject. That's why the study of the concept of politicization is, now more than ever, crucial. The literature in this field underlines that there is a differentiated politicization between the different spheres (institutional, public...) and the different countries (De Wilde, Leupold, Schmidtke 2015). This literature concludes in particular to the need to study intermediate factors of politicization (Zürn 2015).

This paper presents the results of a research building on a comparative and mixed-methods design. It aims for a better understanding of the differentiated politicization of European integration between the United Kingdom and the continental Europe (Belgium, France, Germany). It combines the analysis of one contextual factor, the Eurozone crisis, to the analysis of national political parties' discourses. Thus, this paper is focused on one important "shadow zone" of European integration (de)politicization process: the importance of intermediate factors of (de)politicization. In order to understand the sources of (de)politicization, national political parties' discourses are analyzed thanks to both qualitative and quantitative approaches. On the one hand, specific rhetoric and narratives in the parties' discourses are highlighted and can teach us about polarization of positions, on the other hand, a lexicometric analysis enables us to evaluate the salience of specific issues in the discourses.

This comparative work can underline what are the specific characteristics and the general trends the United Kingdom shares or does not share with continental Europe.

Campaigning in Times of Austerity. Video Statements of Candidates in the Irish General Election 2016

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The Republic of Ireland was hit especially hard by the financial crisis. The public bailout of Irish banks turned it into a sovereign debt crisis and triggered harsh austerity measures by two subsequent governments. Against this background the paper presents results of a qualitative analysis of brief video statements by

candidates in the Irish general election in 2016. The material encompasses almost ninety per cent of all candidates who ran in the election. It permits comparisons with regard to the issues that candidates chose to address, if and how they attributed responsibility and blame for austerity, and which future they envisioned for their country and its politics. The results show important differences between candidates from established parties and new political groups. Adding the information on who actually got elected gives some indication of the success certain appeals had. The results thus help to understand consequences of the financial crisis and the turn to austerity for the links between politicians and potential voters. They also point to a remarkable absence of right-wing extremist positions. The paper discusses possible reasons for this.

RN32 | Session 02a Social Resilience and/or Resistance in the Unmaking of Europe

Refugees welcome!? Proponents and opponents of solidarity with refugees/migrants in Germany

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This paper aims at identifying the sociological profile of the German population with highest and lowest levels of solidarity dispositions and reported activities, with a particular focus on refugees/migrants. The focus on this group is justified because it has been the most visible target of solidarity in German society in recent times, and has considerably polarized public debates. We assume that this helps identifying most clearly those population groups within German society that are more unconditionally committed to demonstrate solidarity, even under adversarial circumstances. Beyond that, we argue that social resilience and solidarities proven in this respect gives valuable insights for the general debate on transnational solidarity. Building on a unique survey comprised in the EU-funded project TransSOL, we propose a solidarity index incorporating items measuring 'social solidarity' with respect to refugees/migrants as well as items measuring the support of (national or EU-specific) 'public policies' in support of refugees/migrants. These analyses disclose how both types of solidarity dispositions (social solidarity and solidarity policies) interrelate or dissociate. Moreover, the German population is subdivided into three groups (high solidarity, intermediate group, anti-solidarity). Multinomial regression analysis unveils social factors that help distinguish these three groups. The model is built on existing research assumptions that relate variance in levels of solidarity to empathy or misogyny, collective identities, vulnerability and social class, social capital in its various dimensions, and controls for the effect of

socio-demographic variables.

Building Alliances - Solidarities and the Refugee Crisis

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Although the so-called refugee crisis is gaining a lot of attention in the global media and among politicians there are very few attempts yet to present a comprehensive analytical model to understand the role of civil society in engaging with the challenges of the crisis.

The solidarity movement, such as the welcome refugee movement has been very visible in especially European countries but we still lack an understanding of the overall role of this type of activism and of the potential such engagement may hold for alternative ways of managing the refugee crisis.

In this paper we offer a conceptual framework based on Gramscian approaches to solidarity and alliances (Featherstone, 2012; Agustín & Jørgensen, 2016) which we apply to a single case study, Venligboerne (literally 'friendly inhabitants'), to exemplify how these forms of solidarity are being shaped as a response to the refugee crisis and governments have tried to manage this crisis. Venligboerne in Denmark now numbers thousands of people across the country. The movement articulates the commonalities between people, refugees and Danes alike. The engagement of the movement is not transformative of the state's legal framework but can rather be seen as a necessary supplement based on collaboration with the authorities, e.g. reception- and asylum centers, municipalities, day centers and schools as well as a diverse range of voluntary activities. Venligboerne in this regards is an example of a solidarity network we also can recognize in other countries.

Citizen Warriors in a Post-Security State. Grassroots Militarization and the Crisis of Neoliberal Democracy in Poland

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In recent years, the number and visibility of paramilitary activities has risen in Central Eastern Europe. While paramilitary organizations in Poland have existed since the beginning of the 1989 transformation, they have long functioned as a rather insignificant if not obscure sector of the civil society. Recently, however, four global crises – the Financial Crisis, the Terrorist Crisis, the Ukraine Crisis and the Refugee Crisis - have accelerated their growth and contributed to their normalization in the public sphere as a key tenet of national security as well as part and parcel of Polish nationhood.

Based on interviews with paramilitary actors and a study of the militarization of citizenship by right wing political forces, the paper will trace the sociopolitical processes which enabled the growth of the

paramilitary sector and have culminated in the government's flagship project of building Territorial Defense Forces offering a monthly allowance to each citizen who enrolls.

Going beyond mainstream political analyses which derive the rise of the paramilitary sector solely from Realpolitik threats such as the Russian aggression in Crimea, the paper will reflect on the ways militarization in Poland can be understood as a resistance against the failures of Europeanized neoliberal democracy. As I will argue, by weakening the safety nets embedding people in the national polity, the latter has created a culture of insecurity in which securitizing practices could thrive. The paper will situate paramilitarism against the background of a broader right-wing counter-proposal to Europeanization and the liberal and demilitarized peace order that emerged at the alleged end-of-history. As it will argue, the gradual un-making of social Europe has eventually enabled the un-making of Europe as a polity.

Italian Recovered Factories between workplace democracy, resilience and resistance

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Recovered factories are a social and economic process that presupposes the existence of a prior enterprise that worked under the traditional model of a private capitalist enterprise whose bankruptcy, emptying or unavailability prompted the workers to fight for a change and for self-management. The recent emergence of such experiences in Italy is to be considered one of the direct social outcomes of a double contingency. On the one hand, a severe global economic crisis, on the other, a progressive depoliticization of the national-States.

Recovered factories may be considered as socio-economic resilience practices and, at the same time, experiences of active resistance, aimed at re-thinking property, power relations and the growth paradigm that guides conventional capitalist economic policies.

What recovered factories propose is a model of democratization of the economy centred on the production of jobs aimed at the re-production of lives, through collective and horizontal participation. They represent an attempt to put in motion a change of the economic paradigm, focused on democratic values and on a direct relationship between work and welfare. In this contribution we work towards a theoretical analysis of the broad phenomenon of recovered factories in Italy, drawing on Fligstein and McAdams' theory of Strategic Action fields (SAF), moving from a quantitative analysis of the macro-picture to a qualitative analysis of an illustrative case study located in southern Italy. Through this case study we intend to highlight conditions, processes and mechanisms that allow the workers to assume the control of their company.

RN32 | Session 02b Politics, Identity, and Emotions**Support for emocracy: To what extent do voters consider emotions to be more important than facts?**

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It is known that many statements of Donald Trump during the election were (mostly) false, still he was elected the 45th president of the United States. Not only in the United States, but also in Europe you see that convincing stories and emotions seem to be more important during elections than facts and figures. This phenomenon can be labeled emocracy: a political system in which emotions are considered to be most important. Though support for democracy has been studied extensively, support for emocracy has been studied less often. This is remarkable given the recent developments in many Western societies. In this article we will first develop a scale to reliably measure support for emocracy. Subsequently, we will study the determinants of support for emocracy. More specifically the influence of education, gender, political preferences and personality factors like agreeableness and need for cognition are examined. Last, we will study to what extent support for emocracy is negatively related to support for democracy. To answer these questions data from the Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences Panel are used.

The Democratic Personality - Theoretical Explorations of the Possibility of a D-Scale

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We know that if morality rests upon loyalty foundation rather than the care foundation, a violent patriotism can evolve. A violent dogmatic patriotism can be hampered by actively teaching empathy and compassion. I will focus on the role of ethics, empathy and virtuous behavior for a Democratic personality. The policy implications for the rights-based welfare state are immense and also the implications for how to think new possible developments of a democratic transnational solidarity. The Authoritarian personality and Feeling-with or the affective aspects of solidarity and the need of mutual concern as key feature of solidarity have previously been explored. Empathic or solidaristic recognition which transgress national and cultural borders include a more feelingful as well as cognitive understanding of the distinctiveness of others in their concrete circumstances including an acknowledgement of the difficulties they face, and an appreciation of their agency in that context. Solidaristic recognition presupposes equal rights but goes further in recognizing some specificity of people's needs and of their social context. It embodies a caring attitude toward others and it also can help

minimize violence. This assumption goes well with research on empathy and prejudice and with the links between human development and life satisfaction. Typologies of democratic or autocratic regimes tend to omit the importance of care as a growing concern for democratic states regardless of model. I argue that social care and the social practice of empathy can be included in a typologization of the Democratic personality.

The Path of Totality: Hegemony and Nationalism

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An examination of scholarly work on nationalism reveals that the nation is typically defined on the basis of positivistic understandings of human nature or society. Consequently, it is understood, not in term of its own specificity, but in terms of an underlying referent that is thought to engender it. Since the unity of the nation is attributed to a "privileged" cause, the plurality of forms that co-constitute it are underemphasized. The literature has thus failed to effectively examine how the "unity" of the nation can emerge in light of the plurality of its constitutive forms and subject positions. The present work seeks to furnish a theory of nationalism that eliminates all reliance on positivism, by utilizing Laclau and Mouffe's theory of hegemony, which sees socio-political blocs as discursive terrains of multiple overdetermined forms and relations. Nationalism is by extension understood, not in terms of privileged constituents, but as a variable set of overdetermined "family resemblances" that come to represent the "totality" of any national community. These "family resemblances" come to be dispersed variably and unevenly, as privileged nodes in the field of overdetermination, "binding" together differential identities. And since what governs any discursive formation is the uneven play of differences, it follows that a particular identity will have saturated, more than any other, the field of overdetermination and the content of nodal signifiers (e.g. "the nation") with its narratives, thereby establishing its hegemony. "The nation" can thus be understood as a privileged signifier of historically variable content that, through its general and uneven dispersion, fuses but unevenly privileges, multiple identities into a socio-political bloc.

Symbolic politics as an instrument of state-building. The case of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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The paper concerns symbolic politics as an instrument of state-building process. On the example of the complex struggle for state symbols of contemporary Bosnia and Herzegovina (the flag and coat-of arms) in the period 1991-1998, it reveals four possible types of strategies calculated to define the symbolic core of the state.

In this way, the paper achieves two main goals: (1) it exposes a significant role of symbolic politics as one of the key dimensions of state activity; (2) it denaturalizes the classical Weberian vision of the state by pointing out that even its the most fundamental features are highly vulnerable to a radical change in the course of political action.

Authority and Power in Times of Crisis: Charismatic Leadership Versus the Trickster

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The ancient concept of charisma entered political sociology via Max Weber, in his attempt to capture leadership and authority in out-of-ordinary or 'liminal' moments. During the 20th century, Weber's concept has been applied to a range of leadership figures within religion and politics; in particular, charismatic leadership has been used to describe figures like Stalin, Hitler or Mussolini, and other more recent 'populist' politicians who build their leadership around a personal cult of power.

This paper suggests that such commonplace applications of Weber's terminology are essentially flawed and need a serious rethinking. This can be done by supplementing the political sociology conceptual canon with the trickster figure. The obscure, ambivalent, shadowy trickster figure is well-known from the comparative study of myth and was considered an archetype by Jung. While tricksters also rise to power in out-of-ordinary moments, they are in many ways the exact opposites of Weber's charismatic leaders. The paper concludes – tentatively - that the particular 'qualities' and 'ways' of the trickster help us to grasp not only the way dictators gained power in the 20th century, but also some central power mechanisms in current European politics.

RN32 | Session 03a (De-)Politicization in the Neoliberal Era III

Precarious Stateness as a Challenge to Political Sociology

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Over the last decades, theories of social transformation did not pay much attention to the role of the state. In the western literature the state appeared as a survival of 'classical modernity' without major impact in the times of globalization. Concepts of civil society, protest movements, post-statist forms of governance, cosmopolitanism, transnationality, etc. seemed better suited to a 'fluid modernity'. In Eastern Europe the breakdown of the communist system discredited any form of state-led reconstruction. The complementary failure of the post-war welfare state and of state socialism launched a global turn to the market as organisational principle of 'reform'.

Two decades later it became obvious that neglecting the importance of stateness has a price. The reliance on markets as drivers of transformation led into a paradoxical situation: Financial capitalism survived the blow of the self-produces global crisis only with massive intervention of the states – at the cost of shifting private debt into escalating state deficits. In the post-soviet region, the anarchic disintegration of society provoked the return of an authoritarian state. The supranational integration of the EU is in danger to fall back into national segments.

A conclusive answer of the complimentary failure of states and markets is out of sight. Nevertheless, a conceptual understanding of different types of state failure helps to identify some great challenges to political sociology. Two categories are especially useful: state desertion, the retreat of the state from its responsibilities, leading to a loss of legitimacy; and state capture, the usurpation of state functions by powerful elites, as to be observed in some post-communist countries as well as the U.S.

De-politicization and de-structuration of the collective sphere: towards a thin political behavior?

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The paper deals with the de-politicization process characterizing contemporary society as an effect of the de-structuration of collective sphere. The assumption is that we observe a multiplication of subjects characterized by transformative identities, that contribute to produce a rarefied and pulviscular collective sphere. This novel kind of collective sphere is no longer composed by stable and exclusive groups, but by inherently inclusive and temporary aggregations.

The first section of the contribution is devoted to the framing of the conceptual and empirical tools used to explore the above mentioned processes. Thus, we analyze the factors that in our hypothesis contribute to generate this change. We focus in particular on the relationship between action and identification. Departing from the theory of Alberto Melucci (1996), we will explore the dynamics by which the relation between identification and action end up being reversed. The action no longer follows the identification. Action and identification appear rather synchronized and overlapping. As a result, the individual action, even in collective and political context become primarily subjective and its political connotation seems to weaken.

Summing up, we outline the spread of a political behavior that, even providing resources for the identification, it is characterized by a low political salience, both at individual and at collective level. Yet, in these processes it is possible to identify some "fatiguing" dynamics of ri-politicization.

De-Politicization in the Neoliberal Era. Looking for a theoretical systematization

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The aim of the paper is to propose a theoretical systematization of the concept of de-Politicization that has been defined in several and often contradictory ways. We consider it, in short, to be a set of changes in the ways power is exercised. These modes downgrade the political nature of decision-making and, through representation, give legitimacy to actors apparently less able to bear witness to the presence of the "political". Institutional politics appears less responsible for the decisions that affect the regulation of society and the impact of their costs and failures on economic and cultural processes. Political choices conditioned by the market acquire the character of necessity and inevitability. De-politicization has been consolidated in various ways. For example, in the European context we can observe de-politicized processes in the governmental as well as in the societal and discursive dynamics as a clear strategy carried out by neoliberal actors and institutions. Very often, also the reactive actions by civil society through participative and resilient processes seem to be strongly conditioned by this new master frame ending up being consistent with the neoliberal flow. Within this picture, we try to reflect on these phenomena especially through a logical systematization of the rich literature on the topic with aiming at the identification of some research areas where scholars can gather some empirical evidence of de-politicization practices and its main consequences.

Society in global disorder: relation between (dis)integration and (de)politicization

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Positive reintegration turns to be a crucial issue in political agenda of current global disorder triggered by liberal globalization. There is vibrant interdependency between routes of (de)politicization and disunity across societies that is produced by disproportion liberalization vs social regulation, inequality, forced austerity, dismantling of welfare state, social citizenship and therefore democratic rights.

We identify an increasing menace of synergy of two revolts. First: deprived groups and thus "dangerous class". First in modern history it is upheld by parts of the middle class - heretofore a decisive guardian of the democratic order. Second: many faced extremism/populism that has captured political spectrum abandoned by crowded in the center establishment parties.

The presentation proposes to discuss the following

issues:

- Interaction between neoliberal marketization of political sphere and (de)politicization; arrangements to prevent erosion of the political field, public sphere and operational institutions.
- Measures to abate disunity caused by unregulated market intervention into political and social fields that has instigated the clash between republican, communitarian and liberal values for social solidarity and cohesion; ways of fostering their fusion to achieve positive integration.
- Ambiguous aftermath of empowering the citizens both in and through domains of state, market and network.
- Reshaping of social contract through embedding horizontal model into current vertical one to bargain a socially acceptable integration; enhancement of establishment parties by civil movements; assessment of such antidotes for disunity and extremism as identity values, new forms of solidarity.

RN32 | Session 03b Local Politics

Decreasing voter turnout as a threat to democracy in metropolitan areas

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In Germany, shrinking voter turnout seems to be a particularly dramatic tendency in big cities and metropolitan areas where the quote of non-voters raised since the end of the 1970s. This is increasingly seen as a threat to social coherence and democratic quality. Although there are different reasons for abstinence in elections on local, regional and national level, this does not give an explanation for the higher rates of voter turnout in big cities. The paper will argue, that in big cities the complexity of requirements and interests in urban all-day live and postfordistic social structures overstrains the capabilities of traditional political institutions and procedures. Therefore, the difference between steering and problem solving capacity of policy on one hand and the demand for problem solutions on the other is higher than in other types of regions. Citizens do perceive this in their all-day live and routines but, this is also the place where the conditions for their identification with the community and the commitment to democratic participation must be created. The paper will analyse the social conditions for identification, civil engagement and democratic participation more in detail and conclude, that by far not only deprived and subproletarian milieus have good reasons for refusing to vote. There is also an increasing number of average and well-situated middle-class people which from several reasons lose more and more their commitment for democratic elections. The contribution will also discuss approaches to solution, especially deliberative forms of citizens' participation.

Local political elites in Russian small industrial cities

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Following report addresses the issue of recent changes in political practices, power structures, disposition of the agents in the political field (here interpreted within P. Bourdieu's field theory). To delve in the issue the report looks at the results of 72 anonymous interviews of representatives of the local elite in small industrial cities of Russia's Perm region such as Krasnokamsk, Chaykovsky, Kungur, Oktyabrski etc.

Interviews allow to describe power structures formed by elite groups in these small cities. Elite groups, usually comprised of local politicians, business owners and administration officials, can be divided into three major types. The first type is built of temporary political "alliances" formed among elites for achievement of specific goals, for example, for elections. The second type consists of long-term "official" structures, usually based on local offices of the largest Russian political parties, businesses or governmental organizations. The third type consists of anachronistic clan structures with informal, but strict familial and economic ties between their members. Conflicts and alliances between these forces shape political space of the small cities.

The study shows that these three types of elite groups may have probably take over the role of the main political subjects in the small industrial cities, as the interviews show how representatives of small cities elites see themselves as such. These tendencies may be result of decreasing interest of the population of these cities in politics, happening because of the general bureaucratization of political field and its high demand for cultural and social capital required for entrance. Under these conditions local elites may become the only political subject in small Russian cities or, perhaps, in country in general.

The future of local democracy: Are the demands for citizen participation changing local governance and political culture? The case study of Turku, Finland.

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Despite the good reputation of democratic state, Finland's trend of descending voter turnouts is faster than in other Nordic countries and Finnish voter activity is within the lowest third among the world's established democracies. Public trust in politics has hit rock bottom and prior research has noted clear distinction between citizens' and decision-makers' opinions on citizen participation. It seems that demands for more direct participation have not been taken seriously and implementations of new procedures of citizen participation are proceeding in

Finnish municipalities rather slowly. Coincidentally, local democracy has been challenged by the major changes in municipal operating environments. These trends have driven participation into discussion in substantially new aspect.

My research attempts to shed light on the current discussion focused on the "participatory turn" and the future of local democracy from the perspective of decision-makers. It is based on the case study with two surveys and the recent interviews of city councilors. The survey results indicate rather clear polarization in councilors' attitudes towards citizen participation. Support for participatory democracy has grown simultaneously with the strengthening trend of minimalist democracy. To this trend I try to find some understanding from the interviews by asking where this support for minimalist democracy stems from, and how councilors' attitudes of participation are connected to their conceptions of representation.

Municipal Size and Location Matters: Diversified Characteristics and Behaviour of Czech Mayors

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We can find 6,258 municipalities with the average population of 1,682 inhabitants and the median of 426 inhabitants in Czechia at the present. The context of different municipal sizes is an important topic in Czechia because of the high degree of fragmentation of the municipal system. The location of a municipality on urban-suburban-rural gradient is also important. For instance, a location of a small village in a suburban area affects the attitudes, opportunities, and network placement of its mayor in a different way compared to a location in a rural area. This paper presents who the mayors are and how they operate in such a diversified environment.

We use representative data from a survey conducted among Czech mayors in the years 2015 and 2016 (N=506). Mayors representing municipalities of different sizes, from small villages with less than 200 inhabitants to cities with more than 50.000 inhabitants, are included in our sample.

Our main aim is to show the impact of the context of municipal size as well as the position of municipality on urban-suburban-rural gradient on mayors' characteristics and behaviour. We concentrate on three main dimensions in our analysis.

With respect to the above mentioned contextual effects, three key hypotheses are tested:

- 1) Socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, education) vary in relation with size and location.
- 2) Professionalization of mayors and their partisanship vary in relation with size and location. The first one concerns the cumulation of mandates and mayoral

professionalization. The importance of mayoral partisanship is growing with the municipal size.

3) Notions of democracy vary in relation with size and location. We concentrate on mayors' perception of various democratic procedures, e.g. referendum, participatory budgeting.

RN32 | Session 04a Radical Right-wing Populist Parties in Comparative Perspective I

Populist Radical Right Parties in Europe after Brexit: Similarities and Differences

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This proposition wants to contribute to the comparative dimension of the panel topic. How can we analyse, first, the relations between the social and cultural change in European societies (long-term change, modernisation, cultural differentiation, economic and financial crisis, migrations crisis, etc.) and the success of populist radical right parties since the 1980s, in order to find their similarities, especially after Brexit? We use cleavage theory to link the electoral success to these structural changes of European societies, which are embedded in the process of globalization and in "the (un-)making of Europe". Cleavage-related protectionist positions of the populist radical right parties towards European integration and globalization allow examining their economic ("modernization losers") and cultural (ethnic competition, cultural differences) similarities. Furthermore, they can show that - even when in certain periods the radical right focussed on criticizing global capitalism - its dominant characteristics are linked to the cultural (national identity) and also to the political sphere (national sovereignty, Europeanization of Brexit, populist democracy). Second, these similarities, which we can observe all over Europe, are accompanied by regional and national differences existing in the electoral success of these parties and its explanations. These differences can be explained especially by the persistence of national political cultures and by political opportunity structures. The comparison of selected cases (France, Austria, Germany, Hungary, et al.) will demonstrate these similarities and differences. The aim of this contribution is to bring empirical evidence in this comparative framing.

"Parties of the crisis? The populist radical right in Spain and Greece

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The 2014 European Parliament election resulted to the rise of xenophobic, anti-immigration, revanchist, and eurosceptic parties across the European Union. This paper explores the extent to which high levels of unemployment and political dissatisfaction (the 'crisis theories') can explain the rise of eurosceptic populist

radical right parties within the EU – parties that turn against it. It draws on examples from two similar Southern European crisis-ridden environments with opposing trends of radical right support. In Greece, Golden Dawn became the fifth biggest force, while in Spain no similar radical right formation has managed to create a solid electoral base at the national level. My case study for the Spanish case is the Catalan radical right party Platform for Catalonia (PxC), the most successful party of its kind in regional level up to this point. Golden Dawn and PxC have moderated their discourse, following the example of Le Pen's National Front, and are now resembling other Western European populist radical right parties. Both Greece and Spain account for the highest unemployment—particularly youth unemployment—percentage in the EU; receive a big number of refugees; have a dictatorial experience; and have been shaken by immense popular protests during the last years. My research aims to introduce country-specific characteristics and movement dynamics (party ideology, leadership, and strategies) in the study of the electoral success of populist radical right parties, contributing thus to the ongoing debate on the role of economic crises on the rise of populist radical right parties, as well as on their potential indirect threat to democracy and to the European ideal.

European Radical Right-wing Populist Parties challenging Judicial Powers. A Comparison between the Dutch Party for Freedom and the Swiss People's Party

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This contribution addresses the question how do European radical-right wing populist parties (RRPPs) frame and challenge the judicial power. RRPPs tend to be ambivalent facing democracy (e.g. Mudde 2013), promoting the rule of the people, emphasizing direct democracy, and undermining the rule of the law by stressing the arbitrary role of judges, asking at the same time for freedom of speech when they are accused by judges for racist statements etc. Moreover, these parties tend to challenge the division of powers in constitutional democracies and fight against juridical elites. However, in-depth empirical analysis on this topic is lacking. Trying to contribute to fill the gap, the paper will compare two European radical-right wing populist parties, the Dutch Party for Freedom and the Swiss People's Party, focusing on party manifestos, parliamentary proceedings and public speeches by political leaders.

The new radical right and the perspective of populist democracy in Europe

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This paper analyses the tension present in the reconfiguration of the political forms and players in the

crisis of representative democracy and the hypothesis of a populist democracy shared by new radical right parties in Europe. In the face of change in the social bases of advanced European democracies, politics has delayed the articulation of new cleavages characterising a society that can no longer be attributed to the perimeter of belonging and the social classes of the 20th century. The crisis is therefore not an expression of criticism against democracy as a political regime per sé, but rather corresponds to a crisis in the legitimacy of traditional political players. The democratic deficit feeding populism is not weakened by the claimed desire to broaden the participatory dimension of politics, inasmuch as it derives from the loss of collective references in a society divided in new winners and new losers of globalization and in the midst of a crisis of the concept of equality. These aspects shall be analysed further as part of the interpretation of populism as a phenomenon comprising an appeal to the people and an opposition to the élite. The purpose of this paper is to address the issue of the politicization of anti-political-establishment sentiment, where populism is considered not so much as an ideology but as a political strategy of politicization of the rift between society and politics, where political leaders and parties are the key players in shaping the disaffection of the people toward the traditional mass politics.

RN32 | Session 04b (De-)Politicization in the Neoliberal Era IV

“Solidarity is our weapon”. Social mobilisation in Scotland

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The consensual climate of the post-political order has been recently disrupted in Europe. The mass protests staged in different European countries and the resurgences of the extreme parties in response to the multiple European crises witness the “cracks” in consensual politics. While much of the scholarly attention has been drawn onto the socio-political impact of large-scale uprisings, the contribution of bottom-up sub-national groups to the “return of the political” has been under-researched.

Therefore, in this paper, we focus on solidarity acts undertaken at sub-national level as instances of the “properly political”. We contend that these practices are antagonist political forms, containing in nuce the potential to counter-act the post-political order and to shape a new politics that makes solidarity one of its founding values.

To illustrate this argument, the paper reports the findings of a case study analysis involving four grassroots groups based in Scotland. For the groups under scrutiny, solidarity is conceived as a political value underpinning the vision of an equal and fair society, prompting their social mobilisation. Rather than challenging the political order through far-reaching disruptive actions, these organisations act to

change the status quo starting from the local level. The evidence show how the enactment of solidarity put in place by these movements is a properly political act, redefining the meaning and praxes of “the political”. By providing an empirical analysis of solidarity acts practiced at sub-national level, this paper contributes to substantiate the literature on post-politics.

It is on you now: Depoliticizing economic policy through financial education

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In spite of the increased visibility of financial education since the onset of the World Financial Crisis, the literature on neoliberal depoliticization has not awarded it sufficient attention. This results from a neglect of the private sphere as a central sphere to which economic issues are relocated by practices of depoliticization. Scholar concerned with the transferring of responsibilities (and thus blame-ability) away from politicians to unelected bureaucrats through state institution reforms, have overlooked the possibility that responsibilities may be transferred away from state institutions to individuals and families (i.e., the private sphere). Scholars concerned with the elimination of agency and choice through public discourses that relegate economic issues to the realm of fate, have overlooked the possibility that depoliticizing discourses may encourage agency and choice on an individual and family basis.

I argue that the emerging interest in financial education in recent years among policymakers signifies the rise of private-sphere depoliticization. Responsibilities for economic outcomes are transferred to individuals and families who are encouraged to employ agency and choice, but only in a-political ways.

I use as a case-study Israel’s Department of Financial Education, and analyze the process leading to its establishment and the contents of its main project, the HaOtzar Sheli (My Treasure) website. The department was established following a mass protest in 2011 that re-politicized economic policy. Its website promotes a ‘correct’ economic behavior, focusing on thriftiness, planning household budgets and bargaining for better prices.

Speaking truth to society? Experts, Activists and Citizens in local mobilizations against big infrastructural projects

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Conflicts concerning infrastructural projects often become arenas of contention where expertise crosses political and technical claims. To analyze this peculiar problem concerning both sociology of knowledge and collective action, I conducted a paired comparison on two cities, Florence and Venice – two of the main

centers of collective action against big infrastructural projects in Italy all along the years 2000.

The Florentine projects of high speed train line and station («Tunnel TAV») and the urban waste incinerator in Case Passerini, as well as the Venetian «M.O.S.E.» project to contain the high waters and the Cruise Ships, have encountered some of the most visible and sustained citizens mobilizations.

However, the levels of participation and knowledge diffusion in both cities varied significantly, depending from each type of technology.

A comparison of different levels of expertise politicization allows then to show how and under which conditions (visibility/opacity of the technological factor), in highly technical controversies, expertise gets mobilized and to which extent the «black box» of expert knowledge opens or not to a widespread citizens participation.

In this research, I tried to intersect contributions from political sociology with sociology of knowledge and expertise.

Focusing on the specific interconnection between local and national political context and looking at the role of local associations as well as at their connection with broader networks, I will illustrate the dynamics of expertise mobilization, its delicate relation with political activism and finally the peculiar interactions between experts and non-experts actors (political activists and citizens).

Neoliberalization, De-Democratization and Processes of Des-Integration in the EU

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The pick of the development of the European Union's project and its institutions has been in the dominant era of neoliberalism. Europeanisation led, therefore, not to a strong community, based on solidarity and social equality within the EU, but rather to the increasing of de-solidarization and social inequality within and amongst its member states. To put it simply: The losers of this project have been more than its winners.

In this sense, the rise of extremist movements and parties is partially due to these processes of functional and institutional de-democratization which could strongly contribute to the final disintegration of the European Union. In this presentation, I will introduce a process sociological model of democratization and de-democratization based on which the complexity of such multidimensional processes of de-democratization and accompanying des-integration could be grasped in a more reality congruent manner. This figuration sociological and therefore empirically oriented model does not just take into account the institutional dimension of such processes, but also their functional and habitual dimensions. Out of this comprehensive diagnosis, I will also concretely talk about actions and steps which could hinder the dominance of such centrifugal processes within the EU.

RN32 | Session 05a RADHISCEE: Radical Right Discourses in Central and Eastern Europe

Metamorphosis of Populist Radical Right Discourses in the Czech Republic 1989-2016

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The presentation follows the populist radical right in the Czech Republic from 1989 to the present day, offering insight into its interaction with the media, its place within public discourse, and its status in the context of competing parties. The author tracks the communication patterns of radical right populism in the Czech Republic and highlights different aspects of discursive opportunities. Based on the extensive literature review and qualitative analysis of the communication repertoires of the populist radical right, the main claim of the presentation is that there is a strong proliferation of populist discourses into the mainstream politics but not necessarily by radical right populist parties in Czech Republic. Miloš Zeman, the President of Czech Republic from 2013, has contributed to the mainstreaming of nationalism and xenophobia, but instead of adding voters and supporters to the populist radical right, he rather created a division of Zeman/anti-Zeman in the public discourses. In this sense, the case of Czech Republic depicts a seemingly contradictory discursive constellation in which the discursive elements of the populist radical right entered into the mainstream without the ease of the strong and longstanding media isolation of the radical right parties.

The memory as socio-semiotic resource. The case of the radical right's discourse on the Hungarian Uprising of 1956, 1990-1998 (RADHISCEE)

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The presented paper provides a socio-semiotic approach and an illustrative example of the multimodal discourse analysis of a collective memory of 1956 in the discourse of the evolving radical right in Hungary. It is argued that the collective memory of the Hungarian Uprising of 1956 has been produced by publicly and repetitively circulating signs to fabricate the political identity of the radical right politics. The focus of the examination is on mapping out their means for meaning making of 1956 during the first two election period (1990-1998) after the collapse of the communist regime. The study presents weekly journal 'Magyar Fórum' as sign-maker which shape and combine semiotic resources to establish connections between politicians and supporters of radical right. The instruments of the sign-making are examined by identifying the narratives and the visual grammar of remembering 1956. The construction of the collective memory of 1956, therefore, is considered as the key

semiotic resource in the radical right political discourses in the analysed time period.

Right-wing Populist Parties as Agents of National Culture and Welfare Chauvinism in the Post-Communist Context (RADHISCEE)

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This contribution is set to examine the interplay between ideas of national culture, as cues for national specificity, and welfare chauvinist proposals, aimed at providing welfare services to a narrowly defined ethnic group, in Central and Eastern Europe, as promoted by right-wing populist parties in the region. For this purpose we suggest a comparative framework to account for the various positions that such parties occupy in mainstream politics in the region. Our analysis deals with the case of the right-wing populist party as key opposition force, such as the Movement for a Better Hungary (Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom, Jobbik) in Hungary; the case of the right-wing populist party becoming the main governing force, such as the Law and Justice Party (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość, PiS) in Poland; and thirdly, the case of an unsuccessful right-wing populist party, such as the United Romania Party (Partidul România Unită, PRU). For the purpose of our qualitative analysis we have collected empirical material both from the latest elections for the European Parliament (May 2014) and the latest national elections in each chosen country (April 2014 in Hungary; October 2015 in Poland; respectively December 2016 in Romania). The aim of this study is to map out the various electoral strategies employed, more or less successfully, that juxtapose welfare chauvinist proposals to cultural protectionist appeals, and consequently shed light on the culture and welfare nexus in the Central and Eastern European context.

Radical Change? – Moderation Strategy of the Hungarian Radical Right Party Jobbik

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An important tendency of far-right parties is that many of them are becoming more moderate. The paper examines whether this de-radicalization appears in the case of the Hungarian Jobbik (Movement for the Better Hungary) which declared its moderation strategy in 2013 (similarly to the French Front National's 'dédiabolisation'). According to the authors, radicalism is – to a large extent – a relative concept: a party can be regarded as radical if its stance is unique and totally different from any other parties' positions. If the main conservative party adopts the policy of the far right, the far right won't be an outlier anymore.

Thus, the paper pinpoints the stances of the four most important parties of Hungary (far-right Jobbik, conservative Fidesz, socialist MSZP and green LMP) along the main policy dimensions of the Hungarian political agenda in 2010 and in 2016. The paper shall also introduce the agenda-setting effect of Jobbik: it identifies its main initiations. The research is based on the content analyses of party manifestos, media-coverage, parliamentary activities (legislative proposals, interpellations, etc.) and demonstrations of Jobbik and, to some extent, the other parties. The paper aims to assess the extent and characteristics of Jobbik's shift on ideology and rhetoric.

RN32 | Session 05b (De-)Politicization in the Neoliberal Era V

Social policy design: Psychological determinants of non-take-up in the era of digital and virtual governance

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Recent technological changes have stimulated programs of administrative modernization with consequences in the formats of public services availability and in the relation citizen-state. One possible effect is the constraint on citizens' access to non-take-up benefits - namely social (e.g., Direct Social Security). The literature has focused on economic and socio-economic factors underlying non-take-up, with social stigma being one of the few psychological variables identified. Research on e-Government is incipient. However, research on information technology (IT) has suggested relevant individual, psychological and social variables in understanding the non-take-up via e-Government portals. Individual differences related to social dominance and other psychological variables have revealed impact on the adoption and use of technologies. What impact these variables may have on non-digital take-up is yet to be explored.

The theory of social dominance suggests that gender, age, and literacy may be responsible for the inequitable distribution of resources: subordinate or low status groups are less likely to access resources. Access is closely linked to administrative conditions: virtualization solutions and dematerialization of public service contact provide added value, but can raise additional barriers to access to services, particularly by the groups of citizens who are most vulnerable in digital access in virtue of individual, psychological and social attributes and that Governance will have to consider in order to remove barriers to access.

Triangulating Youth Participation and Politicization: Combining Ethnography and Data Mining

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This paper presents the first results of a multi-year multi-field study on youth participation and politicization in Finland. The paper focuses on different “top-down” youth participation mechanics, ranging from participatory budgeting to online idea-proposition online, from the perspective of deliberation and civic imagination. The study combines data mining (topic modeling) of large online text corpora with extensive ethnographic fieldwork and aims at answering a question about contemporary political citizenship in Finland: which kind of norms and ways of doing politics are learned through these channels? The hypothesis, supported by preliminary research results, is that the material and ideological arrangements in the participatory channels are conducive for certain kind of political participation, sometimes called “problem-solving” civic imagination, but not at all conducive for more radical styles of doing politics or being political. The constraints of participatory systems do not effectively allow for the critique of the system itself.

Combining digital methods with ethnographic fieldwork is one of the more exiting mixed methods approaches. Combining the larger data set and easier generalizability with the in-depth understanding and interpretation promises to open new avenues, both within the classical positivist-interpretative dualism, as well as within a more pragmatist, adductive tradition of reasoning. The benefits of this kind of methodological dualism are clear, when doing research on ephemeral subjects such as youth participation and politicization: it allows for building a cohesive picture of a dispersed phenomenon. Because using text-mining methods is in itself dual-natured (to be able to use text-mining methods in a meaningful way, one has to also spend considerable amount of time doing qualitative readings of materials produced within digital sphere), we can call this approach triangulation.

Traditional voters or postmodern citizens? Citizenship typology in Lithuania

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Democracy is rather fragile, when it is based on formal democratical institutions. Support for governmental institutions and citizen participation in the process of political governance is an essential condition for the functioning and stability of democracy. Citizens are free to choose a number of ways to influence the political process. However, not all modes of political participation are equal with respect to the consolidation and quality of democracy. Support for democracy and conventional modes of participation constitute a precondition for a stable democratic system. On the other hand, participation in legal protest actions may be considered as acts of self-expression and it is not dangerous for stability of democracy.

The focus of this paper is to identify and to investigate

types of citizenship in Lithuania. What groups of citizens in Lithuania may be distinguished in accordance with their level of interest in politics, political efficacy, trust to political institutions and participation in political acts? What are the factors that determine the differences between types of citizens? What are the causes and explanations of different patterns of political trust and participation between types of citizens?

Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania and 60 semi-structured interviews, the paper draws conclusions that four types of citizens (trustful optimists, traditional voters, distrustful active, distrustful passive) may be identified and they significantly differ by their age, education, evaluations of country's economy, and evaluations of procedural justice in public sector. From theoretical perspectives of active traditional and postmodern citizenship, the characteristics of identified groups are mixed, because of socioeconomic and cultural conditions in Lithuania.

The de-politicization of refugee protection through securitization. The Italian case

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The de-politicization of refugees protection through securitization. The Italian case

While new political crises are generating massive population movements around the world, the chance of refugees to see their right of asylum recognized has constantly decreased in a new “humanitarian framework” of complex relationships between States, military organizations, international institutions, NGOs, local and international legal systems.

For years, this shift was mainly observable in developing regions with endemic political problems, where different agencies deliver assistance to prevent the flight of refugees, catching them into a victimhood order that tends to assume repatriation as the ideal solution. However, the growth and increasingly autonomy of forced migrations, are now outlining the transition to a “new stage” where these patterns of intervention are spreading also in Europe, becoming an emblematic example of how depoliticization assumes in this phase of “multiple crises” the character of a purely global phenomena.

Following this theoretical perspective, this presentation aims to provide important insights into the evolving situation of depoliticization in the context of the Italian responses to current refugee flows. By presenting the Italian case, the principal objective pursued by this study is to furnish a stronger understanding of the factors that are here triggering a new depoliticized asylum system and on the specific role played by bureaucracy and by non-state actors dealing with asylum.

RN32 | Session 06a Impact of European Populist Parties Success on EU-Level CSOs

EU-level Civil Society Organizations in times of populism

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The raise of populism across Europe is not only a challenge for political parties and elites, but also for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The populist challenge has also stirred citizen's movements and civic organizations, contributing to new mobilization dynamics in Europe. On the other hand, well-established CSOs could also be considered as part of the elite-establishment and thus, their credibility, strategies and even their activities may have been affected by the populist anti-elite discourse. The purpose of this paper is to analyze how EU-based CSOs have altered their goals and strategies in reaction/response to the raise of populism in the domain of migration. CSOs activism in this domain is particularly susceptible to be affected by populism, since populism often constitutes a threat to human rights (particularly the rights of migrants). To this purpose, I propose an in-depth qualitative analysis of EU level CSOs involved in the protection of refugees and asylum seekers. Data is retrieved from position papers, press releases and speeches from key well-established EU-level CSOs such as Amnesty International (AI), the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the European Resettlement Network, etc.

From benign neglect to threat: The rise of populism and mobilization on gender equality in the European Union.

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This paper will explore patterns of transnational mobilization on women's interests in Europe at a time of increasing populism. Critics of radical right populist movements point to their attack on women's rights (Emejulu,2016; Fraser,2016) . Assessments of gender equality as an EU policy issue have also confirmed its decline as a priority (Elomaki,2015). Left wing populism in turn has provided little space for women's interests (Dean, Keith and Maignashca, 2016) . This research explores how women's rights organisations at national and transnational level are responding to increasing threats and diminished opportunities attendant to the rise of populism. I will explore how women's interests are constructed by organisations including the European Women's Lobby, with a view to patterns of inclusion, exclusion and legitimacy in terms of representation and assess the relevance of EU level actors and initiatives including the proposed social pillar for mobilization on women's rights (EU-level CSOs).

Constraints and opportunities of 'judicialization': religious organizations' mobilizations and the European Court of Human Rights

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A growing body of literature highlights the increasing role of the Courts in democracy – the 'judicialization of politics'. On the one hand, the courts jurisprudence has the authority to clarify the status of controversial issues, offering a venue to potentially overcome political veto-players. On the other hand, the EU and its institutions played a significant role in the development and diffusion of the 'language of rights' for dealing with politically controversial issues. This is especially relevant for religious-related issues – and some scholars proposed the category of 'judicialization of religion' to underline the crucial role of the courts jurisprudence in defining the place and the boundaries of religion in contemporary societies. In this scenario of judicialization, the European Court of Human Rights is of paramount importance, due to its primacy over the national courts and its specific task of dealing with human rights and non discrimination. GRASSROOTSMOBILISE project explores the extent to which the ECtHR religious jurisprudence defines the 'political opportunity structures' and the discursive frameworks within which citizens act. In this frame, this contribution focuses on both EU-level CSOs and grassroots religious actors, to investigate the indirect effects of the ECtHR. How do religious organizations (and – especially – minority religions) assess the role of the ECtHR? What is the role of the judicial strategy among their repertoires of action? How does it change in light of the right-wing populism wave? Sources include key-witnesses interviews, document and media analysis.

The populist radical right, exclusionary political frames and their impact on EU-level civil society

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This presentation focuses on the reactions of EU-level anti-racist and pro-migrant organizations to a sweeping populist turn in European politics and elsewhere. The political climate of organized civil society at EU level has been radically affected by a sweeping populist turn in European politics in recent years, which has affected the funding priorities, agendas and political discourse of European institutions. This is evidenced for instance in the changing composition of the European Parliament where populist radical right parties made significant advances in the 2014 European elections. This political change has particularly affected inclusionary and anti-discrimination organizations. This presentation focuses on their reactions. Through a set of in-depth interviews with civil society representatives and EU civil servants it documents and analyzes changes in the legitimacy, strategy, funding

opportunities and more generally political opportunities of these civil society actors. (EU-level CSOs)

RN32 | Session 06b Transformations of European Welfare States I

From Care of the State to the Care of the Self: A Foucauldian Perspective on the Relations Between Neo-Liberalism and Welfare States

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The demise of the welfare states is mostly associated with the rise of neo-liberalism; through which the functions of the states are reduced to minimum in order to cut down on the government expenditures and enhance the market and its flourishing. However, it cannot be explained only through economic processes; these provide only one dimension of the demise of the welfare states and also neo-liberalism in general. A greater picture can be proposed; it can also be considered as part of a greater process. This process is about transformation of the rationality. It is a rationality that liberalism itself is based on. From this perspective, both liberalism and neo-liberalism can be recognized as “art of government”; as Foucault puts it, they are about governmentality. So in this paper, the demise of the welfare states will be analyzed in relation to the rationality of government, governmentality. Governmentality refers both to control and management by the state and also it refers to the self-control, management of household, or care of the self. Through governmental logic, the state has not lost its function; rather its withdrawal becomes one of a technique of government. In this paper, the transition from care of the state to care of the self will be analyzed in a sense; the logic behind it and the apparatuses through which it occurs will be explained from a Foucauldian perspective.

Policy citizenship. The impacts of neoliberalism and supranationalization on democratic linkages in Western democracies

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Across Western Europe since the 1970s, welfare states have been under considerable pressures. Over the mid-term, two main challenges surface. First, the trend toward neoliberal social policy, however varied in its shape and scope, has come to characterize most policy changes of the period. It has impacted levels of generosity, eligibility criteria, welfare providers as well as the process of benefit allocation. Second, the growing supranationalization of welfare states, by way of budget consolidation objectives and enforcement mechanisms and monetary integration, has greatly influenced, that is, reduced, Western European

governments' ability to act upon welfare states' design and reforms.

This paper takes stock of these developments from an ordinary citizens' perspective. It departs from the mainstream policy elite perspective and the political economy analysis as the paper focuses on citizens' political perceptions and experiences of both trends. It intends to theoretically lay out an analysis of the political outcomes of neoliberalism and supranationalization of European welfare states. Based on the policy feedback literature, that hypothesizes that attitudes and behaviours are outcomes of past policy, the paper suggests that both neoliberalism and supranationalization of social policy may contribute to explaining patterns of citizens' (dis-)affection towards politics in the past decades. The paper therefore investigates policy citizenship, that is how neoliberalisation and supranationalization of social policy shape attitudinal and behavioural democratic linkages (political trust, political support, loyalty, formal and informal participation). By doing so, it supplements existing research on individual determinants and contextual explanations of disengagement and disaffection towards politics.

European solidarity in times of crisis: towards differentiated integration

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The principle of European solidarity, which was originally conceived as one of the founding values of the European Union and as a motor for social cohesion, is currently redefined. European solidarity has become one of the most contested claims in public debates turning it into a mobilization force for intellectuals, political actors and citizens' movements. By providing an analytical framework for the analysis of such solidarity contestation in times of crises, we argue that a new politics of differentiated solidarity in the EU can be distinguished, which is different from the old politics of European identity. In line with and as a consequence of the intensified argument in favour of differentiated integration, differentiated solidarity entails a shift of emphasis from the promotion of European integration aiming to establish a reciprocal relationship among equals to the promotion of flexible arrangements among EU members, discretionary redistributive mechanisms and hegemony. More specifically, during the Eurocrisis years, the following three mutations in the concept of EU solidarity can be observed: a) the exceptionality of charity: solidarity as acts of benevolence towards thirds; b) the exclusivity of egalitarian solidarity: national solidarity communities becoming more exclusive; 3) solidarity among non-equals: constant renegotiation of the costs and benefits of solidarity as a rescuing mechanism, which binds donating and receiving countries together in a situation of emergency.

Entrepreneur as a citizen-subject of the remodeling of welfare state

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Many current governmental policies indicate that Nordic countries are moving away from their traditional state-led welfare models towards lighter versions of welfare states. This new version is sometimes referred as 'competitiveness state' or 'entrepreneurial state'. The ideal labor-subject of the lighter welfare state is entrepreneur. However, currently entrepreneur has been also labeled as an ideal citizen-subject in the discourses of this remodeling. This means that it is not just the figure of business making entrepreneur, which the programs and strategies for the remodeling of welfare state are promoting, but that all the citizens should be more entrepreneurial and adapt to the ethos of 'internal entrepreneurship'. Whereas the policy documents create discursive rationality for this new citizen-subject, education, creative sector initiatives and new economic platforms, such as entrepreneurial cooperatives and sharing economy, form the medium through which entrepreneurial ethos is made accessible and desirable to people. This paper pays also attention to the affective dimension of entrepreneurship and talks about how this promotion of entrepreneurship translates into subjective action in different kinds of entrepreneurial self-practices. I claim that the emerging discourses and practices of entrepreneurship are reflecting new modes of power and the hegemonization of new political and economic ideology, with its discourses, practices and subjectivities. In this situation, entrepreneurship can be seen as an intersectional subjectivity in which political rationalities and interests, educational conduct, new forms of economy and production and the wills and desires of an individual merge in a novel way.

RN32 | Session 07a Radical Right-wing Populist Parties in Comparative Perspective II

Populist Constitutionalism in Europe: Anti-Constitutional or Popular-Constitutional?

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Populist parties are increasingly part of European governments and wield governing power. One particularly significant dimension of this is populists reforming domestic constitutions or even adopting a wholly new one (Hungary). Populists ordinarily claim to represent the ordinary people and to promote their interests. It is not surprising therefore that in populist constitutionalism "the people" is a central dimension. Populist constitutionalism is increasingly upfront in the constitutional developments in countries such as Hungary and Poland, causing significant tensions in a European Union that endorses as its fundamental values democracy and the rule of law. The populist-

constitutional phenomenon spawns debates on both democratic backsliding and illiberal democracy in Europe and on the supranational monitoring of democracy. At the same time, there are good indications that one can also find important manifestations of populist constitutionalism elsewhere, including in so-called established democracies, but in a more implicit and less upfront manner than in a case such as Hungary. The paper will attempt to start conceptualizing populist constitutionalism in a more systematic way than has been done so far. While there is some literature emerging on the phenomenon (Mudde 2013; Thio 2012; Mueller 2016), a more robust and theoretical treatment of populist constitutionalism stills seems absent. The paper will provide a first step towards such an attempt by 'deconstructing' the phenomenon in a number of (interrelated) dimensions - the will of the People, majoritarianism, legal resentment, and constitutional instrumentalism - while relating the theoretical discussion to empirical case-studies.

The Appeal of the Islamic Conservative Populism of the AKP

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Most of the existing studies on populism deal with a certain type of right-wing populism, particularly the nationalist and anti-immigration populism. This study focuses on a different type of right-wing populism: the Islamic conservative populism of the Justice and Development Party (AKP), which has been in the rule in Turkey since 2002. Specifically, it tries to understand how the Islamic conservative populism of the AKP appealed to diverse groups including those who do not have religious demands. In examining this distinct form of right-wing populism, the study draws on the perspective developed by Ernesto Laclau and the Essex School which conceptualizes populism not as contents of politics but as a particular logic of articulation that symbolically divides the social field into two antagonistic camps by interpellating 'the people' against 'the power' or 'common enemy'. It is demonstrated that the elitist tendencies that long characterized the Turkish politics provided a fertile ground for the AKP to present itself as the voice of the people, which was discursively constructed as not only those with religious demands, but all those who feel excluded from the enjoyment of political rights and socio-economic benefits by the elites in power. Although this relatively inclusionary populism gradually turned into an exclusionary and authoritarian one, it still appealed to many social groups, particularly to those who won new rights and acquired new socio-economic benefits during the rule of the AKP, by reconstructing the category of 'the power' as well as the antagonistic relation between the people and the power in different ways. This study implies that populist parties may reproduce their appeal by reconstructing the people and the power categories in different ways.

The European Commission against the rising right-wing populism: are EU values and principles put into action?

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The refugee crisis, together with the Eurozone crisis, has been often framed in the public discourse as existential for the future of the European Union as it has brought into question the viability of the Schengen system, one of the core EU achievements. It has also challenged the concept of solidarity between member states as a few of them refused the proposal of the Commission to redistribute refugees in order to ensure a more equitable and fair solution for the massive influx of people from Middle Eastern war zones. Moreover, the refugee crisis has spurred xenophobia and right-wing populism in various member states as a few of them refused the proposal of the Commission to redistribute refugees in order to ensure a more equitable and fair solution for the massive influx of people from Middle Eastern war zones. Already existing stereotypes and prejudices towards Muslims have been seriously exacerbated due to recent terrorist attacks and the rise of the Islamic state. However, the anti-immigration discourse of national populist politicians has been in a stark contrast to the discourse of the Commission, which has always prompted a pro-refugee agenda and stressed the importance of solidarity, tolerance and a common approach to the crisis. Against this background, the aim of the proposed paper is to examine how the Commission has reacted to the rise of extreme right-wing populism and hate speech in the context of unprecedented migratory pressures. Using interviews with civil servants working for the Commission, the proposed paper seeks to find out what practical measures have been undertaken in order to tackle the issue of populist hate speech at the national level and whether and how the Commission involved national and EU level CSOs in this process, having in mind that many of these organizations primarily fight against discrimination.

How to explain the rise and fall of ethnocentrism in Belgium between 1981 and 2009? Tracing the structural and cultural embeddedness of ethnocentrism

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Objectives

The 1991 parliamentary elections in Belgium not only brought a major victory for the extreme right and racist Vlaams Blok but also that ethnocentrism became a central issue in Belgian politics. In this paper we trace (1) the evolution of ethnocentrism and (2) its structural and cultural embeddedness in Belgium.

Methods

For this purpose we make use of four consecutive waves of the European Values Survey (1991, 1990, 1999 & 2009). Confirmatory factor analysis, analysis of variance and regression tree analysis are used to analyze the data.

Results

We observe that ethnocentrism reached a peak during the 1990s and declined in the early 21st century, and that overall it is more prevalent in Flanders than in Brussels or Wallonia. Although the results regarding the structural embeddedness of ethnocentrism are consistent with the literature, the effects of structural variables, of which educational level and age are the most important, are too weak to really provide an explanation for the evolution in ethnocentrism. The association with cultural attitudes is weak as well and ethnocentrism shifts over time from being linked to a conservative socioeconomic attitude to being associated with institutional distrust and ethnical conservatism.

Conclusions

Our findings suggest that traditional structural and cultural models are insufficient to explain ethnocentrism in Belgium, and that for an explanation one may have to look at micro-sociological and social-psychological mechanisms.

RN32 | Session 07b (Post-)Secular Subjectivities in European Societies I

Christianity and Secularism in the (Un)Making of Europe

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The question, and the response to the question of what is Europe always refer both to the ever-present, and the particular or contingent, and demand a conciliation of the two. In the past two decades, the question of Europe has been increasingly raised in relation to the apparent crisis of Europe's engagement with two immanent Others, in the form of the presence of Muslim migrants in Europe and the attempts by Turkey to gain membership in the European Union. In response to these Others, a dual and seemingly contradictory definition of Europe has emerged, Europe as both secular and Christian. Europe is secular in relation to its Muslim migrants, and Christian in the face of Muslim Turkey. Within this dualistic definition, no contradiction, excess or difference is permitted or acknowledged. Instead, a socio-historical paradigm in which Christianity and the secular form a necessary and symbiotic relationship is invoked.

My presentation will address this response to the imminent question of Europe and argue that the dual engagement with the Muslim migrant and the Turkish state exposes the confluence of what are portrayed as competing 'thick' and 'thin' definitions of Europe and European identity. I will suggest that Europe's engagement with these immanent Others draws attention to the difference and contradiction at the core of what are presented as unified, essential definitions of Europe. Revealing the autoimmune process at work within these definitions of Europe presents an opportunity to re-evaluate the relationship between Europe, Christianity and the secular, and

discloses new possibilities for a Europe to come.

Secular Affects in the Public Debates after Charlie Hebdo

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In my PhD research, I explore the emergence of a "secular we" within the political communication of European public spheres. The paper I will present at the ESA conference will focus on media coverage of the attack on the editorial office of the French satirical magazine Charlie Hebdo in January 2015. It will introduce the concept of Reading for Affect as a new perspective on discourse analysis of mainstream media, which draws on ideas of cultural studies and affect theory. Applying Reading for affect to reporting after the Charlie Hebdo incident, I aim to highlight the role of affects in the production of secular subjectivities in European public spheres. I argue that a relational understanding of public discourse – as emphasized by Reading for affect – is crucial to understand how a secular "middle-ground" is devised between on the one hand religious, and on the other hand right-wing fundamentalisms. The Charlie Hebdo debate in that sense is inscribed in a genealogy of recent controversies on the role of Islam in Europe more generally, which serves as a crystallization point of emerging new political subjectivities in times where boundaries between the mainstream and the extreme rights are intensively problematized. Whilst the focus will be on the reporting of German newspapers, comparisons to the French and the British media coverage will also be drawn. Overall, the paper aims at contributing to the discussion about a "secular we" as trans-European hegemonic subjectivity, no longer rooted in nationalism, but in secularism.

AKP, Secular Dissent and Postsecularity in Turkey

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This paper critically examines the claim that religion-society relationship in Turkey has been evolving towards a postsecular condition as a result of AKP rule, and provides an alternative account of postsecularisation that concentrates on the transformation of secular identity and politics. In the first section, I examine the predominant postsecular Turkey thesis which construes AKP period as a break from the 'secularist Turkey' tradition, harbinging the emergence of a postsecular society. I argue that this view is problematic, firstly because it ignores AKP's control over the religious sphere and the exclusionary practices that stem from this control, and secondly because the premise upon which this thesis rests, that state-religion relationship in Turkey is best understood as secularist until AKP, is questionable. I argue that the AKP period represents an attempt to change the nature of Islamonormativity in Turkey rather than a new dynamic between politics and religion. In the

second section, I focus on the secular resistance to AKP's efforts to deepen Islamonormativity. In light of the Gezi Park protests, I argue that secular identity and dissent has been going through social 'postsecularisation' by gradually moving away from a state oriented dissent to a lifestyle politics that construes everyday contexts as sites of resistance.

"Unmaking Europe: it is just God's will

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Among the several centrifugal processes showing towards the unmaking of Europe, one seems to set the tone: this of the radical right parties. Although for many years the attention was turned on the critique from the counter-globalisation movements, lately it seems that the attacks from the extreme Right become stronger and more influential.

In this paper I explore the central points of the opposition of the nationalist parties against Europe focusing on the role of the religion in politics. In order to do so, I will focus on two southern countries, Spain and Greece, and I will investigate the rhetoric of the main nationalist Spanish and Greek parties as it is expressed either at the Parliament or in their political and ideological texts.

More specifically, I will focus mainly on Alianza Nacional, Democracia Nacional, Falange Española de las JONS and España2000 – in the case of Spain - and Golden Dawn – in the case of Greece. I will concentrate on the way the critique against Europe is articulated with regard to the formation of central policies based on religious terms and affected by a religious perception of politics.

I intent to investigate their total stance against making of Europe with a specific attention on the new emergence of the religion as politics and as a source of political order and authority. By locating the commonplaces - and any differentiations there might be - of this rhetoric, I will try to interpret what this new dynamics might mean for societies and politics.

RN32 | Session 08a Transformations of European Welfare States II

Dirigisme reinvented? French capitalism today

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Dirigisme reinvented? French capitalism today

The French model of capitalism is a subject of considerable debate. For some, dirigisme is over because the country has taken the road of market liberalism. For others, the singularity of French capitalism lives on because even if liberalizations have left their mark, the influence of the state is still strong, and this as much concerning social protection,

collective negotiations, professional training and state-shareholding. The aim of this paper, however, is to displace analysis and debate towards more interesting waters by analysing change within French capitalism via a comparison of the regulation of three of its key industries (agriculture, aerospace, arms). In each instance, we will first map out change within their regimes of public policy, then identify the mechanisms that have caused their respective modification. Our central argument is that contemporary French capitalism is still indelibly marked by a reinvented form of dirigisme that cannot simply be explained in terms of resistance to liberalization. As both an object and subject of liberalization, the state has not abandoned its quest to organize markets. More precisely, if the changing inscription of French industries in international markets has indeed eroded state capacity, many renewed modes of intervention have nevertheless enabled it to act upon and reshape industrial institutions. Moreover, driven by the redefinition and reordering of three key values (liberty, security, equality: Smith, 2016), this renewal has also reproduced many asymmetries of power that solidified in the 1970s and 1980s.

Migrant Integration through Adult Education in Finland and Greece. Redefining integrationist concepts and policymaking beyond 'Eurocentrism' with the help of historical perspectives beyond national histories

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Politics rely on 'confined' national history as legitimacy for present polity and policies. Whose histories could then be included, based on an expanded historical responsibility theory?

I am using postcolonial, critical race theory and theorizations of neoliberal governance and racism to develop a critique of multiculturalism, affirmative action, diversity management and migrant integration. I am developing a postcolonial critique of Finnish migrant integration policies, examining the role adult education plays in them, and in the institutionalization of what Lentin and Titley (2011) call "racism in a neoliberal age". Integration through adult education is aimed at responsabilising migrants and creating an assimilated-enough diverse subject. Individual responsabilisation is a typical way in which neoliberal governmentality acts. This line of inquiry will allow me to explore the links between racism, the liberalisation of the labour market and the restructuring of the welfare state, since training and adult education are used also to retrain the unemployed and turn them into flexible and employable subjects.

Finland has two migrant integration acts, issued in 1999 and 2010. The law regarding reception of asylum seekers was drafted in 2010; before that, it was under the same law as the integration of migrants with residence permits. This legislative separation was motivated by the desire to reduce asylum seekers' monthly income support; it went against the welfare

state's egalitarian principles, and institutionalised differential treatment.

Furthermore, I will participate in an EU funded project on social inclusion of minorities in Athens, from February to July 2017. Greece is also a good case to study the link between neoliberal economic restructuring and institutionalised racism and differential treatment of migrants with/without (different categories of) residence permits.

An elitist elite?

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One explanation of Brexit and Donald Trump's victory in USA is that large groups of ordinary citizens reacted against elites who were seen to have neglected their needs and to have treated them condescendingly.

Attacks on elites are not a new phenomenon. A narrative about the gap between elites and common men and women has frequently been a significant element of the rhetoric of populist groups and political parties. Such parties accuse regularly elites to put narrow special interests ahead of people's interests and to express arrogant opinions about their intellectual level and cultural taste.

Is there any truth to the populist image of elites as arrogant and elitist? Philosophers like Lasch (1996) and Sloterdijk (2000) have claimed that elites in fact hold overbearing attitudes towards ordinary people. Admittedly, there is a long intellectual tradition of expressing doubts about the democratic competence and will among ordinary citizens, from the interwar "aristocratic" philosophers like Ortega y Gasset (1930) and Mannheim (1940) to contemporary scholars like Brennan (2016) and Somin (2013).

In spite of widespread claims that elites hold elitist attitudes towards ordinary citizens there is, however, hardly any research which can shed light on this issue. In this paper I will contribute with new knowledge about the prevalence of elitist attitudes among elites in Norway. The discussion is based upon unique data from a national elite survey carried out in 2015 in collaboration between Institute for Social Research and Statistics Norway.

RN32 | Session 08b (Post-)Secular Subjectivities in European Societies II

Religion and atheism in contemporary Greek society: The construction of the atheist identity within a Greek-Orthodox milieu

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Until very recently the dominant perception for the Greek society was that more than 95 per cent of the population was Greek Orthodox. In 2012 an Atheist Union was founded in Greece and many people have started to discuss their atheism or non-belief

especially through the social media. The purpose of this paper is to present some preliminary findings of an ongoing qualitative research about Greek atheists. The main questions that are going to be answered in this paper are: who are the Greek atheists in contemporary Greek society? How they 'de-converted' from the Greek-Orthodox traditional religion and how their family responded to this rupture with their past? Which are their beliefs about God, religion, morality and life? The main purpose is to understand how the atheist identity is constructed in contemporary Greek society, which is a Greek-Orthodox society and the Orthodox Church still maintains powerful bonds with the state functioning as its ideological apparatus. On the other hand, the Greek state, far away from being considered as fully secularised, collaborates with and protects the Orthodox Church in case it feels threatened by either 'religious others' or non-believers, atheists and secularists. The material of the analysis is based on conducted semi-structured interviews with people who are self-characterised as either atheists or agnostics both male and female.

Contentious Politics in Transitional Societies: The Rise and (Partial) Success of the Conservative Religious-political Movement in Croatia

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This paper explores a connection between religion and contemporary politics in Croatia by analyzing a cycle of contention in which the conservative civic initiative "In the Name of the Family" (U ime obitelji) managed to collect more than 700,000 signatures in May 2013 which served as a ground for a nation-wide referendum in November 2013 which introduced the Constitutional definition of marriage as an exclusive union of a man and a woman. This civic initiative is a segment of a broader religious-political movement that emerged in the course of the last decade and that seems connected globally to other conservative organizations and initiatives that advocate for decrease of secular influence on the family, oppose sexual and reproductive rights and argue in favor of religious freedoms. The religious nature of the Croatian religious-political movement is confirmed by an array of issues that the movement has chosen as its cultural frame: protection of a traditional family; opposition to a same-sex marriage; protection of life from an inception to a natural death; advocating the rights of parents to decide on the value-related content of their children's education. The political nature of the movement is manifested through its attempts to scrap the legislation and practices of both state and private institutions that are contradicting the value system of the Catholic majority. The religious-political nexus of the movement is confirmed by its continuous involvement in law and policy making.

Secularism in 'the State' Contested: Rethinking New 'Ideology' of Secularism in the Context of Politics of Hegemony in Turkey

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Turkey and France were used to be mentioned together to indicate extreme country-specific cases in terms of enforcement of secularism, however, now it appears that France is being left alone in discussions and criticisms. Then, what did happen to secularism in Turkey? Starting from 2012, the Constitutional Court, which is the state institution having monopolistic authority to determine meaning and content of the constitutional principle of secularism within 'state-system', abandoned its deep-seated precedent based on a particular ideology of secularism recognized with its hostility towards religion, and it adopted a new 'ideology' of secularism accentuating importance of freedom of religion, stressing its social value, and putting 'state' in service of (majority) religion. This paper problematizes the shift in the 'ideology' of secularism in a strategic state institution, and through documentary research over the judgements of the Court, it examines how 'ideology' of secularism upheld by 'the state' had transformed and discusses the change in official 'ideology' of secularism as part of 'ideological-political' project of 'hegemonic' articulation of Justice and Development Party (the JDP/ the AKP) in power. Thus, how an alternative 'ideology' of secularism played a significant role in building a social alliance in early years of the hegemonic strategies of the JDP by contesting established practices of secularism and how this new 'ideology' became integrated in 'the state' are evaluated. The paper also explores in which ways the implementation of new 'ideology' of secularism by 'the state' connects to changing strategies of hegemony and 'common-sense' sociality intended to be reproduced.

Can Political Islamists be "Moderate"? : 15th July Military Coup Attempt

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On 15 July 2016, Turkey witnessed a non-hierarchical military coup attempt that was commanded by the members of the "moderate" Islamist community, "Cemaat", which was the fundamental ally of the governing conservative party, AKP (Justice and Development Party), between 2002-2013. In this paper the term "moderate Islam" that was once thought to "liberalize" the Muslim majority countries will be criticized in terms of the interactions between the standpoints of the AKP and the "Cemaat". Using the "field analysis" approach of Pierre Bourdieu and his conceptual tools, first the "sub-fields" within which these factions operate (e.g. targeting de-facto political power through investing in intellectual capital and placing its members in the civil and military bureaucracy versus aiming at de-jure political power

through investing in political capital via party competition) will be analyzed. Then the historical evolution paths of these movements and how the clash of different paths has led to inescapable outcomes will be presented.

The main question is: Can any type of a political Islamist movement be “moderate”? My hypothesis is that their diverse “capitals” may lead them to apply a “moderate” strategy to achieve the state power. However, this does not mean that their “radical habitus” peters out totally. Thus, in “critical” circumstances this “extremism” can be determinant like the coup attempt of the “Cemaat” and the post-coup authoritarian policies of AKP that aim to dismantle all types of checks and balances over governing institutions.

RN32 | Session 09a Changing Political Landscapes: Entrepreneurship and Social Media

ICTs and Contentious Collective Action in the Digital Age: A synthetic, comparative framework

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In recent years, the scholarship on Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and contentious collective action – such as revolutions, riots, protests, and demonstrations – has developed appreciably as an exciting, relevant, but highly contested field in political sociology. Despite enduring interest, proliferating interrogation, and substantial deliberation on the role of ICTs in political activism and social movements over the past decade, existing literature from different disciplines still rarely achieves a consistent framework for the analysis of how ICTs transform contentious collective action for social changes. To advance the field, this study outlines a communication-centered framework that views communication as a key mechanism in distributing political opportunities, maneuvering mobilizing structures, shaping cultural framing, articulating contested meanings, and facilitating relational dynamics among these interrelated factors. Acknowledging ICTs as the context for communication and action, the proposed focus overcomes technological determinism by reemphasizing human beings – precisely their communicative practices and networks – as political agency in contention. By centralizing and sensitizing communication dynamics, the framework suggests an explicit focus on communication – including different degrees of communication and metacommunication – to dissect (technologically mediated) collective actions in different spatiotemporal contexts.

Another campaign will be tweeted: social parainstitutions and digital public sphere in electoral campaigns in Spain, 2008-2015

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Studies on offline political participation have for a long time demonstrated a deep participatory divide between those participating a lot – a minority – and a vast majority of citizens taking part to very few political activities (Gaxie, 1978 and 1993). However, according to proponents of the “(new) mobilization” paradigm (Hirzalla, van Zoonen and Ridder, 2011), the Internet would have lowered the threshold of participation and allowed new citizens to participate in political life.

Using three original post-electoral surveys, we analyze the evolution of the political uses of the Internet in the Spanish General Elections of 2008, 2011 and 2015. In 2015, for the first time in an election campaign in Spain, social media had a higher political influence than written press, radio and off-line relations. Television, nevertheless, has remained the most influential medium during the electoral campaign. Also as a novelty in an electoral campaign, in 2015 the organizations or citizen platforms managed to spread their political messages in Internet to a greater extent than candidates or political parties. Some of them have practically been institutionalized, as Internet-based social parainstitutions (Peña-López et al., 2014). We also identify the social factors associated with the political use of the Internet. On-line and off-line political participation are strongly associated, and they are mediated by the frequency of Internet use. On-line political participation is also associated with ideology.

Do echo chambers really exist? Social behaviour of internet users on the Polish political parties' Facebook pages

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In the recent years, researchers noticed that there's a growing political polarization. Some of them argue that it is a consequence of social media and their machine learning algorithms that recommend content a user is likely to be interested in. As a result, social media create 'echo chambers', where people are exposed to mostly conforming opinions. The main research question is whether Facebook users really choose to seek information from one-sided sources. Two types of behaviour were taken into consideration. The first one concerns the patterns of liking, i.e. do Facebook users like Facebook posts of just one political party or do they also like content published by other parties? The diversification of likes can show how homogeneous or heterogeneous are the fans of political parties and whether they react to political information from different sources. The second question is about sources of knowledge Facebook users refer to. Do they refer to the same websites regardless of political fan page where the discussion is held or do the fans of certain political parties prefer a specific group of information sources? In the presentation, I use data on Facebook users' behaviour collected automatically from Polish political parties'

and their leaders' fan pages in 2015 and 2016.

Entrepreneurship in Finnish Political Discourse

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In this presentation, we analyze how the political reasoning concerning entrepreneurship in Finland has changed from the late 1970s until 2015.

Entrepreneurship in the post-industrial era is increasingly seen as an attitude and a way of life rather than as solely economic action, and the criteria of an entrepreneur are increasingly associated with those of a good citizen. Entrepreneurial capabilities are seen as normative in working life and are integral components of post-industrial subjectivity that citizens are asked to adopt.

On the other hand, entrepreneurship from the political authorities' perspective is seen as a means of creating jobs, i.e. a source of employment in the post-industrial labor market. Finland's current Government has defined entrepreneurship as a crucial factor in Finland's strategy to overcome the lengthened economic recession.

In our analysis we use the Foucauldian ideas about governmentality as a general theoretical framework. In our analysis, entrepreneurship is viewed as a historically constructed discourse and we are interested in the changes this discourse has undergone and how they affect political reasoning. Empirically the focus is on the following questions:

- 1) What are the contexts of entrepreneurship in the data?
- 2) How is entrepreneurship framed?
- 3) Do the meanings given to entrepreneurship change throughout the data? If so, how?

The analysis is based on a large set of political documents (government programs, different party programs and party documents) from year 1979 to 2015. These programs summarize the policies of each government and eight different political parties. Methods of analysis are discourse analysis and quantitative content analysis. We have focused on the moral values, vocabulary (idioms, concepts etc.) and subjectivation (motivation, activation, capacities etc.).

RN32 | Session 10a Europe, EU, (EU-)Scepticism and Nation-States

The 'European Integration Paradox' - How EU practice changes MP's discourse on the future of parliamentary institutions in the EU

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The paper investigates into the paradoxical effects of the 'Making of Europe' on the ideas of political actors about the EU's political order. Taking a micro-sociological perspective, the paper shows how the practice of 'doing EU' of national Members of

Parliament shapes the way they conceive of the future of parliamentary institutions in the EU in parliamentary debates.

The paper uses a double comparative research design to compare MPs' EU practice and discourse across two parliamentary chambers with substantially different roles in the national parliamentary systems (Assemblée nationale and Bundestag) and across two time periods with low (1979-1999) and high (2000-2013) impact of EU legislation on national parliaments.

EU practice is analysed through 'thick description' (Clifford Geertz) based on interview evidence with current and historic parliamentary actors and the study of documents and secondary literature. MPs' discourse is analysed through a systematic qualitative-quantitative discourse-analysis of parliamentary debates on the most far-reaching treaty changes in each period (treaty of Maastricht and treaty of Lisbon) with the help of the software MAXQDA.

The paper finds that with a low level of EU practice, discourse about the role of the European Parliament and the national parliaments for EU decision-making depends most on MPs' ideologies on the future shape of European integration. Only in the second time-period analysed, national parliamentary roles are of paramount importance. The paper adds a further element to understand a potential 'Unmaking of Europe': frames derived from national institutions do not lose importance, but are reinforced (unconsciously) through EU practice.

Public support or opposition to 'Social Europe': Going beyond Euroscepticism?

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For a long time, European integration was understood as being a project of open economies and closed welfare states, in which economic growth resulting from market liberalization would preserve the autonomy of the nationally-bounded welfare states. However, the EU has started to engage more actively in European-level social policymaking that affects social welfare in the various member states. In the light of these developments and the current context of rising Euroscepticism, voters' preferences towards the social dimension of European integration are becoming an increasingly important area of interest. This study analyses public attitudes towards 'Social Europe' empirically in a multidimensional way, capturing attitudes towards current EU social policy principles or instruments (a European social citizenship, member state solidarity, social regulations) and towards a proposed future policy instrument based on interpersonal solidarity (a European social security system). A focus on specific aspects or transformations of the European integration process is essential to study input and output

legitimacy, though the question remains whether or not they are reflecting a more general overarching attitude towards European integration as such. Up to now, the relationship between diffuse Euroscepticism and specific attitudes towards European integration in social policy is not fully understood. Using data of the 2014 Belgian National Election Study, this research unravels to what extent public support or opposition towards 'Social Europe' reflects an overall evaluation of European integration. Are attitudes towards 'Social Europe' merely a reflection of diffuse Euroscepticism or do ideological and socio-economic cleavages remain important regarding the social dimension of European integration?

European Union and Nation State – An Institutional Balancing Act

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European Union is in turmoil. Struggling with financial crisis, massive floods of migration and most recently Brexit has made the institutional scaffold of the union shatter. In my postdoctoral research project I am investigating governmental rhetoric in and about the EU in its contemporary challenges. I'm analyzing political discourse in documents on EU from the perspective of neoinstitutionalism and epistemic governance, taking it that political commitments are suggested, maintained and renewed by working on actors' perceptions of the world. In that respect, it is not that the current circumstances with enhanced national sentiments arising, bring into the discourse something new in relation to the foundations of the union. It's rather that the horizon of principles grounding EU as an institution is shifting in emphasis. From the start, European Union has been a special kind of political organization. It is based on a contract between nation states to sign away political power to a centralized supranational governance. National sovereignty has been traded for membership in this union. Consequently, the union has given rise to the relevance of parallel sets of institutional principles and sites for political address and identification. National engagements live on on the side of union agreements providing suggestive material for various kind of political persuasion. My project will illuminate and unravel the double standard of commitments embedded in the range of current discourse about European Union as a political organization. Explicating the constitutive rhetoric of EU aims to deepen our understanding of the controversy flaming at its core.

The Troika in its own words: Continuity and change in the dominant narrative(s) of the southern European crisis (2009-2016)

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The terms of conditionality of the bailout programmes

in Greece, Portugal and Spain were heavily grounded on the Troika's understanding of each one of these crises. The implementation of the programmes, however, led the European Commission, the European Central Bank, and the International Monetary Fund to adjust their views throughout the period. In order to assess the evolution of the stances of each institution, this paper examines a large pool of official statements produced by the members of the Troika regarding the three southern European countries during 2009-2016. The analysis thus makes a contribution to the evaluation of the conditions of stability of the dominant narrative as well as the process of permanent re-legitimation of the Memoranda of Understanding.

Tracking Down The Rise of Euroscepticism in Turkish Media: An Analysis of Discourses on EU in Turkish Pro-Government Newspapers

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In the light of latest developments during the year of 2016 both in foreign and domestic policy, the tension between EU and Turkish government seems to increase gradually particularly with respect to the debate of convergence/divergence in terms of EU's fundamental principles. The refugee crisis, visa liberalization deal, terrorism, the latest coup attempt in Turkey, ongoing debate on death penalty and lastly the EP's decision to suspend talks with Turkey on EU membership, triggered the criticism and skepticism toward both EU and Turkey's EU politics, especially in the pro-government newspapers in Turkey. Focusing predominantly on the narratives concerning EU's response to these controversial issues, in this paper, the reflections of the rise of euroscepticism and the discourses on divergence from EU operating in Turkish media are analyzed with a body of articles from selected pro-government newspapers published online in 2016. Speeches of Turkish government officials regarding Turkey- EU relations reflected in the press and severe criticism targeting EU and its representatives questioning and criticizing the potency, efficiency and even the existential roots of EU are analyzed interrogating how skepticism reveals itself out through the ways the news are covered on these controversial issues.

RN32 | Session 10b Open Stream I

Social Mobility and Political Distrust. Cults of Gratitude and Resentment?

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Various studies have observed a decline in political

trust in Western countries. To improve our understanding of this trend, we study whether and how social mobility affects political distrust. Mobile individuals may blame/praise the system for their movement down/up the social ladder. Accordingly, we theorize that social mobility influences the way people evaluate the political system. We use Dutch survey data (NELLS; $n = 5,312$) and apply Diagonal Reference Models to study effects of educational mobility. We consider distrust of government/public authorities and of politics, and find that — controlling for the influence of social positions of origin and destination — downward social mobility results in higher levels of distrust. We argue that downward mobility is perceived from a structural rather than an individualistic perspective, and thus has a greater impact (compared to upward mobility) on attitudes towards the system and politics. These findings evidence the political consequences of social mobility and highlight that there is a need to consider socializing experiences outside the political domain and after early childhood to explain political trust. Moreover, our findings suggests that the difference between individualistic and structural narratives on social position needs to be integrated into theoretical frameworks to explain political distrust.

The impact of economic uncertainty on turnout: national differences and the rule of moderators

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Turnout in Western countries has registered a sharp decline during the last four decades, reaching the lowest level in the 2014 European elections. At the same time, several studies conducted in recent years observed that non-voting has become more unequal in its social and geographical distribution. In many countries - and especially in the Southern European countries - the economic crisis, together with an unclear political setting, exacerbated the diffusion of negative feelings such as detachment, distrust, and disaffection among the most vulnerable sectors of the electorate. This climate has fostered the growth and the success of new political actors, the “anti-establishment parties”, able to occupy the space of radical protest against the forces of the “old politics” and, under certain conditions, draining votes from the abstention. However, the relationship between economic worsening, political discontent and turnout, both at individual and at aggregate level, remains unclear.

The paper, exploiting a multi-level analysis, aims to explore the relationship between turnout and different dimensions related to subjective condition (occupational status, income loss, retrospective/prospective evaluations of the national economy, etc.), vis-à-vis the potential moderator effect of the relationship present at the national level (party

system, welfare model, etc.). Data are taken from 2014 Voter Study as a part of the European Election Studies programme. This post-election survey was carried out covering around 30,000 cases, with 1,100 interviews in each European country.

Politics as Fiduciary Relationships: Catch-all Parties or Class Parties in the Political Making of a Post-crash Europe? A Comparative Study of PSOE and Podemos

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The economic and institutional crisis of the Eurozone has blown up the framework of post-war political party regimes. The polarizing dynamics crossing Europe have broken the conditions of economic-political stability that allowed: (i) the famous distribution of preferences in a dromedary form (concentrated in the centre) and (ii) the famous catch-all electioneering dynamics used by the majority parties in a two-party system. What kind of parties can survive in the new times and what kind would be desirable? Is it possible to update the old form of the class-mass party in 21st century conditions? Outsider rhetoric, funding not depending on large economic powers, close relationships with social movements or new forms of political participation (such as the election of all offices through open primary elections or the plebiscite's logic): are these features sufficient for the success of new democratic parties? This paper is a research on the transformations of the organizational models of the main progressive state-parties in Spain (PSOE and Podemos) in the light of the theory of political power as fiduciary relationships. This perspective applied to the parties conceives membership as sovereign power (trustee) and party positions or public offices as fiduciary agents (trust). Can the parties seeking a democratic solution to the Eurozone crisis solve the situation without changing the tools that led to it?

Clientelism in the Age of State Capture: A View on the Western Balkans

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The particularistic mode of governance (Mungiu-Pippidi, 2005) and the elaborate power networks (Ledeneva, 2013) of political parties have brought the Western Balkan countries to the status of state capture (SELDI, 2016). This means that public institutions predominantly work for the private interest of the political parties in power, helping them maintain advantage and win elections mainly by establishing and maintaining client relations with the citizens. By combining quantitative research (population survey - 6200 respondents) and qualitative research (in-depth

interviews and ethnographic fieldwork), this study explores the informal parallelism that political parties establish in various segments of public service such as employment, social work, education or health care. We argue that the combination of the diverse membership of political parties, and the organizational structure brought by their developed informal network of patrons and clients, substitutes the roles of formal institutions in all these fields (Helmke & Levitsky, 2004).

This study contributes comparatively to studies of clientelism in other regions. Furthermore, it elaborates the notion of relational clientelism (Keefer, 2004; Kitschelt, 2000; Kitschelt & Wilkinson, 2007) as a long-standing relationship between patrons and clients in relation to reaching state capture. We argue that these client transactions generate pools of loyalty within many pockets of public institutions, enabling informal networks to redistribute public goods in such a particularistic manner.

This article is based on the Horizon 2020 research "Closing the Gap between Formal and Informal Institution in the Balkans" (2016 – 2019) which is being carried out in Macedonia, Albania, Montenegro, Kosovo and Serbia.

RN32 | Session 11a Open Stream II

An Organic Public Sociology Movement at South African Universities: case studies of research centre structures

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In South Africa during 1980s anti-apartheid struggles, at some research-intensive universities in especially sociology/social sciences there was a mushrooming of academic research groups undertaking valuable research for civil society 'in struggle' e.g. trade unions, community and youth and women's groupings. Yet following the 1994 national democratic government transition, at one university some 87 emergent research groups declined to about 20, a phenomenon similar at other universities.

The paper explores reasons for the rise/decline of this 'organic public sociology' movement in association with progressive civil society organisations. It argues these structures were often (i) larger research 'centres': incorporating a director, 3-5 senior researchers each with their own project groups, underpinned by a sizeable administrative infrastructure. In contrast research groups at South African universities (following English-speaking academic 'traditions' internationally) are based around (ii) smaller 'professor-chair' groupings or what I call (iii) 'informal networks of professor groupings'. Post-1994 transformation, a set of negative factors impacted on these larger research centres: including lack of traditional research funding sources; lack of appreciation or political support for their novelty and value; competition with smaller professor-led

disciplinary groupings/networks. In-depth empirical research during 2000-9, of 11 such research centres spanning Western Cape universities, will provide core data to support the arguments.

The conclusion highlights the value in South Africa of such socially responsive research centres 'for greater justice': as engaged academic structures undertaking important research for civil society (as well as local industry and government). Their value in Europe too, with often 'fragmented capitalist solidarities and subjectivities' and inequalities within civil society, will also be suggested despite differences in context of South African location in the global South.

The qualitative sociology of political parties abroad. Comparing French and Spanish parties in Switzerland

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The multilevel sociology of political parties, and of their activists, has slowly but surely developed in the last few years. However, a "territorial" dimension of the political sociology of parties has been mostly overlooked until now: that of political parties abroad. This is a relatively new phenomenon, linked to the development of overseas voting, but also to the creation of representative institutions and of members of parliament representing directly emigrants. This extension of the democratic sphere of established nation-states has created a new arena for political activists, with the new political relevance of their political action in relation to their home country, and even, for some countries, new positions of political power to be filled.

The aim of the presentation will be to elaborate a first analysis of the sociology of political parties abroad, i.e. of parties' branches established outside the territorial frontiers of their home state. The paper will focus comparatively on French and Spanish parties in Switzerland. Based on a qualitative fieldwork, the specificities of abroad branches of political parties will be thus explained: Who are their activists? What are their paths and networks? What are the drivers of their political involvement? The comparison between French and Spanish political parties is mainly based on two variables: the different political rights (and therefore political opportunities) and the social structure of French and Spanish emigrants in Switzerland.

Politics and Informality in South Eastern Europe

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This article is based on the Horizon 2020 research "Closing the Gap between Formal and Informal Institution in the Balkans" (2016–2019). It explores how formal and informal institutions intertwine and govern political decision-making in four countries of South Eastern Europe: Albania, Bosnia and

Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Macedonia. This inquiry takes a close look at the institutions, actors and processes of political decision-making on chosen events in each country covered in the study. Focusing on “leaders’ meetings” as a field of practice, the article will show how informal rules have shaped the outcomes of political decision-making. The article suggests that the “leaders’ meetings” as informal interventions in the political domain have a lasting impact on the legitimacy of polity and democracy nationally and internationally.

RN32 | Session 11b Methodologies for Political Sociology

The Role of Preference Falsification in the Dynamics of Public Opinion

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Kuran’s models of preference falsification (PF) helped us to better understand why some abrupt social changes take us by surprise but are perfectly explainable in hindsight. In this paper, we present an Agent-Based Simulation (ABS) that allows us to overcome some of the main limitations of Kuran’s models. (1) Unlike classical mathematical models based on the assumption of utility maximization, we model actors guided by simple and cognitive feasible decision rules (heuristics). (2) ABS allows us to model heterogeneous agents whose decisions are conditioned by time, space and social interactions, something impossible in classical equilibrium models for reasons of mathematical tractability. (3) Our model captures the central role of status hierarchies in PF: the concealment of political beliefs is highly dependent on face-to-face interactions between high and low status agents. (4) We introduce a less studied feature of PF: its impact in private beliefs adaptation. Our aim is to identify a generative process that could account for the persistence of PF that seems to characterize the pre-revolutionary stages of some unexpected uprisings throughout recent history (from the East European revolutions to the Arab Spring). In our model, agents follow three heuristics: (a) a coherence heuristic that drives them to avoid cognitive dissonance adapting their private beliefs to those exposed in public, (b) a performance heuristic, leading low status agents who interact with high status agents to a cognitive dissonance-free PF (thus modelling Scott’s “hidden transcripts”), and (c) a social proof heuristic in their expression of political preferences. We show under which conditions these microspecifications can generate a PF equilibrium in the macro level. Moreover, we explore in which conditions an external “shock” can lead to a change in the equilibrium.

Pierre Bourdieu’s sociology of fields in the study of political parties

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Dominant epistemological and methodological approaches in political sociology, have difficulties when it comes to grasping the diversity of political parties’ ideological configurations. The ontological comprehension of political parties as anthropomorphized actors whose functions, linkages with society or their relation with the State must be analyzed and explained, conceptualizes them as relatively homogenous entities. This paper argues that the multiplicity of meanings produced by party agents asks for a more dynamic and relational approach in our comprehension of how political parties organize their structure of meanings. In this regard, Pierre Bourdieu’s sociology of fields provides useful conceptual tools for examining the logics of thought and technics of action that determine the articulation between the structure of a party and the representation of events by its agents. The paper is divided in three sections. In the first it briefly explains key concepts in the bourdieusian sociology focusing on the notion of field as a ‘set of dissymmetrical relations’ generated by practices. In the following section it provides a synoptic review of existing literature in French political sociology inspired by Bourdieu’s work and in particular the works of Michel Offerlé. Lastly, the third section examines the applicability of the notion of field in the sociology of political parties based on my research findings on the ideological transformation of the Coalition of Radical Left (SYRIZA) between 2007-2015. The paper concludes on a critical note reflecting on the inadequacy of Bourdieu’s structuralist perspective to historicize its research objects.

Modern Interpretations of Correlations in Sociology as a Path to Mock-Scientific Results

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In sociological science traces the exodus (intentional or subconscious) to low values of the correlation coefficient, when non-zero correlation (the hypothesis for correlation coefficient equality to zero) is sufficient to describe the statistical relations as strong.

This can be explained as a shortage of the really strong linear statistical relation with in magnitude higher 0.6 in the analysis, when studied sociological objects mostly non-linear in nature but used tools, still represented the linear models, and researchers do not want realize the synergy paradigm and non-linear models.

Let’s consider the model of exponential dependence within solving the problem of investigation of statistical relations using the author’s method for 58 parameters:

mathematical functions and regression lines for them, based on the correlation coefficient.

A dependency for a function with a single maximum (cut off on the right):

$Y=-X^2$ (left from the maximum); $Y=-0.7 \cdot X^2$ (right from the maximum)

In this case, the correlation coefficient is equal to 0.25.

Dependence of the parameter Y from the parameter X as comparative weightiness of the parameter Y for quinters on a scale X:

X-1(Y=-12902); X-2(Y=-4658); X-3(Y=-742); X-4(Y=-3362); X-5(Y=-10978)

Dependence of the parameter Y'(regression line) from the parameter X as comparative weightiness of the parameter Y for quinters on a scale X: X-1(Y'=-9616); X-2(Y'=-8328); X-3(Y'=-7196); X-4(Y'=-5730); X-5(Y'=-4866)

If we build graphics it will be apparent what a small part (21%) causation (and obviously one-sided) describes the regression line near the average value of the dependent parameter. While sociologists announce this correlation the «significant» and describe the dependence between parameters as linear.

Political Inequality among Czech Youth: How Do Classroom Discussions Foster a Sense of Internal Political Efficacy?

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Extreme politics as a consequence of wealth inequality worries many scholars and policymakers. Youth from low SES families represent one of the most dissatisfied and politically alienated groups. In this research Bandura's social cognitive learning theory provides a theoretical framework for explaining the role of classroom political discussions on youths' sense of political efficacy. Using data from 1,953 Czech students (16-20 years) and 85 civics teachers, the analysis provides insight into how classroom discussions help to enhance sense of political efficacy, which is crucial for political engagement. The results suggest that frequency of classroom discussions play a less important role than the quality of class discussions. Classroom discussions have under certain conditions different effects for youth with diverse SES. Students with low SES mixed with high knowledge peers exhibit higher levels of political efficacy. Conversely, students with high SES can benefit from an open classroom climate more than all others.

RN33 - Women's and Gender Studies

RN33 | Session 01a Gendering Methodology: Narratives, Indicators and Statistics

Women narrating migration. Role of family in their coping strategies.

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In the last 25 years Romanians have experienced different migration paths, especially in accordance with destination countries opportunities and visas policies. Before 2002, the migration was mainly illegal and the persons who decided to migrate have chosen different strategies in order to accomplish their intention to migrate. After 2002 and especially after European Union Integration (2007) the free movement determined larger migration flows from Romania toward different European countries. Our analysis seeks to document women's migration trajectories considering migration time, professional career at origin and destination, life stage and family connections (if they migrated together with family or not, if there are children remained at origin). The linked lives' role in migration paths or return decision will be studied considering the family (nuclear and extended) as well as other social networks. 15 life story interviews with women with diverse socio-economic background, having a considerable migration care work experience are analyzed. Our analysis takes into consideration both the biographical facts and the narrated life events as well as the feelings and attitudes migrant women express within their narratives. The data were collected using the life history interview. The data analysis followed a deductive and inductive approach in order to identify the main challenges and adaption strategies as well as the role of linked lives in explaining their decisions.

Gender Based Happiness Inequality: As an Alternative Measure for Women's Well-Being

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Measuring women's empowerment depends on data availability on key focus areas of gender inequality such as education, health, and employment. In order to tackle this issue, there is a number of initiatives

held recently by international organizations such as Data2x project by United Nations which calls for "Gender Data Revolution" to fill gender data gap by setting 'big data' by ensuring quality and standardization across countries. Moreover, World Bank Gender Data portal provides free access to gender equality statistics which are composed of disaggregated indicators by sex for example female labor force participation rate (%), share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment), proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%), and life expectancy female years. Despite the urgent need for more data on gender indicators, there are conceptual and measurement issues with the indicators used to grasp women's well-being. For instance, most income-based indicators are measured at the household level and it is hard to estimate the allocation of household resources across female members of the family. In order to overcome these difficulties, this study suggests applying happiness inequality as an alternative measure to understand women's perception of distribution of life chances in the societies they live in. In this context, the study will seek for the determinants of happiness gap between males and females across countries by using data from 38 countries included in "Family and Changing Gender Roles IV" module of International Social Survey Program (ISSP).

Manufacturing indicators of mixedness: how statistics come to obscure gender

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There have long been debates around various forms of mixedness; binational people after the Paris attacks; "grey" weddings; the denunciation of interbreeding by far-right movements, etc.... Given the general interest, it seems peculiar that public statistics are so patchy on the topic, and strikingly inconsistent across borders. Indicators of mixedness are very country-specific, often to the point of incommensurability, and these national biases are reflected in quantitative analyses. While representations of mixedness overwhelmingly refer to gendered patterns (the terrorist men, the "traitor" women who interbreed), gender goes unproblematised in most quantitative sources and research. Inspired by feminist qualitative literature, and building on a socio-historical and comparative analysis of French and British public surveys and quantitative research, I present 5 hypotheses – I rely on a deliberately broad definition of mixedness, encompassing individuals and couples with mixed ethnic/racial/religious/national/migratory identities or status.

1. Statistics of mixedness deeply differ in France and Britain, which can be connected to diverging definitions of national belonging, and constrain analyses.

2. Statistical categories for mixedness are both refined and expanded over time, creating partial overlapping, and opening windows for international comparisons.
3. The introduction of new “mixed” statistical categories can be linked to topical and gendered representations of mixedness.
4. Yet gender in mixedness is largely masked in statistical sources, which translate gendered representations into gender-neutral statistics.
5. Statistical tools used to analyse mixedness fail to tackle gender, through models which, at best, consider it a control variable, as opposed to an identified research object.

Women's subjectivity between ethics of duty and ethics of authenticity. Discourse of agency of economically and social active Silesian women (Poland) in the era of economic and cultural change

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Upper Silesia is one of the most industrialized region in Poland. It has developed since the 19th century based on mining and metallurgical industries, according to the classical model of modernization, with its strong division between the “public” and the “private” spheres, connected to the gender roles (work vs home). Even the “third sphere” – the realm of social activities outside the home and the workplace – was divided into either “female” or “male” activities. All the three areas of life (family, work, socio-civic engagement) were governed by “the ethics of duty” – a set of norms and obligations arising from the social roles, the principles of social responsibility, self-restraint etc.

Cultural changes of late modernity transform this modern (rational) subject into a reflexive one, which strives after authenticity, self-realization, self-fulfillment. The late-modern subject is guided by the “ethics of authenticity”: not only deliberation, but also emotions and passions, are necessary for the full expression of the unique “self”. In the world of liquid power structures, the late-modern subject is forced to develop strategies preserving him/her “the chance to be a subject”.

The economic changes (decarbonization) in Upper Silesia, and broader socio-cultural development challenge the “women’s subjects”. In my paper I will present the results of discourse analysis concerning the socio-economic activities of women from Upper Silesia. The aim is to reconstruct their strategies of subjectivity and types of “women’s subjects”, by answering the question, what does it mean for them “to be active”, and what are the social stakes of their various activities?

RN33 | Session 01b Gender Diversity

(Re) Making gender in the clinical context: a look into how gender ideologies shape the medical construction of Gender Dysphoria

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There is a paucity of research in Portugal and elsewhere on how medical and psychological practitioners construct sex and gender in the diagnostic process of Gender Dysphoria (GD) and the extent to which this constrains the attribution of GD diagnosis. The aim of this paper is to overcome this gap by exploring the ways in which gender ideologies shape the medical construction of GD in Portugal. The TRANSRIGHTS team carried out in-depth interviews with 12 medical and psychological practitioners. Whilst there are some practitioners who base their assumptions regarding the diagnostic process of GD on an essentialist model of sex and gender and privileges ‘authentic’ Trans identities over others, there is a significant number of practitioners who understand gender as a social construction and are more flexible in the attribution of GD diagnosis. The findings reveal a path towards the acceptability by medical and psychological practitioners of gender variance and a greater openness to gender self-determination in the attribution of GD diagnosis.

The construction of gender diverse identities

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In this presentation we tackle how gender diverse identities are constructed in/by interactions. By gender diverse identities we mean those individuals who do not fit exclusively in the categories of “Man” or “Woman”, namely non-binary, androgyny, cross-dressers, genderqueer and other gender identities. Being different from “Man” or “Woman” potentially challenge gender conventions and norms (Goffman, 1988; West and Zimmerman, 2009), for instance, in the disconnection between name-identity-gender or the use of different gender features in self-presentation (like a beard and lipstick or an androgynous clothing).

Based on a preliminary analysis of twelve biographic interviews with individuals who identify as gender diverse – a Portuguese sub-sample collected in the framework of the ERC funded project TRANSRIGHTS (<http://transrightseurope.com>) – we seek to understand how gender identities are negotiated and performed situationally. Drawing up from a biographic analysis we will focus on personal narratives, linguistic features, style and embodied performance. These are dimensions that highlight how the gender diverse identities are constructed and the possibilities for being different from exclusively “man” or “woman”. Among the repertoires found in the performance of gender diverse identities are the search for denial, exaggeration or reconversion of elements that are stereotypically associated to be exclusively male or female.

Transvestite Fetishism into Lines of Flight, or, Man Becoming-woman

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In July 2015 I came to work for the first time dressed in women's clothes and have been dressing this way ever since. Wearing them, however, did not make me a woman. As Deleuze and Guattari may have put it, you do not become a woman through mimicry, but by presenting as a woman, if it is done with enough feeling, with enough necessity and composition, in other words, not for fun or any other stupid alibi, you emit particles of a molecular woman. Developing from my personal experiences, observations and reflections since dressing openly in women's clothes, I describe through Deleuze and Guattari's work how what began as a fetish became the means to cut a line of flight from the molar man.

The question, however, that motivates this presentation is why in a society in which men and woman can more or less dress as they please, is it so rare for men to introduce into their attire any aesthetic element whatsoever that symbolically connotes woman? It is a question that alights on the unequal relationships between men and women in patriarchal-capitalism and how at a molecular level we are invested in them.

True-trans or gender queer? An analysis of transnational transgender identity claims

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The presentation is to address the opposing standpoints on transgender identity represented by essentialist medical discourse and queer theory inspired social-constructionist approach. The traditional medical-approach transgender model that understands gender identity as an amalgamative origin of biological and psychological traits and transition as a process of stabilization has been countered by a queer poststructuralist standpoint that argues for transition to be considered as an open-ended deconstructive project meant to challenge prior gender categories.

The medical approach that once exclusively defined the transgender experience has been criticized by queer theory and the social constructionist approach for fostering a gender identity and concurrent essentialist ideology that is narrow in its binary perception of gender identities and pathologizes transgender. Instead, the queer theory and social constructionist-approach creates space for transgender and gender non-conforming identities and bodies that do not fit the rigid frames of a "true transsexual" category; embrace gender as raised within and through the social domain, potentially non-binary and fluid; considers the enforced character of

the "true transsexual" as conforming to a heteronormative dichotomy.

In promoting their definitions as universal both factions have created a dialectic of formative identity claims and subsequent adversarial ideologies. To better examine the resulting tensions and influences, this research utilizes qualitative research carried out in Poland, in addition to a cultural analysis of the current transgender subgroups in a more international arena. Findings suggest a needed sustainable community model that would recognize the widest diversity of variant gender identities by productively encompassing both subdivisions.

RN33 | Session 02a Gender, corporeality and the body

Masculinity, corporeality and technology: the embodiment of 'technodesire' in higher technology education

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In this paper, I explore masculine subjectivities articulated in a computer science and engineering (CSE) program at a Swedish university of technology. I focus primarily on norms that articulate masculinity with technology, and consider student culture a particularly important arena to explore in order to understand how certain notions of 'technomascularity' are produced. Theoretically and methodologically, I adopt a post-structural perspective primarily based on discourse theory, as developed by Laclau and Mouffe (1985) and further within 'the Essex School' (see e.g. Glynos & Howarth 2007). I also draw on cultural studies, feminist technoscience research and on Butler's (1988, 1990, 1993) notion of gender, performativity, and the heterosexual matrix. Empirically, the discussion is based on a recently concluded ethnographic dissertation study within a Swedish university of technology. Drawing on a critique that has suggested that gender and technology research often fails to address such aspects, I call attention to the role of passion, desire and (hetero)sexuality in the articulation of masculinity with technology (cf. Henwood & Miller 2001, Landström 2006, Mellström 2004, Stepulevage 2001). I argue that such articulations are particularly salient in the student culture where a 'passionate student' subject position is shaped. I argue that technology, corporeality, desire and embodied computer interest are here configured in a manner that derives intelligibility from the heterosexual matrix and contributes to the CSE program's hetero-masculine connotations.

The pretext of veil. A research on the conceptions of gender and mixed relations of Islamic young women and men living in Italy

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Migrant families and second generations play a key-role in present European change concerning gender orders. Their efforts whether to adapt themselves to western mentalities and lifestyles or to preserve their own traditions and identities unavoidably overlap and impact on the struggles on opening or closing gender relations, by reintroducing rigid identities and dichotomies in continuously transforming societies, by contrasting the blurring of boundaries, by proposing new meanings and perspectives in conceiving women and men. So, today several gender images reflecting many different cultures and historical temporalities confront each other in the public sphere.

Very often the women body is not only the symbol but also the physical “place” of these struggles.

This paper presents the results of an empirical qualitative study aimed at exploring the conceptions about gender relations diffused among young people of Islamic origin living in Roma (Italy), in the conviction that it is strongly necessary to know how cultures often perceived as a threat are concretely transforming in everyday relationships with our practices and institutions. The idea is that of using the Islamic veil as a pretext: during semi-structured interviews to a group including both young Islamic women and men, a first question about the habit to wear/not to wear the veil is the pretext to investigate strategic themes, like power of religious precepts in Islamic youngsters lives, parental influence, gender conceptions and stereotypes, meanings of freedom, perception of western women and men, attitudes to mixed relations, feeling towards hosting societies.

Hymen ‘repair’ and male circumcision: a comparison of bioethical and cultural perspectives

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Hymen reconstruction and male circumcision are both interventions in the body that are not (somatic) medically indicated. Yet, while hymen repair is a contested practice, condoned in the Netherlands, but not allowed in Sweden, this is hardly so for male circumcision. We will first discuss both practices from the perspective of bioethics, investigating whether there are relevant bioethical reasons to approach the practices differently. We conclude that there are some differences that are relevant in a bioethical perspective, yet all in all there is not that much ground to treat them differently. Why then is hymen repair more problematized than male circumcision? We suspect that this is due to social and cultural background factors and risks that are not strictly medical. Both hymen reconstruction and male circumcision are related to cultural and religious notions about the gendered body. We will therefore, secondly, discuss the practices from a cultural perspective and also discuss the perspectives of those directly involved – the people requesting the

operations and the one’s on whose bodies they are performed. Thus we aim to explain why both medical interventions are approached so differently and get new insights in how cultural and religious notions on gendered corporealities interpenetrate with bioethical perceptions of the body and what implications this could have, if any, for the bioethical judgement of these practices.

The Usage of Women Body as Sexual Objects in Weather News

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Media are treated women with certain traditional patterns and masculine perspectives. We see under-representation and misrepresentation of women in the media. Moreover, in media products it is quite often that women are represented as sexual objects. However, as a media product, news are much more important than the other media products because of its truth claim which creates opinions and shapes perceptions.

This research focuses on the topic of representation of women as a sexual objects in weather news in online media. The problematic of the study is to discuss how come female body has been eroticized and presented with a masculine and voyeuristic view in weather news which are relatively less important in comparison to “hard news” and actually based on scientific and rational sources. The point makes the study important is that we are not discussing women representation in “summer themed” weather news which are identified with half-naked woman body and become obvious for a long time; on the contrary, we are focusing on “winter themed” weather news which reports cold weather, rain, snow and wind through erotic photos of women who are unaware of the photo taken.

The theoretical part of the study focuses on feminist theory, concept of gender and women representation in the media. Data for this research will be collected from the “winter themed” weather news from the mainstream online media of Turkey. In conclusion, misrepresentation of women who are exposed to the masculine view will be discussed in the context of tabloidization of news.

RN33 | Session 02b Women's Movements and Organizations

The debate of ‘difference’ and the feminist category of woman in Turkey in the late 1990s

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Since 1995, the feminist movement in Turkey has been actively rethinking itself in relation to different minorities or discriminated groups. That rethinking has been prompted particularly by the Kurdish women’s movement, the lesbian and gay movement, and some

Muslim feminist groups' challenges against discrimination. This was a new process for the feminist movement of Turkey, especially compared to the 1980s, which is generally referred to as the beginning of the second wave feminism in Turkey and which is the notion of difference among women did not actively referred.

I claim that these encounters are not simply adding other categories to gender; rather, the categories of the ethnicity, sexuality, and religion has changed the normative area of the feminist movement in terms of the way of describing of womanhood or the way of thinking about politics or feminist politics. To be able to understand the effect, I will focus on the volumes of the Magazine of Pazartesi: Newspaper for Women (Kadınlar Mahsus Gazete). It can be claimed that the most prominent initiative of the feminist movement is the feminist Pazartesi Magazine for the period of 1995s to 2000s in Turkey. The magazine also aimed to be a newspaper trying to cast feminist eyes to the agenda of Turkey; thus, it is an important source to understand the transformation. In that framework, I would like to make a presentation about transformation of the feminist category of woman in Turkey in relation to the notion of difference between the years of 1995-2000 through Pazartesi Magazine.

“Meanwhile, it isn’t disastrous to affiliate men” – Investment Clubs and the Role of Gender on the Financial Market

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In my research about investment clubs, which are associations of small investors who pool their money and decide together where to invest it on the financial market, I combine the research of small investors with research of gender relations. During my ethnographic observations the division of so called women's investment clubs and “mixed” clubs, where women were beautiful mirrors, attracted my attention. Therefore, I will focus in my presentation on gendered processes of decision making and learning in investment clubs. Indeed, several excluding mechanisms have an impact on these group, wherefore the analyzed clubs can be described as homosocial groups, who have different - and similar - orientations, practices and conversational structures. In contrast to male-dominated clubs, all women's clubs mentioned gender relations. The usage of gender stereotypes and self-perceptions can provide guidance due to idealized images as well as orientational knowledge, but on the group-level it also heightens the cohesion of the group. Moreover, Gender is made relevant by them because the exclusion of men enables in their view the function of investment clubs, which is imparting financial literacy and empowering women. To achieve this, women's investment clubs exclude males to foster women to gain financial literacy. In all-female clubs new practices are tried out and as regards hegemonic masculinity non-traditional orientations get stabilized.

The on average older, middle class women do reflect here their deviation from hegemonic gendered behavior. Furthermore, different kinds of femininity are reflected in presentation methods within investment clubs. In the sum, femininity and gender order became contested topics. Especially for women, investment clubs offer opportunities to participate on the financial market and the homosocial group is a cornerstone of the empowerment.

How it is to be bodypositive woman? The identity construction of the members of the “Bodypositive” Russian social movement

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This study explores the identity construction of the members of the “Bodypositive” Russian social movement. Bodypositive in Russia has significantly transformed since its initial emergence in the USA. Russian Bodypositive community hasn't been studied before, although it has more than 60 000 followers in the social network Vkontakte. Structural and cognitive approaches in symbolic interactionism were combined (Stryker and Burke, 2000; Burke and Stets 2009) and utilized as a theoretical framework of the study. We inferred a hypothesis that depicts the process of identity construction by the Russian Bodypositive community adherents, relying on semi-structured interviews with bodypositive women (involved in Bodypositive for 1-10 years).

The identity (I and Me) is constructed within internal and external contexts. Internal contexts determine the bodypositive identity of the bodypositivists, while external contexts reflect the stability of bodypositive identity of the bodypositive women herself. Behavioral component is flexible. For instance, clothing practices of bodypositivists are usually hidden due to the dresscode in the workplace. Cognitive component of the identity is the stablest one, and one of the most remarkable findings concerning it is interviewees' ambivalent views on beauty: some bodypositive women believe that every body is beautiful. However, others neglect the concept of beauty, because it leads to inequality as women who are considered beautiful by society, get unfair benefits. Bodypositive women defend their views aggressively in social networks, because they find persuasion unfruitful. In real life they regard themselves as unremarkable and believe that contemporary Russian society is too conservative to accept bodypositive ideology.

Gender based violence and women's activism: Women's activism against honour-based violence in Turkey

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There are a large number of published studies in the field of gender studies describing the role of the women's movement against gender based violence. A growing body of literature has also emphasised the intersectional aspect of this issue, arguing for an approach towards the oppression of women, in terms of gender, race, class, ethnicity, etc. However, there are few studies that have investigated this area in Turkey. My paper addresses the women's movement against domestic violence in Turkey with special attention to the issue of honour-based violence. Specifically, in my paper, based on one-to-one, qualitative semi-structured interviews with the representatives of seven women's organisations based in Istanbul, Trabzon and Diyarbakir, I will be examining their conceptualisations of honour-based violence, factors that they identify with which reproduce these forms of violence against women, and the activities and strategies they develop and employ in relation to women who escape from violence in the private sphere. Drawing on theories of intersectionality, to the issue of domestic violence, I argue that an intersectional approach could be useful in order to provide a better understanding of violence against women and as a way of advancing collective responses to domestic violence. In conclusion, this paper, offers some important insights into the way in which the strategies that are developed by women's organisations are influenced by their conceptualisation of domestic violence.

RN33 | Session 03a Gender, Crime and Violence

Questions of worth, gender and subjecthood in narratives of women imprisoned for violent crimes

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My presentation focuses on ways in which women imprisoned for violent crimes constitute gendered identities against a socio-cultural backdrop that mainly offers them positions of otherness. The analysis is based on narratives produced in interviews (N=11) and written accounts (N=14) that were collected in prisons in Finland during the years 2012-2014. Drawing upon insights from feminist poststructural approaches, critical discursive psychology and Sara Ahmed's theorization on affect(s), the analysis of these narratives discerns various selves that are enacted through acts of accounting for violence. In these narratives, gendered vulnerability entwines with agentic portrayals of action in complex ways. In addition to being described as a context for doing violence, vulnerability is also frequently distanced from one's self and thus marked as troublesome. By focusing on ways in which these identity enactments relate to normative notions about subjecthood that valorize individuality and rationality, I put forward a view of them as efforts to attach worth to one's self and thus to subvert one's status as a faulty subject. I

discuss, in particular, how the complexity of these identity enactments links to the genderedness of meanings that the research participants negotiate with, and the affective ambivalences that these meanings are enlaced with.

"I resurfaced and I learned to be proud of myself": Deconstructing the mainstream victim model

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How is a women supposed to face violence in current years? In the Italian context women are confronting with an hegemonic narrative distinguished by backlash (Faludi, 1991), victim blaming and apologies for the assaulters, translated in politic actions as drastic reduced funding for shelter services and vehement oppositions to any programme promoting the culture of respect.

I started this explorative research in two shelter services and an association for women survived from different forms of gender based violence in 2015, interviewing twenty women with the aim of learning more about their construction of womanhood: how the abusive experience have been integrated in their biography, how they position themselves and how they define the labels of "victim" or "survivor".

Considering these premises I selected a qualitative methodology: the texts have been analysed in a biographical perspective (Merrill & West, 2012), paying attention to the specific construction of their reality (Gergen, 1994).

The "Victim-status" is mainly defined by negative features: the victim is supposed to be pleased with her ability to stand in the violence and does not face her life after ending abuses. Conversely, the "Survival-Status" is mainly described as a trophy: it's a dynamic situation in which the woman feels free from violence and able to build relationships with other supportive people.

With this work I deepened the "victim-survivor" dichotomy, analysing its declination in the participants' experience and discovering its limits, welcoming women's agency and their new definition aimed to deconstruct a mainstream, essentialist model built over their own identities.

Overcoming gender-based violence by approaching Second Order of Sexual Harassment

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Sexual harassment is a reality still present in our society, our institutions, even our universities. Many steps forward have already been done to tackle this issue from several perspectives. On the struggle against gender-based violence there is a wide agreement that supporting survivors and empowering them constitute one the most effective mechanisms of

prevention and response. Indeed, for combating this enormous problem, actions are required for protecting not only the direct victims of sexual harassment but also the victims of Second Order of Sexual Harassment (SOSH); whose people who take a clear stand on the survivors' side and always protecting them; despite of the fact of being likely to suffer hard criticism and attacks for doing so. These retaliations against the brave people who speak out in favour of the victims are making others not to take any stand, which is contributing to perpetuate the harassment, keeping the silence unbroken. The victim's support needs to be protected as well, as being crucial for the struggle and for the victim to go forward. Aiming at addressing this approach broadly, the present paper pretends to shed light on the importance of approaching SOSH, providing not only concrete situations in which SOSH may happen, but also actions for preventing and overcoming it. Considering the aim of protecting primary victims of sexual violence, actions based on solidarity and peer-to-peer networks shown to be successful on supporting survivors and also protecting the second order victims of sexual harassment; both are necessary in order to make visible the problem and contribute to overcome it.

Gender-Sensitive Women Lawyers' Perceptions and Positions in Handling Cases of Violence Against Women in Ankara

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Violence against women, a type of violence based on gender inequality, cannot be taken separately from the law as there is an inseparable relation between violence and law. The law, as it describes the form of execution, opens an area for preventing violence against women as well as providing punishment for it. It is lawyers who provide individuals with the access to law in necessary situations. Thus, lawyers' mediatory position makes them important actors of the system who claim to defend the rights of individuals and also have a possibility to participate in the lawmaking process, therefore it is significant to understand their positions in approaching the issue of violence against women and bring it into discussion. At the same time, acknowledging the fact that violence against women is a gender-based form of violence, the following question arises: as women lawyers are part of this legal system with their gender identities of being a "woman" besides their identities of being a "lawyer", how do they approach the issue of violence against women?

Based on 15 in-depth interviews and 5 courtroom observations, this study elaborates on how gender-sensitive women lawyers define their own positions, both professionally and personally, within the legal boundaries that they have to work in. This study argues that the women lawyers who were interviewed in this study, by adapting a feminist perspective and as defenders of women's rights, perceive law as an

instrument for carrying out their struggle. With their mediatory positions between the law and the individuals who seek legal guidance, they criticize and attempt to transform the existing legal procedures, regulations, attitudes of other professionals and legal parlance.

RN33 | Session 03b Masculinities

Opponent Masculinities in the Struggle against Sexism

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Coming to the fore that the masculinity has not been a particular construct and different masculinities in some context -social, historical and cultural- has been adopted, give us a lead to see individual masculinities not to be located similarly in patriarchal regime. Therefore, while some men are at the limits of normative masculinities, others are tend to erode these limits. It is important to make out how those who try to erode normative limits position themselves in struggle with sexism and heterosexism, and how they are in relation with feminisms. It is to be regretted that masculinity researches in Turkey focus on "hegemonic" masculinities at large. Very few studies comprise different experiences about masculinities and their relations with feminist ideologies.

The main aim of this study (conducted by the method of feminist standpoint) is to point out that how do those who refuse to mode of dominant masculinity construct their own identity? I conducted semi-structured profoundly interviews with eighteen men who define themselves as opponent; such as socialist, anarchist, communist, animal rights activist, conscientious objector, social democrat and pro-feminist; in an attempt to seek answer questions mentioned above.

I try to analysis expressions and actions, which are against sexism, of men with which I interview since I intend to trace relations between "opponent men" deciding to build an opponent masculine identity and feminisms. As a result of this study, I can say that even though "opponent men" have a potential to transform hegemonic modes of masculinities, they can continue to collaborate with patriarchal regime in some cases. For this reason, it is vital to realize "opponent men"'s sexism and their position with regard to struggle against sexism.

What are the possibilities of working home-office for new masculine identities?

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1980s witnessed the collapse of welfare state and the rise of neo-liberal capitalism. Both globalization and the rapid growth in the Information Technologies resulted in the decentralization of administration and

individualization of labour (Castells, 2013). The rigid structure of Fordist era has replaced by flexibility and as a result atypical employment models came in sight. The changing nature of work undoubtedly changed the gender order as well. Masculinity, which needs to be proved by various and repeating performances had shaken by insecure neo-liberal markets, by increasing number of women entering the workforce and by flexibility. In fact working is one of the basic elements that establish masculine identity. Traditionally, the man is the breadwinner and to a large extent he owns his authority at home to this breadwinner role. Additionally, home is the sanctuary for a working man. However, home-office, which is a sub model of telework as a flexible employment type, blurs the boundaries between home and work; between private and public.

In this study, I want to gather the limited research done on this subject in literature. I will analyze the secondary data and resources to answer some questions i.e. is working at home making any changes in the domestic division of labour? Is spending more time at home making any changes in father's parenting? Is it possible to talk about a "new masculinity"? Does this situation bring out a hybrid area where men are becoming more sharing and caring?

Then I would like to discuss if these could possibly create new masculine identities.

Reference: Castells M. (2013). *Enformasyon Çağı: Ekonomi, Toplum ve Kültür* (c.1)(E. Kılıç, Çev.), İstanbul: İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları

Paternal Leave and Part-Time Work: Challenges and Future Perspectives

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Based on my previous research results on caring fathers on parental leave and challenges met by their partners, in this research presentation I focus on long-term paternal involvement in family work in Austria (Mauerer 01-04/2017, Mauerer 2016).

European data show a huge gender employment gap at the expense of women caused by parenthood. I analyse the personal and employment conditions of fathers' on leave in comparison to maternal part-time work, which is common in European member states (Eurostat 2015). The interview questions focus on working conditions and contracts, career development during and after parental leave and part-time work.

I analyse these qualitative data co-reflecting quantitative (inter)national data on gender employment rates and research on gender at the working place (Fagan/ Norman 2013; Magaraggia, 2013). Furthermore, I analyse and present qualitative research data on fathers on parental leave and parental part-time work focussing on gender at the workplace and family arrangements based on the theoretical framework of feminist theories, gender and family studies (O'Brien/ Wall 2016, Musumeci/ Naldini/ Santero 2015, Tofoletti/ Starr 2016).

Methods: Guided interviews with fathers on paternal leave, guided interviews with part-time working parents and personal managers.

RN33 | Session 04a Gender at the Workplace

Blogging as a form of gendered work

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In Finland, the tightening austerity politics, the precarious position of women in the labour market, and the culture of intensive parenting have rendered home-based micro-entrepreneurship a viable and even desirable option for many women with young children. The recent monetization and commercialization of lifestyle and family blogging, for their part, have opened up possibilities to blog for living, especially for highly educated women who have experience in media-related work.

Mom or family bloggers create social networks that center on the sharing of intimate accounts of everyday life, peer support, good feelings and friendship, but these networks can also be used for commercial purposes. Different products can be branded and advertised through the blogs, and the bloggers, who might also themselves become 'personal brands', can earn money through different forms of co-operation with commercial agents. Importantly, the social networks built in blogs are not only social and affective but also leave a digital trace: every download, every followed link can be counted and monetized.

Blogging as a form of work merges the 'feminine' intimate with the public, the practices and spheres of work with those of family and home, and thus marks a reorganization of the gendered relations that structure both work and family life. In this presentation, I ask how blogging as a form of gendered work shapes and organizes everyday life and social relations, especially for the bloggers and their families. My approach to blogging is based on Finnish mom and family bloggers' interviews.

The Micro-ethics of Au-pairing relationships

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A successful relationship relies heavily on the construction of a common moral framework between the two parties and hospitality can play a big part in the establishment of a new relationship or the reinforcement of an existing one (Selwyn, 2000). This research is aiming to uncover how this common moral framework is created and negotiated, through open or tacit communication in Au-pairing relationships. The ethics of Au-pairing encounters are identifiable by various elements such as the spatial and emotional boundaries during their stay (Stubberud, 2015; Cox and Narula, 2003), the interactions with the family in general (Hess and Puckhaber, 2004) and with the mother in particular (Mellini, Yodanis and Godenzi,

2007) as well as the 'parenting' approach taken by the host parents, namely a 'personalising' or 'positioning' approach (Cox and Narula, 2003). The 'family relationship' narrative in Au-pairing tends to be used to de-emphasise servitude and highlight mutual responsibility, while creating fictive kinship (Anderson, 2014; Sollund, 2010). Further aspects of the exchange argued to determine the social control imposed by the host, the type of the relationship created and the negotiation of the encounter, include living arrangements, home rules, food, free time, visitors and social interactions as well as personal hygiene (Cox and Narula, 2003; Hess and Puckhaber, 2004). Through the use of semi-structured interviews with both au-pairs and their employers, that will take place in spring 2017, this research explores the ways in which the boundaries, home rules and customs are negotiated and agreed upon through the establishment of a common moral framework as well as how both sides respond to micro-ethical dilemmas that arise during the encounter.

From "Traditional" Office to Activity Based Office. An ethnographic analysis of work spaces

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The paper studies how work spaces shape working and employees. The analysis bases on feminist research of space (Elizabeth Grosz, Kirsi Saarikangas) and Henri Lefebvre's theory on social space in which the focus is on critic of capitalist society, embodiment of actors and materiality of spaces. We will ask how space creates things, engenders practices and makes up possibilities to think and act. The material is obtained by ethnography which has been done in office environment in 1980's, 1990's and 2010's. The analysis shows that the openness of new office space asks for a new sort of managing and performing embodiment. The authors suggest that the aim to increase and apply informal encounters, typical for women workers in industrial office, to post-industrial office may paradoxically decrease direct meeting and communication.

Why and How do the Formal Regulations Increase the Risk of Precarity Within Migrant Care Work

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Guy Standing defines precariat in his book "The Precariat: The New Dangerous Class" as a child of globalization. His definition encompasses seven different dimensions of "labor security. These include

not only one's security in employment but also the security of job descriptions and career paths, the safety and regularity of working conditions, the ability to gain and employ new skills, the security of income over the life course, and "representation security"—that is, the right to a collective voice in the labor market, especially through labor unions. Considering these dimensions of precariat, regular/irregular migrant women workers in care work in Ankara are the subject of this paper. For discussing these subjects the qualitative, descriptive study draws upon 20 in-depth interviews with migrant women care workers to analyse and compare the reasons behind the labour migration of these women and the conditions of employment they are confronted with. The paper argues that on both sides of receiving and host countries different dimensions of precarity are prevailing. The paper focuses on understanding the growing demand for the domestic care sector in Turkey in the last decade, especially in elderly care, which attracted mass migration flows from Georgia and other post-Soviet countries. After the description of the structural pull factors leading to women migration towards Turkey, an analysis of the conditions of employment on the side of host country, will be conducted. A critical analysis about attempts towards formality, including some legal regulations towards regularization of migrant labour within the context of new welfare and migration regime of the country, will be made.

RN33 | Session 04b Gender Relations in Academic Institutions

Feminist Experiences about the Compulsory Course of Gender Equality in a Rural University in Turkey

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Rural universities in Turkey had been established in accordance with neo-liberal economic aims since 1990s. Since 2007, this became widespread as a means of political and socio-economic policy of the government whose nationalist, conservative and religious components are shaping these rural universities. This takes place in three ways: Firstly, the rectors are directly appointed by the President. Thus a direct organic relationship has been established between the university and government. Secondly, the mindset predominating the university reinforced by the academic staff and course curriculum is being continual. Thirdly, the students are not too stranger to this rural habitus of the university related to the socio-economic classes they belong to and places from where they come. Within this habitus, to teach the course of gender equality that was decided to be given as a compulsory course throughout the university in 2015 became quite different, challenging and backbreaking experience. Since to work for affecting students and creating a feminist classroom by going over the deep cleavage resulted from the

inconsistency between feminist pedagogy and the language of feminist literature was demanding quite an endeavor. We are teaching this course for hundreds of students in several departments of the Faculty of Education for two fall semesters of the years 2015 and 2016. The first year that we taught this course, we prepared an evaluation form composed of nine questions to be replied by students towards the end of that semester. This presentation is based on two sources: Firstly, the replies and evaluations of 327 students and secondly our two-year teaching experiences. The theoretical -and practical- framework of the study will be grounded on feminist pedagogy and feminist literature.

“Doing masculinity” in the neoliberal university: the construction of academic masculinities in Estonia

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This paper focuses on understanding gender inequalities and privilege in the context of the corporatisation of higher education. Specifically, it seeks to understand how academic masculinities are constructed in contemporary universities as work organisations and sites of knowledge production.

In recent years, a significant body of critical work has emerged documenting the processes of neoliberalisation in higher education and the effects of this on academic life. While some of this work has paid attention to ways in which academic subjects and knowledge production are gendered, the focus has largely been on women, leaving men in the status of an unmarked group whose privilege and roles in reproducing hierarchies and inequalities in university settings remain mostly invisible.

In examining how masculinities are constructed in the academia, I take an intersectional approach, considering also how other categories, such as ethnicity and age interact with gender to shape men's experiences and manifestations of male privilege in universities.

My analysis draws on interviews conducted with male academics and university leaders in Estonian universities. The findings suggest that academic men are constructed as vulnerable, resonating with the broader discourse of “boys and men as victims” of the education system in Estonia. This conceptualisation of academic masculinities has important implications for efforts to build solidarities around developing gender equality in the corporatised university.

Changing Gender Relations at Austrian Universities

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The situation of women in the academic world is

characterized by multidimensional segregation. Nevertheless slight progress – especially in terms of leading positions – has been observed recently in Austria. Therefore female academic activism is central to advance grassroots struggles for a better world while bridging the scholarly, political and community realms. In Austria various reforms have been carried out in the last decade and the academic sphere has undergone perceptible change, with redevelopment and reshaping at different institutional levels. These reforms have had an effect on gender relations, especially within the past several years, with an increasing proportion of female academics now in leading positions. This paper investigates the ways in which female activism is influencing institutional settings and how academics reach leading positions. The analysis is based on qualitative (semi-structured, problem-centred) interviews conducted with the most successful women at Austrian universities, focusing on the obstacles these women encountered and how they managed to overcome them.

The paper presents different patterns of career development exhibited by female academics in leading positions, the role of these patterns in the advancement of female faculty and different strategies of academic activism. The analysis yields three main patterns of career development, consisting of the following characteristics of academic activism: (1) individualistic, output-driven, (2) political-sustainable and (3) adaptive-flexible. The most important theme within those patterns of career development consists in a sustainable improvement for women in academia. Above-average engagement is seen as necessary contribution for initiating and promoting further change in gender-specific, segregating structures.

RN33 | Session 05a Gender Relations in Post-Socialist Societies

Gender division of domestic labour in the ‘post-post-socialist’ Europe

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Although the infamous women's double burden and overwhelming responsibility for domestic labour was often considered by gender scholars as one of the key gender-related injustices of state socialism, since the fall of the Soviet bloc, the issue has been discussed increasingly less frequently. The underlying assumption has been that unequal gender division of domestic labour has persisted or even worsened, due to women's mass withdrawal from the labour market and the state's retrenchment from the provision of childcare services that happened during the 1990s. In this paper, I argue it is time to revisit this notion.

Theories explaining gender division of domestic labour suggest that a number of processes that characterised economic and social development of post-socialist countries in the 2000s (so-called ‘post-post-socialist’ period), e.g., women's increased labour force

participation, and a relative increase in public and private provision of childcare and other care services, could have led to redistribution of care work between men and women, as well as between families, states and markets. Taking Bulgaria, Poland and Russia as my case studies and drawing on three waves (1994, 2002, 2012) of the International Social Survey Programme, I analyse to what extent such redistribution has actually taken place and what factors have contributed to/detracted it. Initial findings of my research point out the persistence of and – in case of certain groups – even further growth of inequality in gender division of domestic labour despite relatively favourable socio-economic developments. Preliminary analysis suggests the centrality of the category of 'class' for understanding these trends in the 'post-post-socialist' context.

Gender Habitus of Working-Class Men and Women in Russia

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The paper presents the analysis of masculine and feminine habitus of working-class people of Soviet and post-Soviet generations doing service and physical work. Following Pierre Bourdieu, we understand habitus as schemes of thinking, perception and appreciation inscribed in the body of an individual and producing sets of social practices. In such a way, habitus as a system of stable dispositions determines social agents' ways of behaviour, life styles, manners, postures, tastes, etc. Building on a Bourdieusian approach, Cornelia Behnke and Michael Meuser formulate the concept of gender habitus meaning that social gender is always connected to the specific habitus which generates masculine and feminine practices. In our empirical research, we combine approaches of genetic structuralism and intersectional analysis trying to reconstruct masculine and feminine habitus of individuals belonging in particular class and generation. The paper is based on 85 semi-structural interviews conducted in five Russian cities in 2015 under the project "Intergenerational social mobility from XX to XXI century: four generations of Russian history". The preliminary findings of our research are the following. A feminine habitus of working-class women implies an early marriage and having children that results in domination of a family project over other life spheres including professional self-realization. A masculine habitus of working-class men is characterized by pursuance of self-realization in public sphere rather than in family. Holders of this habitus try to play the roles of breadwinners and financially successful men without paying attention to their social status or job prestige.

Internalizing the 'New Socialist Woman': State-prescribed gender roles and their traces in Romanian society

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In the Romanian communist regime, women's status and emancipation were recurrent themes. Women's representation in official propaganda was mainly conceived as the cultural component of the Party's policies of social engineering, promoting the communist ideal of womanhood, which was both heavily burdened with multiple tasks that were necessary to the state, and shifted the aspects it emphasized and nuanced as the needs of the state changed. These needs had to be balanced with the P.C.R.'s ideological commitment to gender equality, according to which women have to be presented as equal citizens. However, between women's issues that needed addressing, sexist attitudes and prejudices within the Party leadership and rank-and-file, and the demands the State made on women, their citizenship ended up being heavily gendered. As we see both in the pages of *Femeia* magazine and in official speeches, despite its egalitarian pretense, the Party was dominated by a set of assumptions about womanhood, about women's roles at home and in the workforce, and about motherhood as essential to being a woman. In this presentation, I will analyze *Femeia* from 1965 until 1978 in order to map the State prescribed models of womanhood, which I will then confront with data drawn from interviews with two generations of Romanian women (socialized both during the communist regime and the post-communist transition), in order to see how these models have been internalized and what cross-generational traces they have produced.

Gender roles in the families of war veterans in Serbia

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Since there is a clear dichotomy between civil and military spheres in modern society, and there is an unbridgeable gap between civil values and those that are related to armed conflicts, it was assumed that this division is reflected in gender roles and gender relations in the families of war veterans in Serbia. More specifically, we were interested in whether there are general examples of abolishing the distinction between traditional gender roles, even in such a way that there is a genuine spousal communication about war and participation in the war. The study found that there is a tacit agreement between the spouses that the events of the war are not discussed. This consensus was explained by the respondents with a lack of understanding by the female spouse, which the backbone of the division of gender roles: men fulfill

their duty to society with participation in the war, with the power to cope with the violence, hide emotions, show strength, resilience and determination; the women's responsibilities are reproduction and care for the offspring and household, the expression of feelings and vulnerabilities, as well as the support of the group morality that nourishes such a division of gender roles. The data we report are part of a broader study of the social position of war veterans in Serbia (Marković-Savić, 2012). The data were collected in in-depth interviews with 30 respondents who had acquired their veteran status through participation in the recent war activities on the territory of SFRY (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) and FRY (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia). The study was carried out using in-depth interviews.

RN33 | Session 05b Gender, Politics and Power

Changing gender orders in European welfare states

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The paper will argue that presently the gender order in European welfare states is moving towards a flexibilised gender order. Main actors driving this transformation are global capitalism with its increasing economisation and flexibilisation of workforces, gender movements mobilising for equality and diversity of gender and political actors in the global multilevel system.

According to Raewyn Connell, modern gender orders are constituted by core structures and institutions organising gender relations: gendered power relations, and divisions of labour, hegemonial norming of sexuality and bodies. Birgit Pfau-Effinger emphasized the meaning of the gender culture in legitimating the gender order.

Using comparative empirical evidence, I will argue that in European welfare states, the division of labour in paid work and employment has been flexibilised (and precarised) and that gender power relationships have changed with autochthonous higher class women gaining voices. I will follow an intersectional approach looking at gender, class, migration and desire. Gender has become a reflexive category and gender culture is shifting from gender dualism to diversity. These trends suggest the emergence of a flexible gender order which is based on a pluralisation of gender and flexibilised gendered employment and life forms, as various forms of sexuality.

I will show, however, that the different gender welfare regimes are shaping the varying trajectories and forms of the emerging flexible order. In socialdemocratic regimes, equality norms and regulations are visible whereas in liberal and conservative regimes, employment flexibilisation and precarisation of diverse groups of men and women have increased rapidly.

Feminist and LGBT movements in Slovenia in the context of anti-gender campaigns

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The struggles over marriage equality in Slovenia (started in the early nineties, intensified in 2000s) have recently become a catalyst for an organized and increasingly powerful anti-gender movement, which targets issues beyond marriage equality; reproductive rights, sexual education, gender equality are all being questioned. Moreover conservative opposition to equal rights for gays and lesbians, in the recent years developed into an organized (transnational) movement, extensively supported by the Catholic Church. In 2016 Slovene opponents to same-sex marriages turned into a new political party with a program (an interesting mixture of socialist, liberal and conservative ideas), gathered under the umbrella of anti-elitism and populism. All these creates a new political context in which the process of what used to be an increasing (and unquestioned) progress in gender equality is again questioned and possibly reversed. All these have created tensions and redefined relations not only between proponents and opponents of marriage equality (feminist and LGBT movements included), but also among them.

In this paper we will take a look at how these new contexts shape and inform policies produced and proposed by feminist, LGBT and anti-gender movements in Slovenia. Using critical frame analysis of policy documents produced during and after the above mentioned debate we will show how diversification of the movements influence the re-definitions of the basic orientations of these movements, their inter-connectedness, solidarity and effectiveness of their activities. We will conclude our paper with the findings about new directions and questions that all these complex relationship brings to the forefront of all these organizations and what are the consequences for the basic feminist orientations on the concepts of gender dichotomy, heteronormativity and gender order as such.

“The Invisible Wombs of the Market: Waged and Unwaged Reproductive Labour under Capitalism

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Since the reconfiguration of the capitalist world economy in the late seventies, the reproductive labours involved in care, nurturance and pleasure have increasingly been commodified and a global army of female workers including nannies, cleaners, surrogates and sex workers has developed in both the global North and South.

Recent social scientific and feminist scholarship has therefore focused its attention to studying the

immorality and exploitation behind the supposedly “new” sexual division of labour, with its exuberant marketization of bodies, intimacies and sexualities, while downplaying or even ignoring the structural inequalities of power (race, class, sex, gender) that underpin the unwaged forms of reproductive, affective and emotional labour, such as in sex, childbirth and housework.

In this presentation we would like to suggest that a feminist Marxist understanding of capitalist social relations requires a combined attention to and organisation of both forms of labour - namely, waged and unwaged reproductive labour. Through a critical analysis of recent debates on altruistic (unwaged) versus commercial (waged) surrogacy, we posit a feminist Marxist account of the politics of motherhood, care and reproduction that transcends false dichotomies of waged-unwaged labour, gift-commodity, nature-social, market-non market.

The priorities of women's rights in Iran

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While there are some researches detailing Islamic and secular feminist in Iran, there is hardly any research focusing on how women activists including secular, reformists and conservative women prioritise women's rights in the contemporary Iran. Here I describe respondents' views on how and why different types of women activists prioritise some women's rights in Iran and goes to discuss their views about the ways in which they justify their priorities. My discussion is divided into three major sections. Firstly, I will examine why and how secular women activists and some reformists believe in equality between men and women and give priority to some rights such as testimony, polygamy, employment and age of marriage for women. On the other hand, I will discuss why at the same time these laws are neglected for other women activists. Secondly, I will explore why and how some reformist and conservative women activists emphasis on participation of women in political arena, and also I will explain why other participants fail to highlight this right. Thirdly, I will examine how and why, despite the importance of some laws such as the right of divorce, wearing hijab and women's rights in different ethnicities, the majority of women who were interviewed does not prioritise these.

RN33 | Session 06a Femicide In Europe

The different dynamics of femicide in a small Nordic welfare society

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In this study, all cases of femicide in Iceland, during a thirty year period were explored. A total of sixteen women and girls were killed during the years 1986 - 2015. Femicide was defined in this study as a murder

of a woman by a partner, former partner, or related to passion. Eleven femicide cases occurred during this time period according to this definition. The data analyzed were verdicts and news of the incidents. Qualitative methods were used for analysis. Interestingly there was a different dynamic related to femicide cases which included 1) sex femicide, 2) former partners and 3) current partners. Alcohol consumption and the willingness of the victim to end sex seems to be a dangerous mixture according to the results of the sex femicide cases. Alcohol consumption was involved in all current partner femicide cases in addition to low SES status. Empathy was lacking and patriarchal views were prominent in some of them. Jealousy and possessiveness were major themes in former partner femicide cases, but not alcohol consumption. It is important to study such dynamics and contextual factors in more details in larger studies.

From “honour killing” to “criminal love”: an analysis of media representation of femicide in Italy in the last decades.

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This research focuses on media representation of femicide in Italy.

In the last decade violence against women has gradually become a distinct theme in both crime news and public speeches on Italian issues.

Compared to the previous decades, such growing attention has represented a positive element that was able to unify and highlight violent acts while they were previously disconnected and marginalised among the media.

However, the media portrayal of femicide still shows representative and narrative elements that are ambiguous. On one hand, the use of an emergency rhetoric is preventing focus on the social gender relationships typical of the Italian society, concealing the constituent dimension of the phenomenon and producing an emotional stimulation towards media consumption. On the other hand, the general portrayal by media of violence against women often restates the common sense typical of gender relationships and links the exceptional nature of the crime to stereotypes in line with the patriarchal mindset that still influences the process of social construction of the Italian male identity.

Our sociological observation aims at analysing this continuity through historical comparison. In particular, the research is focused on the analysis of the extent to which violence against women has been covered in two of the main Italian newspapers – La Repubblica and Il Corriere della Sera – in the last decades (1980-2016).

Through a qualitative analysis of the main journalistic production, the research aims at rebuilding parts of the Italian collective imagination, looking for continuity of representation and breaking points.

Estimating the Prevalence of Honor-based Violence: The Utility of Media-sourced Databases

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Honor-based violence (HBV) is an extreme form of gender violence in which violence is used as a mechanism to maintain or restore a family's honor by intimidating, punishing or killing individuals, most frequently girls and women, whose actions are considered improper or disobedient. HBV is difficult to track and measure because victims rarely contact law enforcement officials or service providers. And, as HBV occurs across many cultures, religions, and ethnicities and involves an array of threatening behaviors and acts of violence that are connected only by the motive of maintaining familial honor, it is not readily profiled as a form of violent crime. Surveying or otherwise directly measuring the experiences of victims of honor-based violence are thus tremendously challenging and potentially dangerous, meaning that the majority of information currently available about HBV is qualitative, rather than quantitative.

This paper is part of a series exploring the use of media-sourced databases for honor-based violence surveillance. In this paper, we will introduce the use of capture-recapture as a means to statistically estimate the prevalence of honor-based violence. We will do so using two databases that describe characteristics of German honor killings: a 2010 study conducted by Oberwittler and Kasselt for the German police, which found 78 honor killings between 1996 and 2005; and, the website Ehrenmord.de (<http://ehrenmord.de>) which tracks honor killing cases reported in the media as far back as 1981. We will discuss the characteristics of these source databases as well as efforts toward making a translation of the databases available for non-German speaking researchers. Additionally, we introduce limitations inherent in using media-sourced databases, which have implications for the surveillance of honor-based violence.

RN33 | Session 07a Gender and the Global Care Chain

Care, Time and Labour: Economic and affective surplus value in global care chains

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There is a rich international literature that uses the concept of global care chain coined by Hochschild in 2000 to analyse the ways in which care has become globally commodified. Hochschild argues that emotional surplus value is transferred along the care

chain. The original conceptualization has been developed further, but what has been somewhat overlooked is an understanding of the implications of Hochschild's move away from the notion of surplus value as economic, rather than emotional, profit. We argue that in order for the global care chain-concept to maintain its explanatory power in illuminating the demand for outsourcing child care within contemporary societies, even in countries with extensive child care provision, we need to analyse the ways in which economic surplus value is transferred along the chain. The analysis requires a move away from descriptive accounts of global care chains, focusing on supply, towards analyses of what drives the demand. Such analysis accounts for classed lifestyles and understandings of good care, parenting and relationships, as well as the welfare, employment, gender and migration regimes. Drawing on an empirical case study of Finnish employers of child care workers, we analyse the value of time and its different dimensions. Further, we develop the concept of affective surplus value in order to go beyond the idea of emotions as individual forces to emphasise the relational production of affects in care work. In sum, we analyse the ways in which economic and affective surplus value are entangled in global care chains under contemporary capitalism.

Traveling Ukrainian Egg Donors as Precarious Labor Migrants

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Anthropological research in different settings suggests that the globalization of assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) and "reproductive tourism" associated with it reinforce global and local inequalities. In particular, scholars have demonstrated how class, gender, racial and national hierarchies are reproduced by the growing tendency in the North America and Western Europe to offshore egg donation beyond their borders. The present study is the first to analyze the transnational practices associated with the emergence of Ukraine as a new market of reproductive materials and bioavailable workers oriented specifically toward (West) European purchasers. In this paper I discuss tissue donation as a new form of embodied and intimate care work, as well as a form of trade in bodies of economically disadvantaged women. On the one hand, rich scholarship has shown how the neoliberal restructuring of economy results in the emergence of the transnational feminized service industries, such as domestics, nurses, wives, and sex workers. On the other hand, reproduction also becomes repositioned within capitalist mode of production when biomedical technologies are developed to extract latent value implicit in human biological products and processes through inducing their vital self-reproducing properties for the purposes of profit. The process of recruiting egg donors from the underprivileged sectors of society

to intensify vitality of wealthy consumers from across the world reveals how this valorization process relies on an unacknowledged reproductive labor force exposed to unpredictable risks of medical interventions. This paper analyzes the reproductive travel of the Ukrainian egg donors who participate in international egg donation arrangements as a form of gendered labor migration that becomes a refuge for precarious populations of women. It is based on the interviews with 7 egg donors from Ukraine who travelled to India, Thailand, Nepal, Georgia, and Russia to donate eggs for the international recipients. Their economic conditions force them to embody desirable reproducers and travel across borders of nation states to sell their eggs to the international couples and, thus, utilize their fertility, whiteness and beauty as valuable assets to be exchanged for money. This paper documents multiple forms of non-recognition they encounter, including the neglect of their health, feelings, and bodies. It aims to explicate the ways in which transnational egg donation (re)produces particular formations of the global political economy that exercise control over the labor of Ukrainian egg donors through attaching them to the broader context of social differentiation, exclusion and inequality. By exploring the ways in which embodied intimate labor of Ukrainian egg donors is rendered precarious, this study will demonstrate how capitalism mines workers in the marginal spaces and makes the economic, political and social conditions on which they depend uncertain.

'I'm not really looking at myself as staying here in the care home forever' - Migrant care workers' strategies of resistance and adaptation and agency in dealing with complex belongings'

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This paper examines strategies of resistance and adaptation and agency of Filipino nurses who have migrated to the UK or who are considering repeat migration after returning to the Philippines in the current climate of the global financial crisis and rising anti-immigrant sentiment. Drawing on the work of feminist and migration scholars such as Collins and Bilge (2016), Ehrenreich and Hochschild (2003), Fraser (2014), George (2005), Kingma (2006), Parreñas (2001, 2005, 2008), Skeggs (2004), Yeates (2009) and others on 'global care chain' and on social inequalities connected to race, gender and class, we provide a critical discussion on the migration, social mobility and settlement of mainly female, highly skilled migrants from developing to developed countries. We present some of our findings from two different countries and time periods: rural northern England between 2008-2010 and the Philippines in 2016. While the Philippines is one of the major 'exporters' of health care workers on a global scale, the aftermath of the 2007-2008 global financial crisis has and continues to impact Filipino nurses' trajectories.

Qualitative research methods – ethnographic observations and semi-structured interviews – and data analysis – thematic and narrative analyses – revealed some common themes between the participants in both contexts, such as (im)mobility, return, settlement and a sense of precariousness and uncertainty. Despite their challenges and pressures, they used their own agency in dealing with these everyday tensions and complex belongings. The case of Filipino migrant care workers highlights broader issues of social justice and of redistribution, recognition and representation for female migrant workers.

Transnational adoption as a global care chain: the making and unmaking of families

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Although transnational adoption has rarely been investigated in the context of global care chains, it clearly fits the definition of such chains provided by Arlie Hochschild. According to her, global care chains refer to 'a series of personal links between people across the globe based on the paid or unpaid work of caring' (Hochschild 2000, 131). My paper looks at both ends of the chain: it identifies not only the happy occasion when a family gains a child, but also the sorrow and loss of the child to its family of origin. I address questions related to the dynamics giving rise to both the adoption and the relinquishment of children, and their interrelations. I also investigate actual contacts between adopters and birth mothers. Transnational adoption is firmly situated in the context of the Global North-South divide and linked to global inequalities and colonialities of power. The paper is based on my recent book entitled *Global Families, Inequality and Transnational Adoption: The De-Kinning of First Mothers* (Palgrave Macmillan), for which I interviewed 30 Finnish adopters, 35 South African birth mothers and 10 South African adoption social workers. I focus specifically on adoptions between Europe and Africa, as in the current climate of declining numbers of 'adoptable' children the Global North increasingly turns to Africa as a provider of children. Juxtaposing the narratives of the differentially positioned mothers, I illustrate how the practices of transnational adoption may not only reproduce but also change the structures that gave rise to them.

RN33 | Session 08a Gender and the Refugee Movements

Media Portrayals of Unaccompanied Child Refugees - Exploring the security/migration nexus through the gendering and racialization of risks in Sweden.

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The aim of this paper is to develop a theoretical understanding of how the discursive construction of risk in relation to the migration/security nexus is entangled with processes of othering. Within the Swedish discourse about unaccompanied refugee minors, and its relation to masculinity, racism, and nationalism, risk framing practices are playing a central role. In the Swedish context the word 'immigrant' is frequently discussed in terms of risk, and is often associated with discourses of integration, segregation, and 'Outsiderhood', especially for people with an origin in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. This type of discourses act through moral norms; however, the imperative of security measures as a response to risk is carried out in relation to collective subject positions of dangerous 'others' and/or (un)precarious lives.

Drawing on Hunt's argument (2003) about the hybridity of moral discourses and discourses of risk, we argue that morally infused discourses of risk are central in order to understand the migrant/security nexus, used as a means to create difference and distinction. By analysing how risk is intertwined with the processes whereby age, gender and race, are constructed in relation to unaccompanied child refugees our analyses show how logics of risk are intersecting with discourses of the immigrant to produce a particular framing of these children as 'at risk' and/or 'risky'. Unaccompanied refugees (boys) are constructed as potential threats, as terrorists among other things, while unaccompanied girls are seen as at risk of being abused among other things. The migrant/security nexus has specific gendered conceptions that gives rise to particular strategies designed to profile and manage those labelled as 'risky' and at risk which also reproduce the racist formations in the Swedish society.

Educating the male Other? Negotiating gender and difference in socio-pedagogic projects for male refugees in Austria

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In Austria, as elsewhere, the media and political discourse on refugees has recently become increasingly negative. In these debates, it is particularly young male refugees who are deemed problematic and in need of discipline and education. Against this backdrop, the proposed paper analyses how masculinity and difference are negotiated in the context of socio-pedagogic projects aimed at young male refugees.

The paper presents data from a qualitative research project which studies motivations, notions, experiences and reflections of professionals and participants of selected pedagogic projects for young male refugees in Vienna, Austria.

Integrating theoretical approaches from masculinity

studies, postcolonial theory and critical pedagogy, the paper asks, how dominant gendered and racialized representations inform these pedagogic projects but also, in how far these projects can be sites for emancipation, empowerment and help overcome dynamics of exclusion.

RN33 | Session 09a Gender in Imagery and in Everyday Practices

'Kitten Heels': Everyday Footwear Practices and Cultural Representations of Public Femininity

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Within the study of beauty and fashion cultures, footwear, as both a discursively constituted symbol of particular types of femininity and as an everyday embodied practice, has hitherto been a neglected area of study (see Robinson, 2013). Data from a recent three year UK ESRC case study on footwear, identity and transition, revealed the gendered choices, practices and performances by the male and female shoe-wearers in the study, in family, leisure, work, and relationship sites. The 'doing of gender' as female participants transitioned across and within these spheres, revealed much, for example, about how femininity and women's identity is constructed, normalised, resisted and transformed (see Robinson, 2015).

The concept of aesthetic labour is currently being used as a way to explore and conceptualise how employers control embodied work practices, through employees being expected, implicitly or explicitly, to adjust their looks or personal persona in order to present a desired occupational image. However, here, by attempting to refine this concept, I expand on the project's earlier insights around women's shoe practices through a case study of the much debated and cultural representation of UK Prime Minister, Theresa May's, historic choice of 'kitten heels'. This story made global media headlines again in 2016, when she was urged by trade unionists to wear 'flats', so that women did not feel compelled to wear potentially damaging high heels to work. Thus, I argue that a consideration of femininity, footwear, and transition across both public and spheres, allows for cultural representations of a 'public', political femininity, to be both deconstructed and challenged.

The Portrayal of Women in the news: an analysis of Portuguese print media

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Given feminist role in society, on the one hand, and women increasing participation in public life at all levels on the other hand, it should be expected that news items reflected the same participation level and promoted a general idea of gender equality. Drawing

from the idea that representation, and especially media representations, constitute a normative function of the language that reveals or distorts what is taken as true about gender issues, our approach combines a quantitative content analysis with qualitative discourse analysis to explore the way women are being portrayed in Portuguese print media.

Media's capacity of setting the agenda has been affecting the construction of a certain vision of the world and although digital media have been developing its audience coverage, people still turn to print media to deepen their knowledge on news facts. Content analysis is designed so as to characterize the relevance and highlight of news on women, but also reading how protagonists are characterized, news sources, to whom main "voices" in the news belong and news direction. Discourse analysis focuses on major arguments for a positive or negative direction in the news. Our corpus of over 5300 news items comprehends major print media in Portugal, including daily and weekly newspapers and information magazines for a whole one year period (2014).

A deeper knowledge of media representations as social outputs on women's role may contribute to rethink activist strategies and academic stances.

The Role of Gender in Active Ageing: a Literature Review

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Introduction: Active ageing is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation, security and

learning in the course of life, in order to enhance quality of life as people age. In this model, gender is a cross-cutting determinant for understanding and promoting active ageing (WHO, 2002; Faber, 2015). The sociologist Arber and Ginn (1995) pioneered the contribution on the relationship gender/ageing.

Objective: To analyze differences in active ageing, from a gender perspective, considering the dimensions established in its definition: health, participation, security, long life learning, and other dimensions where elder women are major participants, e.g. caregiving.

Material and method: Scientific literature as well as public policies documents will be reviewed to analyze the role of gender in active ageing and in other frameworks of ageing (healthy, productive, successful, positive,...). A bibliographic database developed by the authors will be used, with references dated between 2001 and 2016. Content analysis will be applied using Atlas.ti program.

Results: Negative characteristics of ageing in the group of women (living more years in solitude, with poorer conditions in the dimensions of active ageing) could drive to results that corroborate a worse active ageing. In addition to the influence of the variable sex, the gender dimension (social perception of the older adults, roles attributed according to sex ...) can also introduce relevant differences among women vs men in their active ageing.

This proposal underlines the need of evaluation, and conveys the existence of the gender gap by considering social factors in the context of active ageing.

RN33 & RN34 | Session 11a JOINT SESSION: (Un)Making Europe: Religion and Gender

Multiple agencies and in/visibility of British Muslim women

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This paper will offer an insight into intergenerational identities of British Muslim women in two cities of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Glasgow. Multi-sited ethnographic research will explore in/visibility of Muslim women in post secular space in Britain. Therefore, the politics of inclusion and exclusion will be examined through research participants in this studies. Oral History interviews were used to interview thirty research participants to explore multi-dimensional of identities of Muslim women with diverse backgrounds. The fluidity of identity will be examined through intersection of gender, ethnicity and religion in intergenerational context. The paper will discuss the dynamic of agency is influenced by knowledge and Self actualisation. A double consciousness emerged through the narratives in the research and explains the relation between knowledge and gender autonomy. Muslim women's agency and its complexity due to the geopolitical situation in Europe have significant impact on constructing and

reconstructing identities. This paper explores multiple agency of Muslim women through veiling and unveiling in intergenerational context. It will illustrate the intersectionality of ethnicity, gender and religion and explore the ways that British Muslim women create 'safe space' in a secular space. Thus paper will provide a critical insight on British women who identified themselves as Muslim.

Is religion a feminist issue? The Italian Burkini debate.

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The use of Burkini by Islamic women during the Olympic games in Rio and the ban on its use in several French municipalities were relevant issues of the European and Italian summer newspapers and blogs editorials concerning women's freedom and the relationship between secularity and religion. This reveals that the women's body is still the cultural and political battlefield of the conflict between secularism, neo-fundamentalisms and different perspectives of feminism.

Focusing on the current feminist debate, the paper analyses the different opinions emerged after the publication of an interview on the Burkini ban to Lorella Zanardo, a popular feminist blogger engaged in the critical analysis of women's representation in the mass media. Zanardo agreed with this prohibition in the name of women's freedom and secularity, provoking a relevant number of reactions of feminist journalists and experts in gender issues and women rights.

Following the Critical Discourse Analysis methodology, we analysed 25 articles published in different Italian feminist and women blogs, websites and online journals, which are exemplary both for the public recognition of the authors as feminist exponent, and for the diffusion of the articles in the social media. From the analysis emerge two main positioning, one reproducing a neo-colonialist rhetoric and one moving from a post-colonial perspective. Despite their different perspectives, they share, meaningfully, a common secularistic frame, both removing religion from women's agency issues.

Women's Migration and Gender Empowerment? The Case of Polish Religious Activists in Belgium.

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Since the late 1980s there has been a growing interest in women's migration, which led to the emergence of intersectional analysis as a main focus of gendered studies of mobility. However, intersectional research of global migration processes rarely includes the analysis of religion in the experience of migrants, not asking about the possible role of religion in the gender revolution and sources of

empowerment. Studies focus primarily (and often only) on the gendered division of care work, new forms of maintaining transnational families, and caring for children from abroad.

In the presentation I will show that the inclusion of religion in the analysis helps to answer in a more complex way, how the shifts in gender roles during the process of migration takes place in conservative communities. Thus, the main aim is to answer the question of which gendered patterns of social practices of migrant women (in relation to the men) are produced and reproduced in the organizations of the Polish Catholic Mission in Belgium. The starting point for analysis is the assumption that the high level of secularization and egalitarian gender regime in Belgium (Global Gender Gap ranking) seem to support the more egalitarian perception of the role of women in the religious organizations in this country in comparison to Poland. Therefore, I would like to discuss the impact of different environment – the socio-cultural context of pluralistic and multicultural Belgium – on construction of gender patterns and practices in a religious organization.

Mobilization of masculinity in the religious and transnational contexts. Gender practices of men in the parishes of Polish Catholic Mission in England.

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The main aim of the paper is to answer the question of which patterns of masculinity are produced and reproduced in gendered practices of men, involved in the varied religious groups in the organizations of Polish Catholic Missions (PCM) in England. In my presentation I place particular emphasis on the experiences of lay men and clergymen involved in the religious groups of "The Men of St. Joseph", very active community in parish organizations of the PCM, oriented on the mobilization of the traditional and conservative patterns of masculinity.

The masculinity patterns in religious organisations of PCM needs to be sought as a social institution; it means that it acts as restriction and facilitation to social actions and manifests itself through formalized as well as non-formalized rules, social practices and their interpretations through social actors. These rules within the social institution are isomorphic. This implies that they depend on the environment which constitutes the context for the functioning of that institution of masculinity. I interpret these patterns of masculinity as dependent on the institutional context – position of laity and men in the Church structures in Poland and England context, access to resources in the Church institution and relation of the Church structures with cultural, religious and social environment. Particularly important in the paper is issue of renegotiation of institutional rules on masculinity in the context of transnational relations.

The paper is based on the results of qualitative research: especially 20 in-depth interviews with

biographical elements which I carried out in January 2017 with religiously active lay men and clergymen involved in migratory organisations of Polish Catholic Mission in England.

Identity Experiences of Kurdish Alevi Women in the Public Sphere of Turkish Society

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Although Turkish society includes different religious and ethnical identities, for the Turkish state the national identity is formed as ethnically Turkish, religiously Muslim and sectarian Sunni. Therefore, the first reflex is to repress, discriminate and assimilate non-Turks, non-Muslims and non-Sunnis in case of potential harm against national unity. However, despite this official unrecognition; people can feel differences and can easily develop discriminative attitude to "others." Hence, in the public sphere although the main attitude is assimilation; people have tendencies to dissimilate the differences. Gender could also be taken as a discriminated identity and we can call women as subaltern groups in a patriarchal society.

In this situation, what is the meaning of being Kurdish Alevi women in patriarchal Turkish Sunni society? They belong to a minority group both in terms of their religion and ethnicity and might be discriminated in triple ways (ethnicity, religion and gender). Taken as a minority of minority group; they are different from Turkish Sunni community, Turkish Alevi community and Kurdish Sunni Community and they have strategies against Kurdish and Turkish (Alevi) men. This study aims to analyze one subaltern identity (Alevi identity as religion) within the other (ethnicization of it as Kurdish Alevism) with a reference to gender-based discussions (how women experience it). Focusing on relation between society-individual, society-inner communities and inner dynamics of community in terms of "inclusion" and "exclusion"; it investigates whether one of these identities can be the most visible one in the case of co-existence/intersection of identities and understands whether we can take gender as signifier identity which intersects others.

N34 - Sociology of Religion

RN34 | Session 03a Perspectives on Secularisation and Public Religion

Religion and Religiosity in Death Announcements, 1950-2009

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Rituals around death reflect and reproduce social differences and inequalities. A significant textual space for examining social boundaries in death experience is death announcements. This presentation reports a research project that conducted a content analysis of all (N=296,483) death announcements published in the Turkish daily newspaper *Hürriyet* between 1950 and 2010. For each announcement, 26 variables are coded, ranging from demographic information about the deceased to the characteristics of the announcement, including size, the presence of symbols of cultural capital, religious representations, and definitions of death. The genre of "death announcements" in Turkey is different from "obituaries" in the West as they do not depend of editorial decisions; they are also not indiscriminate lists of all death, and thus contain exclusivity. Results show that: a) the representation of different religious groups in death announcements mirror historical shifts as Muslim groups slowly replace non-Muslims; b) strategies to express religiosity are contingent on social categories, such as gender and religion/ethnicity; c) changes in secular and religious textual strategies are indicative of the culture wars being fought in the country with the rise new, more conservative and religious, middle classes.

There is no educational secularisation

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The formation of national education systems during the 19th century marks the beginning of modern schooling in Europe (Green 1990). Originally, education was part of the churches domain for centuries (Davie 2000) but became a fundamental feature of the modern state (Mann und Schinkele 2005). Because "the religious and the secular are inextricably linked throughout modern European history" (José Casanova 2009, 227), the educational institutionalization must be considered as part of a

general secularisation (cf. Wilson 1982; Berger 1973). In a comparative-historical perspective this paper will analyse the religious influence on modern schooling and will inquire to what extent the religious impact differs within the school systems. Finally, this analysis offers a typology of the Western European school systems based on their degree of secularisation.

Secularisation is defined as a multi-dimensional concept (Casanova 1994) and will be used in an institutional perspective, i.e. secularisation refers to a decrease of religious authority (Chaves 1994). I argue that together the three dimensions' administration, religious education, and private schools are capable to captures the change of religious authority in the educational field.

Historically, the main dimension administration dominates the other two because the state replaced the churches from their responsibility eventually. Therefore, the secondary dimensions', religious education and private schools, determine the differences of each path of institutionalization.

That leaves logically five potential types which illustrate the different degree of educational secularisation and which form a continuum from a confessional school system to a secular school system. Between those two poles three types are possible which are a combination of the two secondary dimensions, and which display different paths of educational institutionalisation differentiated by their degree of secularization.

Is Secularization Bringing back Religion? A Public Policy Analysis

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The process of secularization has contradictory outcomes. Although it provokes the declining religiosity of people and weakening authority of churches, it also leads a minority of the population to rediscover the reasons for its faith and promote religious values in the public sphere in largely secularized societies. This paper studies this return to religion from a public policy perspective by investigating the impact of Catholic values and French Catholic-inspired organizations on two key policy questions that have recently occupied a prominent space in the political agenda in France: housing policy and gay marriage. By integrating the theories of secularization with the conclusions drawn from public policy analysis and social movement studies, this paper individuates two paradigmatically different scenarios through which religious regain a greater role in the public sphere in post-secular France. The first one is characterized by greater cooperation between Catholic-inspired actors and public authorities. The increasing social engagement of Catholic associations promotes the establishment of new forms of collaboration between public authorities and religious-inspired groups in the interest of citizens, particularly the most socially vulnerable, and with the aim of strengthening social cohesion. The second scenario is

defined by the re-emergence of strong ideological conflicts between state authorities and religious-inspired actors. In this case, Catholic-inspired social movements and public authorities do not recognise the full legitimacy of the other, their contrasts can provoke the reactivation of past social cleavages and single-issues movements can become the agents of anti-system politics.

RN34 | Session 04a Theoretical Approaches and Applications

Multiple Religiosities, Entangled Modernities, and Gender: What is different about gender across religious cultures?

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In this contribution religion is introduced as a social sphere that mirrors and seizes on basic cultural gender codes like any other social field. In this perspective, religion is understood as a part of the social life-world structured by a commonly shared system of social categorisations and typifications. Consequently religious agents experience and act in the religious sphere according to these general patterns of cultural meaning as they do in any other parts of their life-world. Against this background it is possible to approach the worldwide plurality of religious gender sociality in a distinct way. Accordingly, I focus on a selected theoretical approach: Following Shmuel Eisenstadt's multiple modernities paradigm I conceive the plurality of religious gender cultures as expression of multiple religiosities embedded in varying structural and institutional environments. Theoretical key dimension is the cultural frame of basic cultural codes. The central question is how far allows the multiple modernities perspective an approach to cultural comparison in a gender conscious way and how can we conceive of multiple religiosities as gendered social realities in this regard? These questions concern the epistemological question how to include contextually contingent historical experiences and cultural backgrounds. Empirically, I relate to selected discourses on gender relations in Arab-Muslim societies against the background of the European bourgeois gender philosophies based on dimorphism. Additionally, Islamic Feminism is considered as a third case of multiple gendered religiosities.

Is Francis Effect Real? - Analyzing the Pope's impact on the US debates on homosexuality

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Pope Francis became the first Latin American head of the Roman Catholic Church and he proclaimed his aim to unite people and to promote world peace. He also became known as the first gay-friendly Pope,

provoking a lot of discussions in both conservative and liberal circles. Mass media literally made a sensation of him, calling him a phenomenon, a mystery and a revolution. In the present paper, the author has a closer look at the Pope's views on homosexuality and same-sex unions, to find out whether or not they influenced the US debates on the topic. After a short overview of the situation of Roman Catholics and LGBT movement in the USA, the author chronologically analyses the main mass media reports and the Pope's quotes on homosexuality and same-sex unions. Using frame theory introduced by Goffman (1974), the author shows how Pope Francis framed the main ideas that he wanted to drive people's attention toward. The Pope's influence on the US debates on homosexuality is then studied with the help of Google Trends, Google Adwords, as well as mass media analysis. The author shows that the Pope created a powerful gay-friendly frame which had a positive effect on the debates. The paper also suggests that Francis' frame had great symbolic value as it showed that the Church is ready to start over a conversation about the place of gay people in the Catholic world.

With God on Our Side: the Casualties of Religion in Welfare Capitalism

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In 2014, a United States landmark decision by the Supreme Court of Justice allowed closely held for-profit corporations to be exempt from providing certain types of healthcare (such as contraception and abortion) based on their (alleged) religious beliefs. Possibly, the most interesting feature of the *Hobby Lobby v. Burwell* sentence was that it interpreted the Religious Freedom and Restoration Act (RFRA) in such a way as to consider closely held corporations as 'persons'. It is noteworthy that "closely held" corporation defines the number of stakeholders, not the size of the company, which in practice means that this can apply to very large corporations, and because of the economic consequences that this entails, the issue of the difficulty of ascertaining the "religious beliefs" of the corporation is all but irrelevant. A third relevant characteristic of the United States' Supreme Court ruling is that it disregards the fact that its implementation affects disproportionately female employees over male employees. This paper proposes to carry out a mapping of different regulatory frameworks in Europe, Canada and the United States in which religion is an important (albeit not always explicit) component of capitalism. The focus is on the repercussions of religiously based claims brought forward by private companies on their employees, with special attention given to the gender dimension of such repercussions. I attempt to situate the mapping of the effects of religiosity in (or rather 'of') the workplace in Esping-Andersens' influential *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism*, from a 'religion as market' and 'market as religion' perspective.

Accounting for “Religious Emotions” and Possibilities for Affect in Studying Religious Traditions

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In recent years increasing importance started to be given to moral injury as a conceptual tool with the aim of understanding and potentially preventing the non-physical injuries that are caused by insult, hate speech and defamatory utterances. Within the framework of the boosting scholarly attention, the injury of the “religious emotions” (and/or feelings) occupies a particularly privileged position due to its capacity to trigger massive controversies within the public sphere. It is therefore commonplace to refer to religious emotions of individuals or groups not only in the public debates but also in the scholarly and legal spheres. But what is actually implied with religious emotions within the actual context? In this paper I will try to scrutinize the dominance and the assertion of certain understandings of “religious” and “emotion” and demonstrate that historical development of their coupling with respect to other relevant concepts such as self-reflexivity, consciousness as well as rationality. I will therefore refer to the concepts of emotion and feeling not as tools of analysis but as products of their epoch utilized by the scholars, thinkers and theologians alike in order to comprehend these usages, which contribute to the construction of a historically specific conception of religion and of sensing self. I will then try to seek recent theoretical alternatives to this scientific narrative on feeling/emotion and religion in light of affects studies, while trying to posit the strengths and weaknesses of the affect studies concerning religion through the example of the political implications of an affect-based research on religion in the specific context of German Muslims.

RN34 | Session 05a Religion, Integration and Solidarity

Iconic multi-religious buildings and the politics of collective memory in Europe

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This paper investigates the histories, memories and projected futures of interreligious encounters attached to emblematic multi-religious buildings. Empirically, we focus on two such buildings: the Mosque-Cathedral of Cordoba and Berlin’s House of One. Although the two iconic structures vary significantly in a number of respects, they both symbolize plural religious heritages, and are presented as models for “political pedagogy” (Mukerji, 2012) that conjure particular

visions of the past while also offering specific imaginaries for possible futures. Both structures have also been subject to controversy in recent years, as a range of actors have questioned the framings, meanings and practices that underpin their celebrated status as symbols of interreligious dialogue and coexistence. This paper provides insight into how notions of religious diversity and multi-religious coexistence are materially represented, shaped and contested around controversies over multi-religious iconic buildings.

An Ecological Perspective for Exploring the Integration-Radicalization Nexus

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The phenomenon of jihadist radicalization has gained center-stage in public debates around the integration of Muslims in Europe, as it raises the issue of the motivations driving young people - who are overwhelmingly of immigrant descent - to adhere to Jihadism, questioning the process of migrant integration and the treatment of Muslim minorities in Europe. It appears that socio-economic integration can only partially explain the success of Jihadism; more profound fractures linked to Muslims’ “symbolic integration” (Césari, 2015), i.e. how they are accepted and perceived by European receiving societies, better account for the success of this form of violent extremism. The literature agrees that it is impossible to identify the “profile” of would-be jihadists; it also seems hard to define univocal “pathways” or “models” of radicalization (McCauley & Moskalenko, 2008). Based on Latour’s Actor-Network approach (2005), we contend that an ecological perspective is well suited for grasping the appeal of the “jihadist endeavour”, whose “plausibility” emerges from the empirical analysis of a number of biographies and first-person accounts that we carried out. This allows us to disentangle apparently contrasting evidence: on one hand, identitarian cleavages occurring in European societies (e.g. in France or Germany), which result in the spread of Salafist countercultures (specularly reflected in the growth of fierce anti-Muslim sentiments); on the other, the in-existent or very low levels of religiosity frequently reported in the accounts of jihadists’ lives, which also include people with no Muslim or migrant background.

The impact of Interactive Groups on creating interreligious friendship ties and reducing prejudices

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This communication presents some outputs of the research “Multicultural laicism and the management

of religious diversity within educational spaces” aimed to identify those conditions under which the educational community can develop interactions that would decrease prejudice and foster coexistence within a multicultural, multiethnic and multireligious context. Intolerance, aversion and rejection towards religiosity and some religious minorities as Jews and Muslims in Europe keep on the spotlight, as they increase in certain contexts as economic recession, international geopolitics and the rising of populist politics. We are living several of these contexts, and the management of the diversity is clue to revert or to increase all of these exclusion forces. So we focus our analysis in the management of the diversity in two schools that implement Successful Educative Action as Interactive Groups, which provides the conditions in a multicultural context under which interactions can reduce prejudices and foster coexistence, so promoting the interreligious dialogue and reducing conflicts. The analysis revealed that conditions as egalitarian dialogue where solidarity, equality of differences and the arguments validity prevail allow the development of friendship ties among students, teachers, families and volunteers that are clue in reducing prejudices.

Religion and the Matter of Solidarity

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The Durkheimian tradition in sociology understands religion as a major source of solidarity, celebrating what people have in common to mark and re-affirm moral group boundaries. Nonetheless, processes of religious privatization and religious change have often been understood as resulting in individualized religious outlooks that are basically incapable of forging and sustaining moral ties. In this paper, we will challenge this assumption that individualization goes hand in hand with an erosion of solidarity.

Our argument is based on biographical interviews with 10 ecumenical and 10 conservative Protestants in the Netherlands. While ecumenicity proves indeed individualized and open to religious diversity, the interlocutors who identify with it do nonetheless embrace and appreciate solidarity. This solidarity differs from its conservative Protestant counterpart, however, because whereas the latter foregrounds a narrowly defined conservative in-group, the former embraces a wide range of religious and non-religious others. These differences can be traced back to the religious creeds of the two groups, not least their different understandings of the divine. Unlike conservative Protestants, those who identify with ecumenicity conceive of the divine as immanently situated in social relationships rather than as a transcendental personal God. In doing so, they reject the notion of a particularistic in-group of ‘true believers’, which gives rise to much further-reaching understandings of solidarity.

What our findings demonstrate, in short, is that

religious individualization and privatization cannot simply be taken to entail an erosion of solidarity, but rather signify a transformation of solidarity, with extended in-group boundaries replacing narrowly defined particularistic ones.

RN34 | Session 06a Religion and Rights

Athens, Jerusalem and China: Rationalism and Nationalism in Contemporary Chinese Intellectuals’ Conversion to Christianity

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Based on in-depth interviews and participant observation conducted in Nanjing, China, this article develops a model which incorporates macro and micro level explaining factors of contemporary Chinese intellectuals’ conversion to Christianity. The author argues that the supply-side theory cannot fully account for the conversion of Chinese intellectuals, instead attention should be paid to these intellectuals’ identity struggles over religious belief, rationality and nationalism in the broader social and political context where human rights are violated. The radical anti-tradition ideology inherited from the May fourth Movement, the nationalist discourses and freedom-restricting policies of Chinese Communist Party, and the cosmopolitan tendency of Christianity, join together to mitigate the potential conflict between the Christian belief and the national sentiment. On the other hand, the time-honored moral superiority of Chinese intellectuals and their open-mindedness to unknown things combined to trigger them to abandon rationalism and embrace Christianity. The mutually strengthening effect of intellectuals’ Christian belief and their political stance in the context of an authoritarian political system is also discussed. Additionally, the analysis of the interactions between different identities from an “insider-outsider” perspective also contributes to understanding recent large-scale intellectuals’ conversion to Christianity in China.

Fighting for Religious Human Rights and Democratization in Gray Zone : House Church Study in Current China

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Researches on the religion and sociology focus primarily on the spirit and social function of religion but pay less attention to human rights, state power and democratization.

A house church is a label used to describe a group of Christians who regularly gather for worship in private homes. House church is a special kind of organization

in China, which is not controlled by government but under the intensively monitoring of government, placed in the “gray zone” of religious field. Members of house church are mostly intellectuals and middle class.

We conducted field research studies in China to explore the origin, current situation of house church and relationship between human rights and state power within the house church. We interviewed members of house church in Nanjing, China, consciously aimed at the intellectual and middle class members.

Intellectuals and middle class in China have stronger consciousness for human rights, state power and are the mainstream in the society. Interviews with intellectuals and middle class in house church suggest that, relative to seeking for human rights and democracy, house church is the place where people fight for human rights.

Consequently, the form of house church gives intellectuals chances to fight for human rights and fight against unreasonable intervene of state power. House church as a kind of religious organization will witness and promote the procedure of democratization in China.

The Gülen-Movement in Germany – A Religious Movement within Transformation of the Welfare State, Discrimination and Social Inequalities

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The so-called Gülen-Movement is renowned worldwide for its transnational educational network. It was founded in the 1960's by Turkish Muslim preacher Fethullah Gülen in Turkey. Recently, its originating institutions (e.g. universities, schools, centers for tutor-ing, media companies) were closed or nationalized by force as followers of the Movement are suspected to be responsible for the attempted military coup in Turkey. People associated with the network were dismissed or imprisoned. First evidences for a diaspora to the European Union are visible.

Especially in Germany, the movement is highly engaged through children in second or third generation of former “Guestworker-migrants”. Schools

and religious conversation circles in the private sphere were founded to mediate and discuss the networks social-religious message hizmet (Turkish for “service”). Activities specifically become meaningful against the background of educational inequalities and discrimination for Gülen-Movement's mostly addressed clientele. Social inequality in Germany particularly is a topic for Turkish Muslim children. From our point of view Gülen-Movement's activities in Germany emphasize the networks role in a transformed welfare state, which expects readiness and willingness for private initiatives to guarantee social solidarity. Coincidentally they are assisting in structures, which can be described as an ethnicized “quasi-educational market”. This thesis we wish to discuss in our presentation, based on empirical results of our project, which is promoted by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG).

Islam and ethnicity. The Polish Tartars case.

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The interconnections between Islam and ethnicity could be described in the context of different theoretical and empirical reconsideration. In my paper I am going to analyse the processes of permeation of religious and ethnic elements in the case of the Polish Tartars identity project. Being a small Muslim community of immigrant provenance, during their stay in Poland, Polish Tartars have faced a lot of challenges which come from their need to sustain their religious and ethnic separateness as well as to be accepted in their social surrounding.

I will focus my attention on the two main problems. First of all, I will show how religion/Islam has been used as the main ethnic separator in the context of relationships with other Poles and has been functioning for years as the foundation of the feeling of belonging to Tartar community. Secondly, the processes of ethnicization of religion will be discussed. In this respect, I will show how the Tartars/ethnic component of group identity works in social interactions as the factor delineating its religious characteristics. The ethnic character of Islam (called “our own, Tartar Islam”) is an argument used in the context of contacts with other Muslims to communicate both religious affinity and cultural otherness to them. As well as in relations with other country members Tartars Islam is shown as culturally close/familiarized to European culture not, to Muslim one as general. It is a kind of response to current anti Islamic discourse.

RN34 | Session 07a Religion, Migration and the Refugee Crisis**Diversities Reconsidered: Religion, Identity and Belonging of Young Muslim People with Migration Background in Germany**

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The purpose of this paper is to provide a perspective on the identity formation of young Muslim people of Turkish migration background in Germany. While presenting how the second- and third-generation people with Turkish background in Germany perceive their religiosity, ethnicity and nationality, the paper investigates how these young people negotiate the narratives of belonging and citizenship. The paper observes different trajectories of young people's identity formation. Some young people distance themselves from their migration background, while others are passionate about exploring their ethnic and cultural background. Some young people become religiously active and devoted while emphasising their German citizenship. Others embrace secular ways of live while identifying with Islam in ethnic terms at the same time. The paper thus argues that these young people construct multiple and hybrid identities, combining different, and sometimes even contradicting identities, into one. The paper observes that this process of identity formation is influenced by both social and contextual factors, and individual decisions. Young people of Turkish background in Germany seek to overlap their Turkish identity with their German identity, and at the same time their secular lifestyle with their Muslim religiosity. The societal context influences the modes of young people's identification. At the same time, the individual agency of young people in the formation of their identities is equally important; young people decide by themselves who they are - whether and how they identify with Islam, their ethnic background and Germany.

The Heart City. Solidarity as transformative dialogic process between collective actors: the case of the religious movement in Catania

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From the very beginning of the recent migratory emergency in Southern Europe, catholic religious movements and church public lay associations – as the community of Sant'Egidio – intensified their cooperation involving homologous groups from other confessions and religions [Italian Ministry of Interior 2013; 2015]. This experience fosters many issues about the potential of the bottom-up integration process and cooperation between groups and association belonging to different religion realizing a multi-ethnic and inter-religious community still effective in managing the increasing migration crisis

[Kymlicka 2015].

This work is focused on solidarity dynamics analysis of religious movements activity in Catania between 2013 and 2017 taking as framework of reference the 2017 joint return of solidarity and brotherhood among Christians, Muslims and Hindu of the city. The research design started from the reconstruction of the first-aid presence into the city territory (the Heart City); a campaign of semi-structured interviews to key informants of three main religious movements. The presentation synthesizes results from two work packages, covering a period of activity from 2013 to 2017: 1) First interpretation of archival research providing analytical categories for the further narrative interviews phase; 2) Semi-structured interview campaign administered to the representative members of the religious movements and solidarity associations involved in the process.

One aspect of this peculiar cooperation between religious movements seem to trigger a specific social space of dialogue related to solidarity practices [Ferrante e Zan 1994] managed by different religious movement in Catania, realizing a sort of “elective integration” about this interreligious and intercultural symposium among their members.

The Role of Serbian Orthodox Custom Slava in the Lives of Serbian Immigrant Families in Sweden

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This paper aims to present an ongoing research dealing with Serbian immigrant families in Sweden and the role religion has in their identity formation. The primary focus is on a unique Serbian Orthodox custom called slava, which, besides Christmas, is one of the most important celebrations in the life of each Serbian Orthodox family. It represents family's annually celebration of its patron saint. The goal is to analyze how slava is practiced and interpreted by Serbian immigrant families in Sweden. Additionally, the ways in which slava affects the identity formation, and the consequences of it for the integration into Swedish society will be analyzed. The two key research questions to be studied are: How is religion entering the lives of Serbian immigrants in Sweden? How is slava custom transmitted and incorporated into Swedish society by Serbian immigrant families? The research is based on in-depth interviews conducted with 15 Serbian immigrant families in Sweden in their mother tongue. In addition to that, appropriate ethnographic work based on observation and participation is done.

Socio-Cultural Relations and (Im)migration in the Greek Orthodox Christian Community in Hatay, Turkey

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Ethnic minorities were recognized as official "minorities" when the Republic of Turkey got established in 1923 through Treaty of Lausanne, which recognized Greeks, Armenians and Jews as minorities. The Greek Orthodox Christians in Turkey are also a substantial part of the country's minority population. Most of the Greek Orthodox Christians live in Istanbul, Dardanelles: Imbros and Tenedos, Adana, Mersin and Hatay. This study focuses on the socio-cultural and political transformation among Greek Orthodox Christians in Hatay by examining social and institutional discrimination in the context of Islamization in/of Turkey.

Hatay, which was annexed by Turkey in 1939, is located on Turkish-Syrian border. Ethnic combinations, demographic characteristics and socio-cultural relations have been transformed after the annexation. Currently, the Greek Orthodox Christians inhabit Antioche, Samandağ, Altınözü, İskenderun and Arsuz districts and their population is approximately 6 500- 7 000. The community's religious practices take place in Arabic and partly in Turkish in recent years due to cultural and linguistic assimilation. Furthermore, this community has experienced several mass (im)migration waves and the community's population has dramatically declined following the mass migrations. All these historical and cultural issues have created new socio-cultural and economic context, strategies and (im)migration. This research aims to determine the community's struggles; strategies to solve current problems, (im)migration patterns since the annexation of Hatay and the impact of the turmoil in Syria on the community.

The qualitatively designed research's data has been provided from in-depth (37) and focus groups (3) interviews with the community members in different ages and observation in these districts between November, 2016 and February, 2017. Data will be analysed using ethnicity and ethnic relations theories.

RN34 | Session 08a Islam in Europe

iERA and the Da'wah Industry in the UK

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The question surrounding the role of Islam in modern Europe has been at the center of debates, particularly related to terrorism and political activism. However, the da'wah industry (Islamic missionary work) hasn't received enough academic analysis from a social perspective. This paper addresses this gap through the example of the controversial charity iERA in the British context and its use of Facebook. Its flagship project Mission Dawah has over 1.1 million Facebook followers and has raised up to nearly €1 million

annually from donations and events. I explore how iERA has standardized and monetizes Islamic street proselytism, how it builds solidarity by countering widespread atheist narratives, and how it aims to become a da'wah mass movement. With dozens of inspired groups and collaborations worldwide, it is on its way to achieving this goal. Additionally, iERA occasionally addresses pressing political issues; but while it holds that Islam is compatible with British values, it is also critical of secularism and promotes Orthodox Islam as normative. I argue that, more than a missionary organization, iERA seeks to attract Muslims (and non-Muslims) to a unifying, conservative interpretation of Islam, and gives young Muslims renewed confidence in their faith by showing it to be modern, compatible with science, and relevant. Through encouraging Muslim youths to undertake da'wah, it fulfils in them that urgent need of our times: a sense of greater purpose. In conclusion, by focusing on iERA's work, this paper contributes to a better understanding of the role of the da'wah industry in Europe.

Instant Islam: use of new technologies by second generation Muslims

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Within a multi-cultural, multi-religious, "wired" society, the use of the Internet for religious purposes has potentially important implications for inter-ethnic and inter-religious relations, policy making and education. Furthermore, Internet has, over the past decade, provided a new platform for religious groups as a new approach and avenue for proclamation, communication and interaction, with both members and non-members of their faiths.

There is an emerging literature on the ways in which the Internet intersects with religious faith, with many scholars postulating that the Internet may have potential significance in altering the conception and the practices of religious faith, in "modernizing" and "decentralizing" element in fundamentalist religions which could potentially undermine them, and promoting secularization.

In this framework, little attention has been paid to the use of social network among second generation-Muslims. The paper will be focussed on how young Muslims living in Italy use Internet, social networks and instant messaging services for developing, managing and discussing their religious belonging and on the effects of this process on the relationship between first and second generation. Their use is in fact transforming religious practices because it can bring to the development of bottom-up interpretations of the Islam, of a kind of "cut and paste" Islam, where people can take according to their religious preferences with the risk of radicalization.

These issues will be discussed using interviews and considering experiences and new practices developed by second generation Muslims in Italy and by Muslim associations online and offline.

Welfare society in crisis - the religious map in change

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During the last decades the Swedish society has developed into a modern welfare society. A conformity to the global, capitalistic system of the world has occurred. Some characteristic indications are the increased digitization, individualization, marketization and secularization. The country has periodically received refugees from different countries in war and there has also been labour migration. The migration of a large number of people to Europe in recent times has also affected Sweden. Several refugees are coming from Muslim countries in The Middle East and the north of Africa. How is the population looking at this new situation? How do they experience the meeting with people with another religious and cultural background? Islam has gradually been established as a religion in Sweden with many followers. Organized activities occur for example through associations, schools and mosques. The increased immigration strengthens the presence of Muslims and Islam. With help from different examinations about the population's attitudes towards ethnic diversity in the society and about the extension of Islam, the changed situation will be elucidated. There are some elements in Islam and in the cultural context that a majority can not accept. It is above all the situation for the Muslim women and the problem with honour-related violence. The generous attitude and the attitude of solidarity towards other cultural and religious behaviours and manifestations is exposed to big strains as a result of the presence of violent actions and deviant behavior in the name of the religion.

Towards the community organizing ? Ecology as a lever of pious subjectivation and political participation of Muslims in a suburb of Paris.

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This communication present a mobilization of Muslims from a suburb of Paris in favor of the vegetarianization of school canteens. Facilitated by the actors of a mosque, through (1) preaching and conferences inviting Muslims to reform themselves by an ethic of ecologically consumption, (2) an association of parents to promote the intercultural dialogue, 3) the Muslim representatives of a communist municipality seeking to incarnate the minority fractions of the popular classes, it appears that this mobilization is similar to community organizing, aimed at promoting political participation of the Muslims in the social space of the city through their religious participation. Indeed, with the contribution of the Association of Awareness, Information and Defense of the Muslim Consumer (ASIDCOM) and Muslim actors defending an "inner ecology", the actors of the mosque make the ecological stake as a lever of a process of religious

self-reform, as well as a lever to build alliances with other religious and secular actors, in order to promote an eco-friendly diet for all the people and the "equality in the plate" between the different communities of belief. So much so that, for the Muslims of this mosque, it is a matter of making community only to surpass it. However, in doing so, these actors are confronted with the opposition of the municipality which considers this claim of vegetarianization of the canteens as a manifestation of "communitarianism ". This highlights the extent to which Muslims are confronted with the difficulty of emphasizing the issue of plurality alongside that of equality, when only the latter is given as legitimate in the language games of politics.

RN34 | Session 10a Methodological Challenges in Researching Religion

Ritual-making and care-proving in time-budget of modern Orthodox priests

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There is no single concept of Orthodox priest in modern Russian society. There is no one particular description of his job and which tasks have priority for him. Priests, parishioners, and the media will give very different answers to this question. Thus, in order to understand the role and place of priests in the modern world, it is necessary to study their activities "as they are" through direct observation of priests' everyday life and their participation in it. In this research, our working group observed 23 Orthodox priests from different regions of Russia. For the observation, we used the technique Shadowing, time-budget diaries and biographical interviews.

Obviously, the time budgets of priests will vary depending on many factors (the place of the parish and its type of location, the specific character of additional activities of the priest, his obedience, etc.). Therefore, our task is not to build up an average indicator for all priests, but to construct a typology of their actions.

One of the main aspects this issue is that modern priests need to observe a constant balance between care-providing and ritual-making. In this presentation will be described how the priests themselves find a balance between these two practices, and how they perceive and explain their methods of resolving the contradictions that arise. Will be described some strategies of such combination: ritual making as a care-providing, care-providing during the ritual making, both practices as a part of parish-schedule.

The conception of time and freedom of being in nowadays societies. Case study in the field of the novaerista spirituality

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At the present stage of radicalised capitalism, the analysis of the management of time becomes central to the deepening of the new forms of late modern alienation imposed by the technological and consume contemporary societies. Starting from the notion that time is the allocation of action in space, and from the assumption that human existence is endowed with free will, we aim to know to what extent the people sense of time determines their ways of life? We choosed for a exploratory study believers of the emergent novaerista spirituality, in particular 10 facilitators and 10 patients of Quantum Radionic Tables. As far as we can observe, our interviewees have a multidimensional conception of time, being aware of their action, their choices, and how they affect different time spaces of their existence in the past, present and future. As social agents, on the one hand, they tend to act with great autonomy face the current social structures and with a critical attitude and, on the other, they show a strong resilience to the adversities, material precarity and emotion fragility of the existential conditions of nowadays. For a Sociological understanding of the phenomenon, I considered the necessity to transcend the traditional dichotomous paradigms in the Social Theory, in particular associated with the structural functionalism vs critical theory, and deepen a new holistic approach of desire of change for a better condition of freedom of being.

Being a member of an atheist society in Switzerland. Methodological background and first results

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This paper will present a total quantitative survey among the 2000 members of an atheist or a "laicist" organization in Switzerland. The individual questionnaire survey was lead from May to November 2016, in the three national languages, among the Freethinkers, the Sceptics, and the other associations aiming to defend an atheist or a secular view of the society. We will present the methodological background and first results of this survey in order to draw a general picture of the profile of these members and understand if they compose a specific milieu in Switzerland.

This survey is part of a 3 years study supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation hold by the universities of Bern and Lausanne.

Empirical results concerning religion without a theory are dumb

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A sociologist who intends to explicate the role that religion is playing in societies that handle multifaceted

crisis has to renounce the construct of secularization - unstoppable, irreversible process, which causes the decline of religion and the formation of progressively irreligious society. Survey data collected in Poland in sixties and seventies of the past century reveal the society more secular than it is now. Religion resumes to some social domains and withdraws from other fields but we barely understand these progressions without insights of a theory. It is so despite of abundance of empirical findings. Martin Riesebrodt's theory of religion conceived as the promise of salvation allows predictions regarding the role of religion in turbulent times. But what we need are e.g. notions to describe tensions evoked by religious education in public schools. Niklas Luhmann's theory of functional differentiation, namely theory of processes occurring in society composed of systems such as religion, polity, economy, science, education, mass media, and psychic systems look like plausible tool to elucidate some changes of relative importance of motivational structures enhancing religious commitment. Change of mutual functionalization of religion, polity and economy resulted in Poland in decreased importance of protective motivation to endorse religion (take the side of God against barbarians). Visible presence of religious revival communities shows the fueled meaning of admiration of deity, which the theory of social systems identifies as an internal communication of religion system.

RN35 - Sociology of Migration

RN35 | Session 01a Social Mobility I

“Brain drain” or “brain gain”? A macro-typology on youth mobility for EU/EFTA countries focussing on the creation/exploitation of human capital

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Youth mobility is seen as a driving force for Europe. However, some countries benefit more than others and the constellation of interests differ. On the one hand, countries profit from long-term incoming mobility leading to a higher economic value creation. On the other hand, sending countries lose human capital, especially when highly qualified young people move abroad, the so called “brain drain”. Additionally, national economies benefit from returning youth who gained skills and competences abroad. The frequently used centre-periphery-model (Wallerstein, 1979) does not cover the full complexity of the phenomenon. Thus, we will present a country typology focusing on the creation/exploitation of human capital (Becker, 2009).

The study is based on descriptive analyses of secondary mobility macro-indicators (2004-2013) as part of the EU-project “MOVE” which has received funding from the EU-Horizon 2020 programme under grant agreement No.649263. Due to a lack of youth mobility macro-indicators for Europe, individual datasets from the EU Labour-Force-Survey (accessed via EUROSTAT) were aggregated per year/country.

To represent the ambivalent meaning of youth mobility, the typology is based on two patterns: A) mobility episodes deploying/exploiting human capital (e.g. long-term-incoming-mobility), and B) mobility episodes creating human capital (e.g. short-term-incoming-mobility). Given that each pattern can have a high- or low-value (average for observed period), a combination of both patterns results in a four-panel-table reflecting four types of mobility: mobility-promoters (low AB), mobility-fallers (low A, high B), mobility-beneficiaries (high A, low B), and mobility-utilisers (high AB). Almost all EU-28/EFTA countries could be allocated to one of the panels. The typology will be presented and discussed emphasising policy recommendations.

Making Mexican masks together – collaborative

methods as a way of doing research together with unaccompanied minors in Finland

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The year 2015 brought a sudden increase in numbers of unaccompanied minors when more than 3 000 unaccompanied minors claimed asylum in Finland. The new social situation has revealed that unaccompanied refugee minors are exposed to the fragility and limitations of nationally standardized solutions of institutional care, schooling and social services provided for them. Several social integration measures and schemes take too simplistic, territorially restrictive and objectifying a stance on these children’s and youth’s daily realities. In this presentation we argue that in order to support solidarities and subjectivities in the processes of the making, unmaking and remaking of Europe, recognition of the lived transcultural and translocal sense of belonging and selfhood among unaccompanied minors is needed.

Empirically we draw on ethnographic field work conducted with unaccompanied refugee minors (age 14-16 years) in Finland, autumn 2016. We participated five art workshops organized by two artists to make Mexican paper masks. The workshops were carried out in the school’s art class and the aim of these workshops was to increase contacts between Finnish pupils and unaccompanied minors who normally study in preparatory class. Our research materials consist of field work notes, photographs and videos. Through these we analyse practices of transcultural belonging and the emerging social dynamics among the youth. We also discuss the ethics of collaborative methods and what kind of research material being and doing together are produces.

Muslim Religion – Bridge or Barrier to Labor Market Integration?

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The Muslim minority in Western Europe is supposed to have lower rates of labor force participation. Especially with regard to women it is not clear whether discrimination (i.e. because of the headscarf) or religious values (that are expected to encourage traditional role patterns) negatively affect employment. The presentation will be based on qualitative data of an ongoing doctoral thesis focusing the role of Islam in professional biographies of women in Germany and France who grew up in families of migrant workers and who are professionals in the health and social sector.

First, I would like to discuss factors that reinforce exclusion on the one hand or enhance integration and upward social mobility on the other hand, and how

they correlate with religion, class, gender, and ethnicity. There are “hard” factors like economic resources and networks of migrant families, and there are “soft” factors like the expectation of chances on the labor market and the individual coping with discrimination as well as attitudes towards work shaped by religious values.

Second, I would like to shed light on conflicts arising in different national working environments of pious Muslim women and how they are dealt with. Conflicts mainly occur because of an existing climate of distrust towards (visible) Muslim belonging and practice of religion, because of the role expectation to represent a minority group or to be an expert who is able to provide information about detailed theological aspects. We can argue that the development of personal ways of dealing with conflicts occurring in working environments because of Muslim belonging and religious practice may be crucial in order to achieve a successful career.

Capitalism and subjectivities in the ‘making of a migrant’: the role of intermediaries in young Bulgarian’s decisions to study and work in the UK

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After years of European integration, Favell’s (2008) ‘Eurostars’ have been joined by many, who perceive the freedom of movement as a right, rather than a privilege. The young Bulgarians born shortly before or after the democratic changes in 1989 are no exception. Often referred to as the ‘children of transition’, while these young Bulgarians have grown up in a context of turbulent socio-economic changes, they have also been some of the first to benefit from the rights granted by European citizenship.

Drawing on 37 semi-structured interviews, this paper explores Bulgarian university students’ and young professionals’ decisions to pursue their education and/or professional realisation in Britain. More specifically, a meso level analysis of the data indicates the key role intermediaries such as family members, friendship circles, secondary schools and consultancy agencies play in shaping young Bulgarians’ migratory projects. Thus, the latter are underpinned by the ambitions and dissatisfactions of family members, peer pressure, earlier educational choices and the ‘business with education’, epitomised by the abundance of consultancy agencies and fairs that facilitate the university application process. Ultimately, the paper argues that scrutinising the role of intermediaries in shaping migratory projects offers an insight into complex interplay of capitalism and subjectivities in migration, allowing the in-depth understanding of young Bulgarians’ pre-migratory experiences.

RN35 | Session 01b A Global Discussion about

Migration, Integration, Identity and Education I

Breaking Down the Walls of Sheltered English Immersion Through Translanguaging

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This exploration of translanguaging takes place in unprecedented times in the United States. The new president has signed executive orders discriminating against immigrants and refugees, most notably Muslims, by harshly restricting their travel to the United States. It has never been more important than now to bring the stories, experiences and languages of all the people who make up this country into our classrooms. As academics, teachers, and students, our study aims to explore the pedagogical and theoretical implications of implementing translanguaging in an undergraduate course originally designed as an Sheltered English Immersion (SEI) course. Translanguaging differs from SEI in important ways. Instead of focusing on English-only instruction, translanguaging centers on the natural communicative practices of bilinguals. It acknowledges their language resources and creates a safe space for them to strategically draw upon any linguistic features from their linguistic repertoires to acquire, understand, and demonstrate their knowledge. Through multilingual/multimodal resources, positioning teacher as co-learner, and scaffolding, translanguaging facilitates students’ understanding of new language and content. These practices support the development of bi/multi-lingualism and bi/multi-literacy, but also have the transformative power to challenge the hegemony of English. The questions we ask are: How does teaching translanguaging in a TESOL certificate course impact learning and teaching?

1. How does purposefully shifting comfort levels through translanguaging impact teachers and students’ perspectives of language and culture?
 2. How does translanguaging transform pedagogy based in SEI and traditional monolingual approaches to language learning?
 3. How do students implement translanguaging as pedagogy to work with international students?
- Implications from this study will be used to inform new socially just practices desperately needed in the current social and political context.

Migrations, intergroup friendships, cultural and social integration

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Globalization and transnational migration are creating an increasingly multicultural social context all over the globe and in Italy. Communities and, therefore, schools are increasingly multilingual, multiracial, multiethnic and religiously diverse spaces. Therefore, helping youth create and maintain intergroup friendships is more important than ever as they have been proven to decrease prejudice and increase social/cultural competence/skills: skills young people will need to succeed in this diverse social/economic context. Hence, the proposal introduces intergroup friendship literature in the Italian context. First we ask what does the Italian school already offer to support this goal of this area of social emotional development? The proposal addresses the mission and goals of intercultural education, and how these are supported by institutional policies and practice. Further, the proposal discusses the tradition of creating connected spaces for young children in the primary grades, and connects this tradition to intergroup contact theory and research or intergroup friendships. The proposal builds an argument for creating initiatives that promote intercultural connections and relationships in schools and beyond the school context. Lastly, the paper discusses findings related to a research study conducted in Italy on cultural and social integration.

Enacting Scripts Before Solidarity: Asylum System in a Transit Country

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In this paper, we examine the asylum system in Serbia, being a transit country on the so-called Balkan route, since its initiation in 2008 until today. The construction of an independent asylum system in Serbia was initiated within the process of Serbia's ascension to the EU; therefore it has largely been harmonized with the EU legislative. Our primary goal is to identify the causes of unsatisfactory performance of the system by exploring the relations between three levels of research: 1) strategic and legal framework, 2) institutional level and 3) real migration practices of the asylum seekers. Findings of the qualitative research "Enhancing Access to Education and Preventing Gender-based Violence of Asylum Children in Serbia" and other reports indicate that strategic level, while overly vague, is more adjusted to the perspective of the host countries within EU than to that of the transit countries. This is reflected on the institutional level too, while none of the two has been taking into account the real needs of refugees, particularly during the „refugee crisis“ when the system became unresponsive, if not completely inapplicable. In accordance with the new institutionalist analyses of the policy imitation and diffusion in a world society which produces decoupling between intentions and results (Meyer et al. 1997), we show how copying world models to establish legitimacy among peer states without considering contextual factors can lead

to inefficient system inside which institutional actors enact unadjusted scripts instead of providing substantial support, protection and integration to asylum seekers.

Challenging stereotypes: How participation in education can promote valued ethnic identities

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Ethnic identity is known to be crucial to the definition of one's self-concept and well-being. Holding a positive image of one's ethnic 'group' acts for young people as a buffer against discrimination and other stressors, and facilitates academic 'achievement'. Yet, minority ethnics often suffer from the imposition of stereotypes, which are likely to be internalised and have a strong impact on both well-being and the capacity to achieve educationally and in employment. This presentation draws on interviews conducted with 21 British-born young women of Bangladeshi ethnicity attending university, to show how participation in education can contribute to the shaping of ethnic identification. Acquisition of social and cultural capital through higher education, in particular, appears to encourage a 're claiming' of ethnic and religious identities, both by raising awareness of structural inequalities, and by favouring exposure to new, and valued, interpretative frameworks of 'what it means to be Bengali / Muslim'. This suggests the potential value of initiatives and discourses directed at exposing the structural factors underlying individual's and group's differential socio economic positionings, and at getting those within as well as outside the ethnic 'group' to engage with 'positive' interpretative repertoires of minority ethnicities. I additionally consider the importance of exposing students to examples of involvement of traditionally underrepresented categories in different areas and levels of employment, in order to expand their capacity to see themselves as potentially pursuing certain education and employment routes by challenging perceptions of what people of a given ethnicity 'do' or 'do not do'.

RN35 | Session 01c Expectations and Attitudes

The Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS II): surveying immigrants and minorities in the EU today

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Despite the continuing demand for data on immigrants and ethnic minorities and an increasing availability of socio-economic migration statistics, a considerable lack of data comparable across the EU on fundamental rights issues concerning immigrants and ethnic minorities persists. The reasons are manifold such as diverging definitions of the target groups and difficulties to properly cover the target population with

traditional data collection methods. One of the main challenges faced when surveying hard-to-reach groups is the lack of sampling frames or their incompleteness. A cross-country and/or cross-cultural survey design introduces additional complexity in surveying immigrants and ethnic minorities. The paper discusses these challenges by outlining the approach of the second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS II), which the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) conducted in 2015-2016 to assess progress over the past seven years since the first EU-MIDIS survey was carried out in 2008.

This EU-MIDIS II survey gathered comparable data in all 28 EU Member States to assist EU institutions in developing evidence-based legal and policy responses to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of persons with immigrant or ethnic minority background, including Roma. It covers topics such as experiences of discrimination in different areas of life, criminal victimisation (including hate crime), social inclusion and societal participation.

Expectations, hopes and fears among migrants and refugees in Germany – a longitudinal perspective

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Every year around 100,000 people move to Lower Saxony, a region in Germany, from abroad. Especially in summer, 2015 Europe was challenged by a heavy increase of refugees. It is known why these people decided to take this step but we are unaware, which fears and hopes are connected with their decision to leave their country and live abroad. In addition we do not know what kind of expectations the migrants have or how they estimate their own situation in Germany and how their fears, hopes and needs change over time

To answer those questions the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) is currently conducting a longitudinal study among migrants in Germany. Data stem from the "Welcome to Lower Saxony" study. The study focus on migrants from Europe, Turkey, Serbia, China, Syria, India and Africa. The study collects information about socio-demographic characteristics, language skills, income, housing situation, fears, attitudes and opinions. 2,334 immigrants participated in the first survey.

The presentation is based on the first survey, which is carried out in September 2015, and the second survey, which was realized six months after the migrants arrived in Germany. The presentation gives an insight about the migrants' expectations, hopes and fears, especially about the change that has arisen in their attitudes. At the same time the presentation examines the question if immigrants of different origins vary between their fears, attitudes and how they describe their situation.

On symbolic and economic threats: attitudes and perceptions of Greeks and Immigrants towards immigration, at a time of economic and refugee crisis

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Over the past few years, Greece is struggling to cope with a double crisis. On the one hand, the economic crisis and the harsh austerity policies pursued since 2010, which have resulted to unemployment rates of 23% (44% for young persons under 25). On the other hand, Greece is facing the aftermath of the refugee crisis of 2015-2016, when over 800,000 migrants and refugees entered Greece on their way to other European countries, whilst following the closure of the Western Balkan route, over 60,000 people are stranded in the islands and on the mainland. Within this context, we aim to investigate how attitudes and perceptions toward immigrants vary among the native and migrant populations of the country. Of particular importance is the extent to which individual socio-demographic and economic characteristics can be used as valid determinants of people's attitudes towards immigrants. The empirical part of this paper relies on research conducted in April 2016, with a sample of 1,332 individuals (505 migrants and 827 non-migrants), by means of a questionnaire based on the respective questionnaire of the European Social Survey (ESS).

Methodological challenges in migration research

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Since 1970s migration studies are an important topic in social science. The focus of the scientific investigations is mainly on labor immigrants and the second generation of immigrants. Official statistics indicate that Germany is a country with a long tradition of immigration. Especially since the years 2014 and 2015, refugees have been increasingly finding a new place to stay in Germany.

In 2016, the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) started the research project "Everyday experiences and settings of refugees in Lower Saxony (ALFiN)". The study aims to compile a picture of the situation among refugees recently arrived in Lower Saxony. Important topics of the study are: motives for the immigration, the journey to the west, and the consequences of flight for refugees. Refugees were asked about their expectations for the future and about their values. A further major focus is the everyday experience of refugees in Germany. A key point of attention in this regard is refugees' social setting.

This presentation is based on a quantitative survey about refugees in Lower Saxony (Germany). It is especially focused the motivation of interviewees who are asylum seeker, hence not yet officially accepted

and how this uncertain status seem to influence the willingness to participate (or the participation in generally). In addition, the presentation will inform about the accomplishment of a standardized survey in collective accommodations and the challenges social scientists have to expect. A particular note is the proper handling with different reading and writing competences. The presentation informs about possible ways to deal with these challenges.

Ethnic Diversity and Its Effects on Social Capital in Germany

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Many countries in Europe have seen considerable increases in immigration and ethnic diversity during the last few decades. The immigration wave during the years of 2015 and 2016 in particular led to heated debates about immigration policies within the EU states. Europeans are concerned about the integration of immigrants into their societies, which spurs new interest in the consequences of ethnic diversity. In this study I want to examine how ethnic diversity affects general trust, volunteering, and participation in Germany, and how these effects differ between subpopulations, e.g. between age groups, natives and foreigners, and rural and urban populations. Theoretically I rely on assumptions from constrict, conflict, and contact theory. The research questions will be examined with the restricted Allbus dataset from 2008. To examine the influence of ethnic diversity on several outcomes, sensitive regional identifiers will help to link these data to contextual data from the German federal office for statistics on the Gemeinde level. This will be a huge advantage compared to other studies in Germany that had to use higher level variables to calculate ethnic diversity, because it will be closer to the concept of "neighborhood". The analysis is done using logistic regression models and spatial models. The main independent variable will be ethnic diversity on the Gemeinde level. Two separate dependent variables will be used: a variable on general trust and an index of several items on membership, participation, and volunteering. The models will control for several variables like age, gender, citizenship, and socioeconomic status.

RN35 | Session 02a A Global Discussion about Migration, Integration, Identity and Education II

The image of Ancient Greece as the tool for Europeanisation: tourism and migration

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The tourism is one of the most profitable economic sectors in Greece. The country has not only the

perfect climate and many holiday resorts, but also the very rich history and the antic sights. Greece is considered to be the Cradle of Western Civilization, while "Western" is the synonym for "Europe", which is associated with The European Union. In this case the couple of questions arise: if the history and the heritage of Ancient Greece builds the Greek or the European identity, if this identity belongs to Greece or to all Europe, and who exactly constructs the image of Ancient Greece as the origin of the European civilization. We will research it on example of the tourist infrastructure on Crete. In the cities such Rethymno or Chania there are diverse "authentic" entertainments like the restaurants, where the "authentic" food is served, the souvenir shops, where the clients can find the specialties and the symbols of Ancient Greece, and the touristic agencies, which purpose to travel to the ancient places. Nevertheless, in these branches, which present themselves as "authentic" Grecian, are working the migrants from another countries including Albania, Russia, and the Ukraine. The article consists of the interviews, that were taken while field research on Crete in 2014-2015. We will use the concept of Crypto-Colonialism (M. Herzfeld), the social imaginary (A. Appadurai), the cultural identity (S. Hall) and the stage authenticity (D. MacCanell).

Between the narrative of return and diverse forms of circular migration in Southern Transylvania

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While the migration of ethnic Germans from Romania has been coined as an unidirectional ethnic migration, that would lead to the depletion of an entire ethnic group, recent processes taking place in Southern Transylvania show quite the opposite. Transylvanian Saxons that once saw no future available for them in Romania are now coming back. Some of them travel back to their former homeland in search for their roots and seeking restitution of their rich historical heritage and built properties. Others move back endeavouring in entrepreneurship activities and searching for alternative lifestyles in an economically diverse region. Some are building transnational social spaces between Germany and Romania while travelling seasonally back and forth between their summer residence in Transylvania and their regular residence in Germany. Some are coming back in order to enrol in university programs in Romania, while others are taking institutionally mediated and temporary employment in German ethnic organizations and in German companies that are opening new branches in Transylvania. Such processes of mobility are doubled by the participation of the local German speaking population, which is most of the time non-ethnic German, in organizations and institutions of the German minority, contributing to the remaking of the German culture and social life in southern Transylvania.

Second generation immigrants and sport: elements from a local study

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Second generation of immigrants are traditionally the most problematic to integrate in host societies. The (even relative) remoteness of society of origin, the socialization process fulfilled in a society that frequently do not recognize a full citizenship for these persons, could lead to deviant behaviour due to the value conflicts and mismatched perceptions of these persons. Sport practice could, partly, fix this situation. Here is presented a small local study, led in Modena, a 185.000 inhabitants Italian town, where second generation immigrants are studied in organized sport setting. It is concluded that organized sport could lead to a higher level of integration in local society and could trigger a positive imitation mechanism among the peer group.

Czechs in capitalistic foreign country – to the analysis of migration, assimilation and ethnicity in context of global capitalistic metropolis Chicago

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Mass migration from Czech lands has started in 1848 and was pointed into larger American cities. New York City was just transition point, the Czech immigrants mostly headed to settle down in industrial Chicago. As Czech citizens settled down in Chicago, they have become successful businessmen. Consequently the assimilation of Czech citizens occurred, as well as abandonment of the typical city neighborhoods such as Czech Plzeň (Czech Pilsner), Czech California, Nový Tabor (New Tabor), Vinohrady and others. These territories are later inhabited by Mexicans, which is then followed-up by establishing of mostly Mexican city districts. Our conference contribution analyses the process of assimilation in the environment of industrial capitalist metropolis and the impact of successful assimilation into capitalistic system of production on the community of Czech immigrants. It seeks an answer to the question, how there was a relatively quick and easy assimilation of Czech immigrants into American society, especially in the second generation. Although these immigrants come in varied generational situations and different historical contexts, the assimilation process is carried out according to the “traditional” theoretical assimilation schemes that already lost legitimacy in the academic discourse. Extraordinary role in the assimilation played the dynamics of the capitalist market. Report summarizes results of empirical research conducted in Chicago in 2014 - 2017.

Overcoming Temporariness: A temporal approach on Moldovan migration to Italy

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Even if intended to be only temporary, the majority of migration trajectories of Moldovans in Italy prolonged years after the projected duration expired. The proposed paper is intended to illustrate the experience of protracted temporariness of labour migrants, often in a precarious if not irregular status. More precisely, it seeks to document how legal status and certain work conditions under the framework of a certain migration regime produce specific temporalities and affect migrants' agency/capacity of decision-making. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in an Italian city with a large concentration of Eastern European migrants, this paper will address the time management of those who are not always in the position to “own” time, have a clear vision of what lies ahead and make informed decisions. In particular, this research examines migrants' strategies to cope with uncertainty and potential time pathologies (e.g.: asynchronies, free time deficit, long working hours, boredom, waiting etc.) resulted from irregularity and work conditions (high dependency on the employer), their practices of resynchronization and maintenance of togetherness with the family back home as well as their negotiation between multiple temporalities.

RN35 | Session 02b Migrations of Scholars in Europe. Westward and Eastward I**South Asian scholars in the age of globalization: international mobility as precarization**

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While a growing number of South Asian scholars are attracted by European universities and research institutions, a pervasive process of precarization of academic labor takes place in both South Asia and Europe. But what are the connections between the discourse of international mobility and the prominence of a model of short-term contracts driving the administrative practices of academic institutions nowadays? This paper draws on an ethnographical research on South Asian social scientists who build an academic career in Europe in order to understand not only how “mobility” is signified and lived by these researchers, but also how these dynamics are related, and how these lives are tied, to globalization and neoliberalism. More precisely, I explore some narratives gathered during my fieldwork in England and Germany in order to address sociological and anthropological dimensions of life, such as professional projects, self-representation as intellectuals, senses of belonging, as well as kinship and conjugality in the construction of familiar projects. Narratives by heads of departments are also important

for my analysis, as they allow us to put in perspective different vantage points of the same dynamics. Besides globalization and neoliberalism, this research takes into account historical processes, namely the traditional intellectual circulation between South Asia and Europe, but in order to decrypt the continuities and reshaping of these traditional circuits into new forms of mobility. Besides the idea of precarity, the concepts of project, as elaborated by Gilberto Velho, and politics of survival, coined by Marc Abélès, are important heuristic devices in my analysis.

From a foreign student to a worker abroad

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The Bologna Declaration has become a synonym for the reform of higher education. Although the mobility of students is singled out as a separate principle of this declaration, its realization is enabled by the acceptance of other principles (adoption of a system of easily readable and comparable degrees; establishment of a system of credits – such as in the ECTS system; etc.). There should be no doubt that the coordination of curricula enables student mobility but the question is to what extent the differences in sociocultural systems, primarily with respect to the economic and political stability, condition the differences regarding the motives for becoming part of the international educational events. The question that arises is if students who stay at foreign educational institutions become familiar with the conditions of living and working in the country they would like to see as their future destination. Is studying abroad the first step towards working abroad?

These questions are answered in two empirical research studies. The first one was realized in the period 2006-2010 and the second in the period 2015-2016. The research included the first generation of sociology students who started their studies according to the reformed curriculum, the so-called Bologna. Their attitude towards the reform of higher education and going abroad has been continually followed during their studies and five years after their graduation.

The data was collected via a semi-structured interview and a biographical interview.

Value Orientations of Highly Educated Members of Serbian Diaspora

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International migration of highly educated has always been a characteristic of academia, but today it is a characteristic of the modern world (Brown, 2002, Massey & Aysa, 2005, De Haas, 2008, 2010, Meyer, 2012). Specific circumstances in the Balkans in recent years additionally contributed to a large outflow of highly educated people from Serbia. While economic and political reasons of migrations are often analyzed,

personal impact has only been rarely assessed. Living in extremely complex social situations, having to speak two or more languages and being adapted to living in different cultures, different political and social environments influence migrants' value systems (Schwartz & Bilsky 1990, Schwartz 1992, 2008, Inglehart & Baker 2001, Inglehart & Wesel 2003, 2005, Benet-Martinez et al. 2002, Benet-Martinez & Haritatos 2005).

The aim of this study is firstly to identify types of value systems among the highly educated migrants from Serbia and secondly to determine which set of values enables better adaptation in the new environment. For this purpose, a questionnaire has been constructed consisting of standardized scales that measure traditional authority versus rational-legal authority, materialist values versus post-materialist values (Inglehart, 2000), individualism versus collectivism (Triandis, Gelfand, 1998), and social distance (Bogradus, 1933). Participants included 250 highly educated migrants from Serbia who responded to an online survey. The research is conducted in the framework of the Horizon 2020 project "Closing the Gap Between Formal and Informal Institutions in the Balkans" (№ 6935237).

RN35 | Session 03a Migrations of scholars in Europe. Westward and Eastward II

The perception and usage of EU-instruments to enhance mobility by PhD students

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EU-initiatives in higher education promote migration and free movement within the borders of the EU for young scientists. This is a try to build up bottom-up solidarities among young researchers from different EU countries in order to 'make Europe'. Such EU-initiatives to make cross-border movements and work for individuals more practical are Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions or EURAEXX, based in the program of Horizon 2020.

The main research question of this paper is, what kind of relevance the above-mentioned EU-initiatives have for the individual researcher and his/her decision for going abroad for his/her PhD.

For that question my research considers the theory on internationalization and Europeanization on the macro-institutional level as well as transnationalism and transnational migration and capital theory on the micro-individual level.

Empirical data is collected through autobiographical narrative interviews from graduates of the Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences, who completed their studies at German universities and are working as PhDs at Dutch or French universities at the time of the interviews. The focus is limited to these disciplines, because graduates from non-STEM disciplines share similar challenges regarding career and work opportunities and are thus better to compare. For data evaluation, the Documentary Method and Grounded

Theory will be applied to develop categories of people that use EU-instruments and to gain perspective on the subjective awareness and meaning for themselves. My empirical results will give an extended view of transitions in educational and professional biographies and the impact EU-programs on these transitions.

Migratory trajectories and labour insertion processes of Spanish scientists in the United Kingdom

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Skilled migration of scientists has become increasingly important in the European context. In Spain, the increase in the emigration of scientists is related to the transformations in its scientific employment market over the last few decades and these have been aggravated by the economic crisis: reduction in the demand of academics-scientists and the increase of precarious work among this professional group. In addition, academic careers in Spain are conditioned by clientelistic relationships, non-meritocratic selection criteria and a scientific policy with no long-term objectives. The United Kingdom is one of the main destinations of the emigration of Spanish scientists. The purpose of this proposal is to present some results of the project "Spanish emigration of scientists to the United Kingdom: evolution, profiles and trends", related to their migratory trajectories, migration projects and their strategies of labour insertion at the destination. The methodology used in this research is qualitative by carrying out 22 in-depth interviews with Spanish scientists who emigrated to the United Kingdom. The preliminary analysis of the interviews allows us to identify two profiles: those who emigrated to do their PhD or postdoctoral fellowship in a British university, with a high level of English because of their previous training in international schools that provided them with access to international networks, and those scientists with PhD who were forced to look elsewhere because the lack of opportunities in the Spanish scientific system. In the latter case, the search for employment generally starts from Spain and the existence of a job offer in the United Kingdom, usually as a lecturer, is decisive.

From academic mobility to the long-term emigration: lessons from Portugal

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Emigration is a chronic structural process of the Portuguese society. The discussion and key arguments raised in this chapter are mainly focused on data from a research project (Bradramo) on Portuguese skilled emigration; based on the outcomes of the Bradramo project it can be suggested that recent phenomena in general, and the crisis that began around 2008 in particular, profoundly transformed the patterns of Portuguese emigration. Nowadays, the country faces a brain drain dynamic that is dramatically altering the profiles of national emigrants, emigration destinations, self-identity, and the strategies of those who leave the country. Academic mobility, mainly that promoted by the European Union (through grants from the Erasmus Programme), created and fostered mobility flows that reinforced a latent mobility phenomenon. Once engaged in academic mobility programmes, Portuguese higher education students tend to stay in the country of destination or, upon returning temporarily to Portugal, to evince a very strong predisposition to move to a country of the European Union. The profile of Portuguese high-skilled emigrants reveals a trend towards a permanent and a long-term (as opposed to a temporary or transitory) mobility, an insertion in the primary segment of the labour market of the destination countries, a predominance of professionals connected to the academic/scientific system and to professions requiring high skills, and a latent mobility (after a period of study in the country of destination) rather than direct mobility flows (after having entered in the employment system of the sending country).

RN35 | Session 03b Migrants in Rural and Peripheral Areas of Europe I

Individual outcomes of migration in agriculture: a comparison of two trajectories from rural Romania to Spain

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Romanian migration to Spain is a vast phenomenon. Apart from the almost 700,000 Romanian residents in Spain, according to data from the Spanish National Statistics Institute, since 2002, when a bilateral agreement between the two states was signed, numerous Romanians obtain seasonal jobs in the Spanish agriculture sector. The bilateral agreement lasted until 2007, when Romania became a member of the EU, and (temporary) working abroad became easier in terms of costs/investments and mediation process.

In this context, we use a comparative approach to explore the individual outcomes of migration for work in the agriculture sector in Spain, as well as its community effects by analysing two distinct migration trajectories that have developed within the same rural community in Romania: migration through formal recruitment at the origin, and migration through informal networks and informal recruitment at the destination. We propose a threefold comparison of the two types of migrants, before, during and after their work experience abroad, with an emphasis on the period after return and the changes occurred in their social status (within the community, on the labour market) as a result of migration. Our findings show that there is no overlap between these two trajectories in terms of potential migrants, and that they are associated with different types of outcomes at individual level.

The qualitative interviews we analysed were conducted within the framework of the FP7 TEMPER research project, with migrants and former migrants, in December 2016-January 2017.

Precarities and mobilities in rural Greece: Taking stock of migrant labour trajectories in a period of economic downturn

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The long presence of migrant labour is well documented in the last three decades. Their impact upon the rural economy and society of Greece is of immense importance. Their role in the rural/local social structure is often underplayed and/or considered as marginal. However, there are many issues which need to be taken into consideration when appraising their contribution and integration into the receiving society.

More particularly, migrant labour has been of pivotal for increasing agricultural productivity in labour intensive agricultural systems, while its impact in local societies and economies has been highly disputed. The hierarchy of migrants, the ethnic division of labour, the employment conditions and the increasing antagonisms/ conflicts between migrants and employers are major issues which will be discussed in the paper.

The paper will uncover the existing diversity among migrant labour on the basis of employment relations

(permanent, seasonal, cyclical, casual), their precarity status (regular, semi-regular, irregular), the migrant divisions of labour and their education. The main focus of the paper is on the various relationship(s) between precarity and mobility, which are significant facets of migrant labour strategies of survival.

The paper will include a literature review on migrant labour precarity in Greece and southern Europe in general. Secondly, there will be an analysis of the various aspects of the relationship between precarity and mobility. Thirdly, the available statistical data (from various statistical sources) will be analyzed and commented upon in order to draw a wider picture of the interconnections between precarity and mobilities in rural Greece. Finally, the conclusion will stress the need for further research on the aspects of migrant labour precarity.

From visiting an island to living on it. Recent migrants to the Croatian island of Korčula

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During the last three decades the overall population of Croatian islands has grown raising many questions about what drives migrants to peripheral areas. This presentation aims to clear some of these questions by focusing on a recent group of permanent migrants on the Croatian island of Korčula. We identified three groups of migrants based on their previous relation to the island: a) return migrants, b) marriage migrants and c) newcomers without prior family or marital connections to the island. Although diverse, these migrant types share common views on the positive aspects of living on the periphery. These are mostly connected with security (personal, food, environmental and safety for their children), business opportunities (finding and filling previously unoccupied small business niches, starting their own business, more balance between business and work) and living in close connection to nature. Further questions have been raised concerning a) the relationship between different migrant groups themselves and between "older" islanders all in the context of a small island community and b) the permanence of their stay.

RN35 | Session 03c Labour Market Trajectories of the Descendants of Immigrants in Europe

What Works: Positive Influences on Occupational Aspirations and Attainments among Descendants of Immigrants on the Swedish Labour Market

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In this article we examine positive influences on

occupational aspirations and perceptions of occupational attainment among descendants of Middle Eastern immigrants who are in employment. Using a qualitative approach, we conducted twenty-one semi-structured interviews followed by a thematic analysis of the results. Parents' migration biographies and influences from other family members played an important role in creating high occupational aspirations and shaping positive perceptions of occupational attainment among these descendants of Middle Eastern immigrants. Moreover, collectivist features within the family and the parents' embeddedness in the ethnic community resulted in higher involvement in descendants' educational and occupational attainments.

Labour market trajectories of the descendants of Chinese immigrants in Portugal

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Chinese migration to Portugal has been growing consistently since the 1990s, and in 2015, the Chinese community was already the fifth most important in the country. A central question to analyze in this context is which are the labor market trajectories developed by the Chinese community (first immigrants and descendants) in Portugal. Previous research has suggested that there are different labor pathways developed by first and second generation immigrants, since immigrants' descendants have an educational and professional socialization closer to the residence country. The aim of this paper is to analyze professional trajectories of Chinese descendants settled in Portugal. Quantitative (Census 2011) and qualitative (semi-structured interviews) data will be used in the analysis, as to understand which factors intervene on their labor pathways in comparison to first generation Chinese. The results obtained have shown a relationship between social integration and the professional strategies developed by Chinese descendants. Those whose social integration is mostly confined to ethnic Chinese enclaves have professional trajectories more similar to those of their parents (e.g., entrepreneurial activities linked to sales trade). By contrary, those descendants whose social integration involves a closer contact to host society perform professional activities that function as a tool in articulating Portuguese and Chinese communities (e.g., translators, teachers, real estate agents, touristic guides, etc). These results shed light not only to social and professional reproduction practices developed by Chinese descendants when compared to their parents, but also to their strategic role as an intermediary social group within first generations and Portuguese society.

Experiences of discrimination and coping strategies of second generation academics during the career-entry phase in Austria.

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This presentation addresses discrimination as experienced by young academics with a migrant background in the Austrian labor market. Focusing on the descendants of Central Eastern European and Turkish migrants we explore two major issues. First, we ask whether their career-entry and everyday professional life entails origin-specific discrimination. Second, we concentrate on how this group overcomes these experiences. We utilize recent literature that addresses the diversity of individual experiences, with concepts such as "multiple" and "subtle discrimination". This distinguishes us from a long tradition of research, which deals with motives of discrimination, but less often considers the effects on those concerned and the coping strategies applied.

21 problem-centered interviews are the empirical foundation underlying this study. The results indicate a variety of discrimination experiences ranging from barely perceptible disadvantages to overt marginalization. The spectrum covered stereotypical suppositions at job interviews, the disavowal of competencies, symbolic or social exclusion by new colleges, restricted professional participation (e.g. customer contact) and non-recruitment due to religious or ethnical markers. The influence of the education level, networks, or competences seemed to be minimal, as negative prejudice on the basis of visible "social markers" operated "ex-ante". The coping strategies identified are: an increased emphasis on effort, avoidance of potentially marginalizing situations, direct resistance and dismissal of negative experiences by ignoring or ironizing the situation. In some cases the academics drew into their specific competences, such as an intellectual approach of studying specialist literature. Our analysis further suggests a distinction between reactive and preventative strategies of coping.

"Per aspera ad astra": how children of immigrants cautiously climb up the social ladder

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This paper examines the educational and occupational trajectories among second generation of Turkish and Western-Balkan origin in Switzerland using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The analysis of a representative sample of more than 1100 respondents in Swiss urban areas show that descendants of Turkish and Western-Balkan immigrants have reduced chances to follow a constant successful educational trajectory. Yet their occupational situation shows that they manage to follow upward mobile path more often than the

majority group. Further qualitative enquiry of young adults in the labor market digs into this apparent paradox by mapping out their paths and strategies to achieve this result. We conducted 25 in-depth interviews with immigrant as well as native-origin workers active in the business sector which is the first choice of upper secondary training for second generation. Children of immigrants have a distinctive way from native origin youth of navigating the Swiss educational system which is characterised by an early selection and, at the same time, by a significant degree of permeability between tracks in tertiary education. They pursue an incremental strategy of assertion by further leveraging on-the-job training opportunities to achieve a higher position while securing acceptance in their work environment. They thus manage to profit from specific features of the business sector which appears to be fairly open to upward social mobility.

Spatial opportunity structures and youths' transitions from school to training—varying effect patterns between immigrant and native German youths

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Previous research has shown that school-to-work transitions depend on spatial opportunity structures, that is, the probability of finding a training position is influenced not only by the number of offers in the direct vicinity, but also to a significant extent by the respective number in non-local regions. We now pose the question whether these effects differ between immigrant and native German youths.

In Germany, like in many countries, migrants have smaller opportunities of finding a training position than non-migrants. This disadvantage could be compensated by widening the search radius, but it is known, at least with respect to the working age population, that migrants are less mobile. If this holds for school graduates also, migrants would suffer more from a poor supply of local training positions than non-migrants.

In our presentation, we compare the effects of spatial opportunity structures between immigrant and native German youths, following intersectional theory. We use data on youths' transitions from school into firm based vocational training from Germany's National Educational Panel Study, which enables us to merge regional time-series data about local as well as non-local training conditions. We found that the pattern of spatial opportunity structures considerably varies by ethnicity: Immigrant youths are virtually restricted to the local training market, while native German youths also profit from the training market situation in remote districts. Immigrant youths, whose opportunities are already poor compared to native German youths, seem to be not able to compensate poor local conditions by being mobile.

RN35 | Session 04a Naming and Framing Migrants and Refugees - Processes of Inclusion and Exclusion I

Wither AVR? Detention and its discontents. Problematizing the removal of AVR from detention centres in the UK through the lens of punishment and compliance

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Detention centres and return programmes have become increasingly important instruments of border control across Europe. Drawing on empirical data from interviews with welfare staff in a UK Immigration Removal Centre as well as Home Office senior managers and voluntary sector workers, this paper analyses the Home Office rationale behind the withdrawal of Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) in detention and what this tells us about the framing of detainees and wider understandings of punishment within immigration control. It reveals how through a responsabilization discourse inherent in Home Office policy the subject of the 'detainee' is criminalised and framed as non-compliant and thus undeserving of 'privileges', such as AVR. In response, both detention welfare officers and voluntary sector workers frame detainees in a more nuanced, sometimes contradictory, manner; recognising the role of the state in creating vulnerabilities and the potential value of AVR for detainees. By examining how dominant forms of discrimination are held in place by the banal ways categories are repeated in everyday discourse, this paper highlights the increasing pathologization of deviance and framing of detainees as criminal 'other'. Mirroring the language of the UK prison service's Incentives and Earned Privileges system, their containment and exclusion from programmes such as AVR, now construed as privileges for those who are compliant, is normalised.

Spain and the U.S. in Comparative Perspective: Media Framing of Unauthorized Immigrants' Rights to Health Care

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Passage of the U.S. Affordable Care Act (i.e., Health Reform) in 2010 excluded all unauthorized immigrants from any kind of government-sponsored health insurance. Spain followed suit in 2012, right after the enactment of the Spanish Royal Decree that barred the undocumented foreign born from most publicly supported health services. This reform, driven by the Popular Party, became a turning point in health policy by eliminating universal access to health care —

which up to that point was unique in the world.

This paper relies on frame analysis to examine the discourses that support main agenda-setting arguments concerning unauthorized immigrants in Spain and the U.S. We particularly analyze the media's "frames of inclusion" used to support the right to health care among the undocumented on both sides of the Atlantic. While most research has focused on the exclusion of unauthorized individuals, our approach addresses immigrants' inclusion into the health care safety net. Our comparative results underscore frames that sustain the protection of the nation's health by providing health care to all immigrants, regardless of their legal status — as when promoting vaccination to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. However, while in Spain the media also argues for universal health care access as mandated by the constitution; in the US, it is mostly a market rationale (e.g., the economic benefits of insuring the undocumented) what drives the media's support for inclusion. In the conclusions, this presentation discusses the implications of our research findings and provides suggestions for future research and policy.

The Displaced People of the Middle East in Turkey: An Evaluation of Changing Attitudes towards Syrian Refugees

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The issue of Syrian migrants or refugees today is at the forefront of the social, economic and political agenda of the world and especially of Turkey and Europe. As a result of the developments in the Middle East and Syria, the mass migrations that started in 2011 reached nearly 6 million today (2017) according to UNHRC official figures. Turkey has followed the open door policy and took 2.8 million of the Syrians who had to leave their homes. The total number of Syrian refugees in Europe is less than one third of the total number of Syrians in Turkey. In this sense, Turkey has become the country that has hosted the most Syrians among the Middle East and European countries. Also, Turkey is both a host country as well as a transit country for Syrian seeking to reach Europe. There has been a growing academic interest on the issue of Syrian refugees in Turkish academia. The number of Syrians who take refuge in Turkey increases day by day. A significant number of Syrians who want to use Turkey as a transit country to reach Europe are become permanent after a while. According to various empirical studies, negative attitudes towards the refugees, who started to become increasingly permanent in Turkey, began to appear. In this respect, it is important to grasp the socioeconomic and political factors which have been contributing to this negative attitudes. Drawing on current published research on the levels of social inclusion and exclusion of Syrian refugees, this paper aims to grasp the social dynamics of this changing perceptions and

growing negative attitudes towards Syrian refugees.

The outsiders of health care

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My PhD research "Irregular migrants, alternative Structures and Services" takes place Hamburg, Stockholm and Helsinki, where I look at the position of irregular migrants (third country citizens without residence permit or on-going asylum process in the country) within the supporting structures, such as NGOs, activist groups and religious communities as well as political processes ran around the irregularity. The irregularity is often characterized by the exclusion and lacking implementation of migrants' rights within the state of factual residence. The lacking access to health has been the most discussed way of excluding the migrants without residence permit from the group of insiders. In each city the irregular migrants have been granted some care after political processes. The group of the "undocumented" people who could receive care has been defined differently in each local context and the definition has always been based on a list of descriptions about who is "undocumented" migrant.

I will look in to the inclusion and exclusion in health care before and after the local policies (in Swedish case national law and it's implementation). How has the group of "undocumented migrants" been defined? When the defined group of undocumented migrants get an access to health care – who are still left outside? How does the idea of "deserving migrant" change when the new definitions are put into practice? I am specifically interested in analyzing the city as a difference machine and the concrete places, such as health care centers, as places of inclusion or exclusion.

RN35 | Session 04b Social Mobility II

Downward mobility of Chinese and Indian migrant workers in Sweden

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Sweden introduced a new immigration policy in 2008 that encourages labour immigration from countries outside EU. After the immigration policy reform, the largest numbers of migrants comes from Thailand, India, and China.

The migration from China and India is primarily economically motivated. Their different pathways into the Swedish labour market are as the following: (1) being transferred between different sites within a multinational company during a limited period of time; (2) arriving in Sweden under a permanent employment contract; (3) firstly as international students and then into the labour market.

Nevertheless, a significant share of migrants in our study is experiencing downward social mobility in Sweden. Although they are with higher educational background and are aspiring to high-skilled jobs, they are forced to do jobs in the lower segments of the labour market, such as helpers in restaurants, newspaper distributors or self-employment of catering business such as sushi bars.

Based on qualitative semi-structured interviews of Chinese and Indian migrant workers, this study will analyse these migrants' backgrounds, their understanding of their situation and the strategies they have used to try to fulfill their aspirations. With key concepts of social inequality and downward mobility, this article intends to explore the impacts of Swedish immigration policy change on Chinese and Indian migrant workers' life. Moreover, the authors will link their choices and situations in migration processes to local social and economic contexts in both China and Sweden and to global economic contexts. By doing so, this article aims to have further dialogue with migrant studies.

Contribution of South Asian migrant doctors in the UK

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This paper examines the empirical findings from a doctoral study that involved in-depth interviews with 27 overseas-trained South Asian doctors in three geographical locales in the UK. The study set out to explore how this group of highly skilled elite migrants integrated into the UK society, perceived their identities and whether they had acquired a sense of belonging to Britain.

The driving force for migration was described as the obtaining of post graduate qualifications, acquiring a fellowship and gaining professional experience in UK hospitals, with a view to enhancing career development.

Experiences of blocked social mobility in hospital medicine led to their entry in General Practice. Spatial accessibility to jobs in negotiating entry into General Practice was a further structural barrier as they were only able to access jobs in the least desired practice areas of Britain, that is ex-coal mining towns and inner city deprived areas which had been abandoned by the UK qualified doctors in pursuit of better opportunities elsewhere.

The findings show an interesting intersection of elitism, professional socialisation and overlapping experiences of marginalisation. Their accounts draw attention to the positivity of a negative outcome. They provide a unique insight into the complexity of the relationships in their everyday experiences with white working class patients with whom they developed a close bond. Through entrepreneurial activity and innovation, the doctors were able to embed themselves in the social structure that produced opportunity and while they drew value from the local structure; they simultaneously added value to the

structure.

“I have a bad job and I’m alone here, but I’m not even thinking of going back home!” The Impact of Entrapment in Precarious, Low-Status Work and the Shattering of Familial and Community Networks of Solidarity on the Decision of Migrants to Return in their Origin Countries via the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme: Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and Afghans in Greece in Times of Crisis

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Why do migrants stay in precarious, low-status/low-wage jobs for extended periods? Can they leave these jobs and enter the formal labor market? If not, do they want to return to their origin country? Since 2010, the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme implemented by the International Organization for Migration in Greece has provided various forms of support to individuals wishing to return to their origin country including social and labor reintegration in their country. Focusing on results of in-depth interviews, the repercussions of entrapment in precarious, low-status/low wage jobs of migrants and how these affect their decision to return to their origin countries via the AVRR programme during the economic crisis in Greece are examined. Regardless of the socioeconomic conditions in their origin country, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Afghan workers' decision is negatively affected due to prolonged stay and isolation in such jobs and specific occupations with low or zero social and labor mobility, thus promoting their entrapment in precarious working conditions and their identification with the characteristics of these occupations. Prompted and entrapped by ethnic, racial and gender division of labor, interviewee migrant workers are alienated from primary and secondary solidarity groups and ties related to their origin country, i.e. family, community associations and compatriots, and develop indifferent attitudes towards them. They act in an atomistic manner, form materialistic beliefs, have low self-perceptions and expectations for social advancement and feelings of pessimism for themselves and deal with their social and work related problems alone, yet are not willing to participate in the AVRR programme.

Post-crisis migration? Dispositions, capitals and positions of Italian migrants living in the UK

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A growing literature is quickly emerging on the relationships between the 2008 economic crisis and the transformation of intra-EU migration fluxes, with particular attention to new emigrations from South

European countries - like Spain, Greece and Italy - to North European countries (e.g. Triandafyllidou and Gropas 2014, Bygnes 2015, King et al. 2016). This literature shows that graduates and professionals represent a significant proportion of such migrations. This paper contributes to this literature with a study of Italian migrants living in the UK, particularly in the West Midlands and London. Drawing on 30 in-depth interviews and on participant observation (and on further interviews to be carried out between February-May 2017), this paper argues that recent Italian emigration to the UK is significantly diverse in terms of occupation, family background, age, gender and race, and that in considering professionals and graduates as a homogeneous category, most studies underestimate significant lines of inequality and social division within the same national group - a problem that affects studies of intra-EU migration more generally. Similarly, the migration projects of people with high school diplomas or compulsory education have been underestimated (despite emerging, via ethnographic enquiry, as sizable groups in the West Midlands and London). The paper thus explores how intersections of class, age, gender and race, as well as differences in economic, cultural and social capital, shape why and how Italians migrated to the UK. Theoretically I combine post-Bourdieuian class analysis and intersectional theory, and explore how social differences manifest through cultural practices, classifications and discourses.

RN35 | Session 05a Making Europe?

Erasmus Mobility in the Making and Unmaking of Europe

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This presentation discusses the results of a research project conducted on the Erasmus undergraduate exchange programme in Portugal between 2015 and 2017, with the aim of understanding the challenges faced by Portuguese universities in maintaining socially inclusive access to mobility opportunities. Conceptually, rather than follow the norms of neoclassical migration theory, the paper argues that Erasmus is a form of reflexive mobility that acts a possible preliminary stage in an internationalised career trajectories, with the simultaneous aim of contributing to intercultural understanding between European Union member states. In this sense Erasmus can best be understood as a form of proto-migration for students and a contributor to the realisation of the dream of free movement for the European Commission. Using material gathered from 24 mobility professionals at eight different universities, it is possible to appreciate some of the challenges entailed in the realisation of these aims in Portugal, particularly enabling students from families affected by the economic crisis and austerity to participate in the programme. In conclusion it is argued that an inability to maintain inclusive access due to the underfunding

of scholarships and the on-going impact of the economic crisis on families limits the possibility of Erasmus becoming a generalised experience for Portuguese students, thus contradicting the overt policy goals embedded in the programme that emphasise the need for a higher level of intra-European circulation.

European mobility rights and national welfare states' protectionism: the end of the European project?

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The 2004 EU Directive on Free Movement extended the right to free movement and residence in the EU from the free movement of workers to the free movement of persons. Currently Europeans can travel, work, study, access and transfer their social welfare protections across the EU, no longer bound by residence or work permits and regardless of nationality.

Having witnessed increased EU integration since the 1990s, individual EU member states have increasingly expressed concerns about 'legitimate means of movement'. A disconnect between the perceived legitimacy of the social-security system understood as based on solidarity with one's own community and the entitlement of mobile European nationals to social protection in their place of current residence, regardless of their sense of belonging has focused debates.

This paper examines the formal transfer of welfare benefits from the UK and Ireland to other EU member states drawing from Department of Social Protection (Ireland) and Department of Work and Pensions (England and Wales) records on social welfare transfers 2000–2010. It analyses UK and Irish welfare policy adjustments since 2004 along with the EU's interventions in relation to such adjustment policies.

The study highlights an increasing focus by the political framework of the European Union on protecting the individual rights of European nationals in a unified labour market. It also reveals national welfare systems attempts to qualify EU social rights with the introduction of a series of social-policy adjustments based on residency during the 2000s, particularly attempts to 'adjust' access to what often continues to be deemed 'national' entitlements and finally the UK's ultimate response, the withdrawal from the European Union.

Social networks of mobile people and migrants in South Tyrol, an autonomous territory in Northern Italy: A sociological research on integration processes

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With regard to the increasing international mobility of people and the new challenges for European

countries in the admission of refugees, the aim of this paper is to show how mechanisms are operating in societies, on the basis of integration processes in South Tyrol, an autonomous territory in Northern Italy. South Tyrol, on the border of Italy and Austria is characterized by three official language groups. In addition, questions of identity and belonging are very strong because of the specific historical background. My qualitative research on ego-centred networks is giving insights into immigrants' access to resources and how their cultural and social capital (according to Bourdieu) is valued in the specific context. In the consequence the analysis of concrete networks at the level of the living environment of immigrants should explain how social inequality influences social developments. In the public discourse and also in media and politics there are tendencies to stress differences, primarily with regard to cultural differences. Responding to this, the aim of the paper is not to view integration through a cultural essentialist lens, in which the notion of culture is seen as something fixed or given, but rather to deal with integration as concrete practices over a long-term period. A comparative approach examines the creation and transformation of social networks by mobile people and migrants from Germany and from Pakistan, which build two majorities of the foreign population in South Tyrol.

RN35 | Session 05b Naming and Framing Migrants and Refugees - Processes of Inclusion and Exclusion II

Citizenship of young migrants: an ethnographic study in Belgium

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In Europe exclusionary discourses on migrants go along with inclusionary discourses emphasizing their vulnerability and conditional discourses pointing to their individual responsibility to integrate. These political discourses produce a complex and ambiguous enmeshment of political rationalities and concomitant categorizations of migrants, which go beyond the conventional deserving/undeserving binary. Yet little research so far has scrutinized this complexity, in particular from the perspective of the 'lived experience' of the migrants themselves. In this study, we start from the Foucauldian assumption that political discourse can be considered an instrument to govern marginal groups. Concentrating on the citizenship practices of migrants themselves, we aim to investigate how they react towards these discourses. We focus on young migrants who comprise a huge part of the current migration flow to Europe but are often disregarded during the asylum procedure of their parents and are frequently approached as vulnerable and politically mute, also in scientific research. To go beyond this reductive approach, we combined a discourse analysis of the

migration policies in Belgium with an ethnographic study of a project of a Belgian NGO which aims to learn young refugees "to express their story". In line with critical theories of citizenship we approach citizenship not solely as a legal status but also as a dynamic process of negotiating one's belonging and identity within society. In this paper we provide insights in this process, by focusing in particular on young migrants' identity work in relation to public discourses, revealing how they strategically adopt or resist categorizations.

Displaying displacement: Humanitarian representations of refugees' living environments in Europe and the world

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Shelter provision to refugees and internally displaced persons due to conflicts and disasters has been a crucial and controversial stake in the wider global international protection regime that has developed under the UN system since the early post-war era. UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, asserts (UNHCR 2014) that refugees' access to secure settlements and shelters are parts of a 'holistic approach' that wishes to 'foster an integrated social and economic way of life' and is meant to apply both to refugee camps and 'out of camps' populations. This paper is about the visualization of refugees' shelters and settlements in photographic material included in official documents and web pages of the UNHCR and other organizations that participate in the humanitarian response to the current 'refugee crisis'. Inspired by Ilana Feldman's (2015) suggestion to understand refugee camps as humanitarian, political and emotional spaces and to analyze the competition between these different kinds of represented refugee lives, I examine the appearances of refugees' settlements/shelters as places of humans in need, places of humans that claim and places of humans that feel. To do so, I apply a combination of visual content analysis and visual social semiotics methods, while published images are also juxtaposed to their textual framing. The outcome of the analysis is a summary of the ways refugees' living environments are either positively or negatively imagined by humanitarian actors, allowing for a comparison of different perspectives among the latter, as well as for a comparison of different approaches between European and non-European environments.

The local governance of immigration and asylum: policies of exclusion as a battleground.

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The so-called refugee crisis in Europe has highlighted the importance of local societies and local governments for the reception of new immigrants. The paper will focus the case of Northern Italy. Here

many mayors, local governments and political actors have mobilized against the reception of asylum seekers, giving new salience to the concept of "local policies of exclusion". The political debate in the last years has focussed mainly on the issue of asylum, obscuring the fact that many other immigrants settle and work in local societies, holding regular permits or not.

The paper would like to discuss: 1) how local policies frame asylum seekers and immigrants, in particular emphasizing the local dimension of political exclusion of immigrants: 2) how different types of migrants are actually categorized and received in local societies, 3) how different kinds of actors, native and coethnics, favour the settlement of different types of immigrants in local societies, often navigating and also circumventing policies of exclusion.

The governance of immigration, especially at local level, can be defined as a battleground, in which different actors take part, according with various economic interests, social bonds, moral values and political beliefs. The practical governance of immigration and asylum is influenced by these different interests and visions.

The paper is based on several years of studies on irregular immigration, asylum seekers and local policies.

The Migrant Body and What Makes It Strange(r)

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Globalization and global mobility have been vastly researched and discussed topics in sociology over the last half a century. The last decade has particularly seen an increased interest in micro level studies on the experience and meaning of global mobility for those who are living it first hand. The image of the well dressed, tech savvy and wealthy global elite has been questioned by rich ethnographic data on well educated travelers with insecure short-term jobs, as well as highly trained professionals who come from various class and ethnic backgrounds and are faced with a series of challenges in both their home countries and their adoptive ones. However, one of the issues which has drawn little attention in relation to highly skilled migration, is the construction of "at homeness" (Ahmed 2000). Thus, focusing the case of highly skilled migrants in the Stockholm area, I will look into the experience of feeling at home and the ways in which it relates to recognizability. While these topics have been mostly important in theorizations of race, the body out of place, body consciousness and other indicators which make strangeness recognizable are fundamental for understanding processes of inclusion and exclusion of migrants beyond their physical features. Living in a new unfamiliar environment and the suspension of one's feelings of at homeness in the world and in their own body are present for highly skilled migrants and the addition of this category of subjects allows us to problematize the relation of exclusion with ethnicity, gender and class

belonging in new ways.

Naming emotion in an immigration office: the borders of empathy as the borders of national community

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The agents of immigration-related "street-level bureaucracies" (Lipsky, 2010) can be seen as front-line gatekeepers. The work of those agents responsible for the implementation of legal provisions consists of daily application of categories to people through the granting (or refusal) of a status to individual immigrants. Besides the categories established by law, more subtle forms of categorization take place in the everyday contacts between the administration and its immigrant public. Emotion plays a crucial role in this process, both as a product of the interaction and as an object of interpretation. How the immigrant's emotion is read and what emotion their behavior produces in return will have a crucial impact on the treatment they receive.

This paper is based on a case study of one such local-level agency in Poland. A three-month long participant observation was conducted in the summer of 2014, later completed by a series of interviews with civil servants.

While the study was conducted before a significant rise in hostile attitudes towards foreigners could be noted in Poland in 2015, a careful examination of the role of emotions reveals a series of latent ideas and attitudes that can throw a light on those overt forms of enmity. Thus, the aim of this paper is to use a case study of a street-level bureaucracy to gain a better comprehension of the preconceptions present in everyday interactions between immigrants and administrative personnel, but also in society at large.

RN35 | Session 05c Participation and Reception

The experience of the integration process in destination countries: the Romanian returnees' perspective

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The evolution and recurrence of migrants' decision to return to the country of origin and also their patterns of the reintegration after returning are influenced by various factors related to the context in the home country as well as the integration experience in the destination country. Thus, it is useful to understand the perceived integration experience in the destination country as a possible explanation for their post-return experiences and reintegration process.

In case of Romanian returnees, their number is unknown since the legislation is not enforcing such an obligation on the individuals. We have conducted a qualitative research to find out how they perceive

upon return their socio-economic integration experienced abroad (working and living conditions, skills formation, work environment etc.) including the relationship with their own migrant communities. The findings are obviously bringing to the fore the comparison between country of origin and country of destination that the returnees are making when describing their perceived integration experience abroad. The integration in the destination country is reported by Romanian returnees as being a more positive experience than the reintegration in the country of origin. This is reported to be due to the lack of support from Romanian government that the Romanian returnees reported to have experienced upon their return to the country of origin. On the other hand, the Romanian migrant community abroad is described by comparing it with other migrant communities and considering the support offered during the settlement process.

**Postethnic Activism in the Nordic Region:
Between Inclusionary Strategies and Separatism**

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During the last decade, retreat from multiculturalism and othering narratives of Muslims and non-western minorities have characterized media and political discussions in many European countries. Racialized minorities have been framed as problematic outsiders claimed to separate themselves in 'parallel societies' and enhance illiberal cultures. Simultaneously, profound changes have occurred in conditions for political action. Neoliberal political rationality implies an emphasis on individualization and entrepreneurialism, but has also brought fore a call for civil society actors, such as NGOs and political subjects seen to embody diversity, in the public sphere.

This presentation examines postethnic activism in which people mobilize on basis of their racialized minority position in the society rather than on ethnic group membership. Based on interview, observation and media data gathered in Sweden and Denmark, the presentation explores the different choices that activist groups have made regarding organization and participation, as well as the motivations and effects of different strategies. Several newly established networks and social media platforms especially in Sweden have adopted separatist strategies, restricting participation and commenting on the platforms only for women and transpersons and/or racialized minorities. These sites have become extremely popular among the younger generation of racialized minority persons. However, in the (white dominated) public sphere, these groups have been harshly criticized and perceived as a threat. Simultaneously, other minority activist groups promote inclusionary strategies that provide space for differently racialized minorities and majority members, and seek for ways to deal with the rising tensions and power relations.

Between the market and human rights: the use of public procurement to provide for reception and protection needs in the context of the refugee 'crisis' in Greece

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The governance of services provided to asylum seekers and refugees in the context of European asylum and reception systems has undergone significant changes over the last few decades. Mirroring broader developments of marketization (Bode 2009; Pollitt and Bouckaert 2011), these services have been increasingly provided through the use of public contracts (Darling 2016; Lethbridge 2016). While the European Commission holds public procurement - the purchase of services by public sector bodies - as a suitable mechanism for satisfying 'adequately and speedily the most immediate needs of the asylum seekers' (2015:2), market based provision of services for asylum seekers and refugees has been argued to undermine the quality of services provided as it prioritises profit (see Darling 2016; Gledhill 2016; Welch 2014).

Against this background, we present the results of an empirical study on market-based tendering of services for asylum seekers - namely interpretation and catering - in Greece, one of the countries most affected by the rapid increase in refugee arrivals and EU asylum and migration policies. We analyse key features of the calls for tender - such as contract specifications and award criteria - which indicate the importance given to price relative to the quality of contracted services. Our findings point to a prioritisation of costs over service quality and safeguarding appropriate standards of services. They also raise doubts about the appropriateness of current procurement practices to ensure essential services and to safeguard the human rights of asylum seekers in rapidly changing conditions characterised by acute humanitarian and protection needs.

Are Movers More Egalitarian than Stayers? An Intergenerational Study of Financial Decision-Making amongst Turks in Turkey and Western Europe

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This study seeks to examine the role of international migration in shaping the financial decision making behaviours of married couples through a comparison of three generations of Turkish migrants to Europe (i.e. movers) with their counterparts who remained in Turkey (i.e. stayers). The research base for the study is the 2000 Families Survey, which located men who moved to Europe from high migrant-sending regions in Turkey during the guest-worker years of 1961 to 1974 and those who stayed behind, and charted their families in Europe and Turkey up to the fourth

generation. The data is drawn from a subset of 4215 personal interviews performed randomly with married individuals nested within 1713 families. International migration is shown to have an effect through a) enabling more intense acculturation of younger generations within less patriarchal contexts and b) weakening the transmission of financial decision-making behaviours and associated gender ideologies across family generations.

RN35 | Session 06a Refugees between open Reception and Social Closure: Xenophobic Rejection and showing Solidarity in Civil Society and Social Movements in the EU

The role of citizen initiatives in providing housing alternatives for refugees

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Publicly provided accommodation for refugees has in recent years received much criticism for segregating refugees socially and spatially from wider society, and thereby preventing their inclusion into society. Focusing on the case of the Netherlands, this paper looks at citizen initiatives that counteract the shortcomings of the public system by enabling alternative (temporary) housing options for refugees in the private homes of Dutch citizens. These private housing arrangements that can provide refugees with access to social networks, language practice and job opportunities, thereby potentially enhancing their social emplacement. I argue that studying the participating Dutch citizens with a focus on their personal drives, expectations and interpretations of facilitating such housing alternatives can provide us with important insights into the means citizens have in contesting the marginalization of this group through bottom-up initiatives, specifically in the light of the increasingly discouraging national housing policies for refugees. Based on empirical research among the facilitators of such private housing arrangements for refugees, an important aspect to discuss in this paper is the thin line such initiatives face between on the one hand challenging the public refugee accommodation system through the provision of bottom-up alternatives, which can be interpreted as Rancièrian disruptive politics by overcoming state-imposed segregation of refugees; on the other hand, enabling the retreat of the state by taking over inclusive responsibilities towards refugees, which many research participants consider as lying with the government rather than the citizens.

Moral ideologies in civic aid for refugees in Hungary

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The presentation focuses on moral principles and ethical reasonings of volunteers providing civic aid for refugees in Hungary, active during the 'crisis' of spring-autumn 2015. The paper would contribute to understand the working of the humanitarian perspective when surrounded by the overwhelming presence of securitization discourses.

Based on 32 qualitative interviews, carried out among volunteers, ideologies of universal human responsibilities, professional obligations, active citizenship, political motivations, moral responsibilities related to class position and resources, religious ideologies, particularistic solidarities and solidarity based on gender/family roles will be revealed. Qualitative results on volunteers would be contextualized using nationally representative survey data focusing on population attitudes implying or hindering support for civic aid for refugees.

Our analysis would complete qualitative inquiries already existing in France, Germany, or Greece on pro-refugee activism and volunteering with the Hungarian case; and also would contribute to the Europe-wide missing literature on the magnitude and characteristics of support for refugees based on quantitative nationally representative data.

By analyzing the working and structure of moral reasoning, we also aim to expand theoretical descriptions of the "humanitarian reason" (developed by Fassin, Ticktin, Boltanski, Calhoun among others) with insights from a semi-peripheric society, to contribute to understanding humanitarianism as embedded in a complex net of local and transnational relations.

Between subversive and professional humanitarianism: on civil support for refugees in Brussels, Calais and Dunkirk.

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In the late summer of 2015, many European citizens expressed and enacted their solidarity with the newly arrived forced migrants. Almost overnight, thousands became civil humanitarian aid workers or political activists, while many more dropped off food, clothes, medicines and tents in refugee camps where the state remained remarkably absent. By drawing on the cases of the Brussels-based Citizen Platform and the refugee camps in Dunkirk and Calais, this presentation seeks to develop an understanding of on the tensions and challenges these acts of solidarity have faced over time. While these acts have generally been subversive to a ruling political consensus centred on discouraging forced migrants to enter Europe, some of the structural tensions they encountered have tended to annul their subversive character. We discuss four such tensions in particular. First, between addressing needs that were singular

time, space and objects (e.g. hunger and cold of particular persons) addressing structural needs (e.g. hygiene and access to medical rescoures). Second, between the effectivity of vertical professional humanitarian aid and the voluntary nature of horizontal civil support. Third, between addressing the lack of action from their national governments and large NGOs, and functionally legitimating their policies by fulfilling their responsibilities. Fourth, between initially subverting exclusionary subject categories (e.g. immigrant vs citizen) and ultimately re-inserting a distinction between refugees and undocumented migrants.

Diaspora on the Wane? Uses of the Diaspora Term in Recent Scholarship

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Since the late 1980s, the term diaspora has enjoyed – and so have its derivatives - an exponentially growing popularity among researchers. Diaspora came to be seen as 'the exemplary community of the transnational moment' (Tölölyan), since it proved to be well-fitted to the new transnational lens of analysis that challenged the container model of society. The term appeared in a number of contexts and across an array of disciplines. It was used to refer not only to ethno-national collectivities, but later also to other dispersed categories such as e.g. queer diaspora. In the result of this semantic stretching, it became too inclusive and thus some theoretical efforts followed to develop the term's conceptual underpinnings. The paper aims, firstly, to trace the diaspora concept in its various uses: either as (a) descriptive typological tool referring to essentialised communities, (b) a trans-state social and political movement, or as (c) an identity idiom. Secondly, by analysing recent literature in this respect, the paper attempts to show how - in terms of quality and quantity - the concept is used nowadays; to finally reach a conclusion on whether the diaspora term, once so popular, is still a tool with heuristic potential.

RN35 | Session 06b Naming and Framing Migrants and Refugees - Processes of Inclusion and Exclusion III

Citizenship and immigration debates in Greece: new contexts, old dilemmas?

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This paper draws on public deliberation discourses on

a new citizenship law in Greece and discusses the lines of argument identified in the ways in which citizenship is negotiated in the context of 'the current situation in Greece' – the financial situation and ensuing political consequences internally and in the EU, and the refugee and migration issues, heightened since the beginning of 2015. The law, which included for the first time provisions for jus soli access to Greek citizenship, was uploaded for public deliberation on the online platform www.opengov.gr. We analysed the posts submitted to the platform focusing on the ones addressed to the article which concerned citizenship provisions for the children of immigrants. These were analysed based on the premises of rhetorical and critical discursive social psychology. In the posts throughout, commentators commonly introduced their comments on the citizenship law with an etymological definition of 'ithageneia' ('directly descended'), followed by a distinction between 'ithageneia' and 'ypikootita' ('subject of'). This distinction did not necessarily culminate into arguments in support of granting Greek citizenship to the children of immigrants. Rather, commentators also commonly mobilized nature or the laws of nature and institutional law, and drew a distinction between the two as incompatible, arguing that ithageneia is not reducible to institutional laws. In doing so, nevertheless, commentators drew on institutional laws and constructed the citizenship law as illegal and/or unconstitutional, appealed to universal laws on national determination, constructed immigrants as illegal or distinguished the people from the state and called for a referendum. We discuss the ways in which these arguments are implicated in processes of othering and inclusion in the context of current immigration debates.

Everyday Nationhood on the Web: An Analysis of sentiments & Discourses Surrounding Romanian & Bulgarian Migration to the UK Using Twitter Data

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On 1st January 2014, restrictions were lifted on the migration of Romanians and Bulgarians to the UK. Leading up to this date and since then, heated debate has ensued about the impact of this migration. Discourses and images of the country being swamped by this new 'other' have proliferated. We employ a mixed-methods approach to investigate how these debates were discursively constructed over the micro-blogging platform Twitter between October 2013 and March 2014. We first explore differences among users with a high degree of network centrality (mostly but not only popular British media outlets) and the far more numerous isolated users with low network centrality. Drawing on the concept of everyday nationalism, we then ask: how do individuals, those with low network centrality, rather than politicians or

the media shape ideas about who can belong to the nation on an everyday basis; and what kind of nationalisms do micro-blogging platforms enable in relation to debates about immigration. Discourse analysis of the tweets reveals the presence of both anti-immigrant and pro-immigrant discourses. However, the former conveys a cohesive set of narratives of exclusive nationalism, while the latter are too diverse and complex to promote an inclusive idea of Britishness. Further quantitative analysis on sentiments and ideology embedded in the tweets confirm these qualitative findings. Our findings suggest that micro-blogging platforms provide a convenient vehicle for those promoting heightened exclusive nationalisms.

Out of the Shadows: Refugee Policy in the Time of Crisis

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The so called European refugee crisis of 2015 placed refugee policies at the centre of heated public debates in the whole Europe, including the countries in which the public awareness of refugee policies was very weak despite the fact that such policies existed. In this paper, we analyze how public attention to an issue impacts its framing in public policies by comparing three countries: Hungary, Poland, and Romania. Each of them reacted differently to the European crisis: Hungary openly refused to accept the relocation scheme, Romania accepted the scheme, while Poland was trying to avoid accepting the relocations, although did not openly announce so. The paper is based on the analysis of Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, and European level policy documents (acts, ordinances, strategies etc.); opinion polls on attitudes towards refugee policies; and media coverage of refugee crisis and policies; and interviews with actors relevant to the refugee policy-making and implementation.

Our research shows that the upsurge of public attention impacted framing of the refugee policies. The policies run earlier in a technocratic mode under significant influence of European Commission became the subject of 'hot negotiations', which in turn opened the door for the production of new framings, e.g. the one suggesting that these policies primarily address the issues of security of a host country and not the protection of the refugees.

Social Inclusion of Indian Punjabis in Germany: From Refugees to Citizens

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This paper focuses on the Indian Punjabis who

migrated to Germany in mid-1980s due to Khalistan movement and consequent political turmoil back in the country and eventually settled in the host society. Most of them belong to the Sikh community and are easily identifiable due to their distinct headgear. The authors met quite a few of them during the pilot study on Indian diaspora in Germany in cities like Berlin, Cologne and Frankfurt. Now in their mid-forties, most of them arrived in Germany in the early or mid-twenties. The peculiarity of this profile of Indians in Germany lies in the fact that these Punjabis came to the host society as refugees but eventually became citizens through matrimonial alliances with native Germans or political asylum. Initially surviving on low-skilled jobs, most of them are presently engaged in the Indian culinary industry in Germany. In this paper, the authors' aim is to capture each of their journeys in Germany from being irregular migrants to German citizens within the larger context of assimilation, social inclusion and socio-political integration of migrants in the host society. The paper would chronicle case studies of such refugees-turned-citizens of Germany from India within the larger context of recent refugee crisis in the host society and the challenges of social inclusion and integration of them in the mainstream German social life.

Willy Nilly Belonging: The Fears and Exclusionary Practices of/against Greece Turks and Anatolian Greeks after Population Exchange

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The French Revolution at the end of the 18th Century was an important milestone in shaping political structure of Europe through the next two eras. By the 19th Century nationalism dramatically spread all over the Europe including the Ottoman Empire. Then based on the Lausanne Convention thousands of people had to expulse simultaneously between Greece and Turkey for the sake of the nationalism requires homogeneity by its own nature.

However, this expulsion had caused exclusionary paradoxes since both the Christian Greeks in Turkey and Muslim Turks in Greece have been framed through ipso facto culture unique to their former habitus. Therefore the population exchange had not been in line with the expected cohesion based on the national and religious patterns at both sides. On the contrary, the exchange program has further caused the social exclusion and in turn their marginalization in their new homes along with the fear against their de facto habitual societal values.

In this study, we aim at historical comparison of the fears and exclusionary experiences of bilaterally exchanged people of Greeks in Corfu and Turks in Yesilburc Village at Nigde Turkey. Additionally we aim to underline the patterns and dynamics of solidarities at both communities since they developed a communal identity based on the solidarities. The findings will be gathered through the in-depth interviews and narratives at both sides.

Social Innovation and Local Welfare Practices in Vulnerable Areas of Southern Italy

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The paper regards social innovation in local welfare practices in the South of Italy. In particular the focus concerns areas involved in agricultural productions where migrants are farmhands. Their main problem are job exploitation and dwelling conditions.

The rural landscape of Southern Italy is a constellation of slums and ghettos, reminiscent of the experience reported in the social novels and in the first socio-demographic surveys (Engels). So migrants cannot establish social relations neither with Italian population nor with territories in which they live: as a result they can be considered as a space in between.

Even if a real integration with local people is the main goal of many local welfare systems, in Italy politics lacks of an effective way of operating and, over all, a multicultural approach to the problem solving.

Recently Puglia, Calabria and Sicilia try to realize the right of citizenship for migrants and the end of social conflicts. These regions are elaborating generative welfare measures. These latest are founded on the right to sustainability in favor of both individuals and the territories. To support this right, what is very useful is the partnership among migrants, local people, public administrations and social partners. The point of view of this partnership is solidarity even to delete the word "emergence" from welfare policies and to encourage inclusive processes. Moreover, solidarity is the good approach to assume rights and social duties as activities for the building of shared territorial scenarios and, not last, to increase the development of multicultural lifestyles

Mobilities around wine growing areas: the cases of Napa in the United States and Ribera del Duero in Spain

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Since the mid-twentieth century there has been a growing mobility of day laborers to work temporarily or permanently in various wine-growing areas around the world. We will focus on analyzing the different mobilities that have been generated by the boom in wine consumption and the emergence of new wine-growing areas, as well as by the transformations that have been experienced in the traditional areas of wine production. We will analyze two cases: Napa County in the United States and Ribera del Duero in Spain. Both areas are world famous for their wines. In a growing market of global wine competition both areas have undergone various changes. In this paper we will analyze the mobilities of day laborers attracted by the work in the vineyards. The characteristics of the work

have led to both the settlement of migrants and the temporary and circular mobilizations of workers. The comparison between the two places will be of great interest to understand the characteristics of the mobilities in two wine-growing areas that are explained by several factors. The paper is based on the qualitative information that has been collected over the last three years in the two wine-growing areas mentioned. Interviews have been conducted with different actors: immigrants and migrants of diverse national origins, sex, and temporary and circular migrants. A number of key actors have also been interviewed.

Neo-rurality, crisis and social change in Europe. Ethnographic fieldwork between the Muse and the Roya Valleys

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The phenomenon of neo-rurality concerns migration processes from the city to the rural contexts. It is a recent trend that manifested in the last quarter of 1900 and is directly related to the outcomes of globalization. It is a global phenomenon, present in different areas of the world, and it emerges more strongly precisely where the processes of industrialization and urbanization have occurred in a more relevant and accelerated way. Neo-rurality concerns complex and various types of experiences and the phenomenon is characterized by elements such as diversity and variability.

Contemporary Europe is experiencing a moment of general crisis. It is an economic and financial crisis, that began in 2008, to which the crisis of political representation and the migration crisis, in more recent times, are associated. In this sense, some authors speak about a crisis of Europe, rather than a crisis in Europe. The phenomenon of a growing neo-rurality fits into this scenario and it contributes to social change in certain rural areas -for example in the new peasantries and alternative agro-food networks- through relational processes, sometimes dialoguing and other times conflicting, between natives and neo-rurals.

In the neo-rural contexts of this ethnographic research -the Muse Valley, in the southern French hinterland, and the Roya valley, in the Maritime Alps in the militarized border between Italy and France- these different dimensions of the crisis are intertwined, underlining the close connection of these phenomena. The present communication explores the relationships between natives and neo-rurals and the processes of social change in action in the analyzed territories, stimulated by the presence of neo-rural subjectivities.

RN35 | Session 07b Naming and Framing Migrants and Refugees - Processes of Inclusion and Exclusion IV

"In/visible migrant children: bureaucratic 'offshoring'; internal(ised) borders and the state"

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Amid security 'crises,' states use geography creatively to undermine access to legal representation, human rights, and avenues to asylum. Enforcement operations reach offshore, moving the border to the locations of asylum seekers and carrying out detention in places between states. This paper presents how a further technique of governance is to place migrants not physically offshore, but bureaucratically outside state protection. We argue that these strategies have a dual aspect for migrant children, rendering some hyper-visible and others invisible. This paper first presents the case of trafficked and unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) analysing how data is used across Europe to create a 'hypervisible' political narrative around these children. Concurrently, we draw on the UK to illustrate how this process masks children who do not claim asylum. The article then moves to present the case of undocumented children in the UK, especially UK-born children, and their invisibility in public and political debate on children rights. It also shows the ways that legal status and age intersects to 'make visible' their precarious legal status as they come to age. Thirdly, we present how Roma children act to make the family visible in Europe, revealing their precarious status leading to administrative removals. These three cases demonstrate how assessments of characteristics interact revealing shifts of border enforcement that are tied not only to physical peripheral zones but also bureaucratic peripheries in liberal democratic states. It also investigates the outcomes of in/visibility from the perspective of affected children.

Two Migrations, Two Decades Apart: Bosnian and Syrian refugee migrations and the rationality of temporality

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2015 and 2016 have been marked by the Syrian refugee crisis which is the greatest refugee crisis Europe has seen since the Balkan conflict in 1990s. Since the beginning of the crisis more than half of the country's population have fled their homes, resulting in 12 million refugees. This recent wave of refugee migration from Syria to Europe took Europe by surprise and has resulted in a discourse and a series of actions that are attempting to survey, control and manage this migration.

The aim of our paper is to compare the current

European discourse towards Syrian refugees to the European discourse towards Bosnian refugees two decades ago. Like the Syrian refugee migration, Bosnian refugee migration resulted in serious and unpredicted major refugee movement. The conflict that happened in Bosnia was the bloodiest conflict in modern European history and, as in the case of Syria half of the Bosnian population was displaced by the conflict.

Our paper argues that despite the two decades between the two crises the European discourse towards the refugees has not changed, rather it has become more radical in conveying strongly anti-immigrant rhetoric and xenophobic tendencies. In the paper we discuss two different ethno-cultural and ethno-religious contexts of power relations, as they exist with regard to the Bosnian and Syrian cases, but argue that what continues in both cases is a misplaced understanding of Europe as white and Christian. In particular we discuss the rationality of temporality that is used as a mechanism of control in both cases.

Subverting legal norms: migrants' claims and their interpretation of human rights

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Migrants who mobilise in social movements often lay claims formulated in terms of human rights' wrongs. Some scholars have interpreted human rights as a cosmopolitan body of principles on the basis of which everyone, including non-citizens, could pursue an emancipatory agenda towards the state. However, international human rights law offers little opportunities for sub-citizens and un-citizens (Nash, 2009) to claim and exercise rights.

Migrant-led social movements could contribute to constructing human rights "from below" and to propose subversive interpretations of existing legal categories. For example, they could blur the dichotomy migrant/refugees and dispute the different regime of rights associated with each of those categories under international law.

Non-citizens mobilizing in social movements engage in acts of citizenship (Isin, 2008) that are symbolically subversive as they question liberal notions of citizenships. However, they may also more concretely open up interpretations of existing legal norms that could lead to new opportunities for claiming or exercising rights, including for those who do not fit codified legal categories, such as migrants who do not qualify as refugees.

This paper seeks to investigate the framing of the claims laid by migrants who mobilize in social movement, the role played by their legal status in collective identity-formation processes and the meaning they attach to human rights.

The paper critically analyzes the concept of human rights by exploring how migrants may interpret and rely on them to frame their claims while participating in social movements. It is purported at illustrating how

migrant-led initiatives can build innovative notions of human rights “from below”.

Ethnic others, migrant mothers. Construction of moral boundaries in French and Finnish immigrant integration policies

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When interested in the moral conditions of belonging, scholars have previously concentrated on analyzing the sexual boundaries of the nation and the family as a significant site of state intervention in immigrant integration policies. Based on an analysis of a corpus of French and Finnish policy documents instituting gendered immigrant integration policies this article shows that it is not the only sphere on which the moral deservingness of migrants is evaluated. It starts by asking three interrelated questions: What kind of moral boundaries are drawn in immigrant integration policies? How are such boundaries drawn? What kind of social inequalities are produced by these boundaries?

By articulating the theoretical perspectives of situated intersectionality, cultural processes of producing social inequalities and moral regulation of social bonds I first show that domestic moral conditions migrant women's belonging to the national collectivities in both countries whereas professional morals play a more prevalent role in Finland as do civic moral norms in France. I then move on to discussing two types of social inequalities the definitions of the nation's moral boundaries produce. Categorical social inequalities are the result of boundary work and amount in the exclusion of groups like postcolonial migrants, men and non mothers. Individual inequalities are produced by the standardization of certain moral norms and exclude individual who do not exhibit certain moral characteristics, i.e. participation, autonomy, responsibility, sense of equality. I conclude by comparing the moral conditions of belonging that Finnish and French gendered immigrant integration policies produce and the groups and individuals in risk of exclusion in each national context.

RN35 | Session 08a Religiously Active Migrants in an “(Un)Making” Europe?

Communicating Through Food in a Mosque: Making Lahmacun Eating Doner Kebab

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The value of eating conflates multiple meanings and gender relations addressing who, what and where to eat. Regarding Turkish Muslim migrants in France, in one of the associations of DITIB Paris (Turkish-Islamic Union for Religious Affairs); Association Amicale Franco-Turque in Carrières-sous Poissy, mainly called as ‘cami’ (mosque) by community members in daily discourse, there are two distinct activities held

regularly by men and women, separately. On Fridays, women are gathered in the kitchen area to make and sell ‘lahmacun’ to the community members, passersby and other Muslim communities in the district. On Sunday afternoons, men and sons (when their Quran instruction course is finished) are gathered for having ‘doner kebab’ in the ‘lokal’(café) organized by the members of the Youth Club of the community, preparing, selling and serving the doner kebab. Bearing the ‘traditional’ marks in Turkish food culture, herein, they crystallize Turkish identity. In addition, even though meat is constructed as a masculine food (Sobal, 2005) its preparation, serving and consumption process is also gendered. On the other hand, these activities are voluntary, social events, connected with responsibility and duty. The money is collected for the relocation and improvement of the complex, aimed to have various facilities open to women, men and children according to their needs, stressing their subjectivities in French society while proposing a way to reconstruct gender relations. An ethnographic study of the relevant association, in the periphery of Paris, is held in 2016, by using multiple qualitative methods; participant observation and semi-structured in-depth interviews to highlight the ways of women’ participation in the community through food by ‘doing-gender’ while men remain as the original, legitimate members.

Intersections Between Religious Beliefs & Practices of Migrant and Minority Peoples and Religions and Socio-Political Challenges in Contemporary Societies

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In the 21st century globalization, widespread immigration and the return of religion as a contested set of beliefs and practices to the public sphere, have led to reconsideration of concepts related to citizenship, religion and secularism. Especially in some western countries, previously civic education, while respectful of religious beliefs and practices in the private sphere, endorsed secular perspectives in the public sphere. In other countries the role of religion varies; religious life may play a crucial part in both private and public spheres. Migration impacts upon existing multicultural societies; migrant and minority peoples retain interdependent relationships with families and communities in their places of origin while making new lives characterized by networks; social integration; relationship ties of family, neighbourhood, religious faith or combinations thereof.

Diversity and multicultural education frequently correlates with introduction into new political and social systems in the country of immigration, whereas religious education often is established to maintain social and cultural ties with families or communities in

places of origin. Individual, family and community religious practices and how these intersect with civic demands, are significant.

Drawing from reviews of recent literature on both religious and civic education (2012-2016) in each of three nations - Kazakhstan, England and Switzerland – the authors examine how and in what ways the religious beliefs and practices of migrant and minority peoples shapes their responses to socio-political challenges and how and in what ways their religious communities contribute to religious diversity in contemporary societies. (241 words)

Bags of faith. Religious minorities in Galicia

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The immigration explosion in Spain at the beginning of the millennium has played a decisive role in the visibility and growth of religious pluralism. However, when we refer to Galicia, a region located in the Northwest of Spain, it is returning emigrants that have been responsible for these new forms of living and expressing faith in a hostile context towards diversity. And it is this particularity that adds value to this work. With the arrival of migrant returnees from America and later on from Europe, Galicia opened up to new evangelical denominations and other Christian doctrines. But they had not only arrived to stay, this importation of non-Catholic confessions, has had its importance throughout Spain, since some of these communities have built their church around the life story of a Galician immigrant, becoming the gateway to religious diversity in Galicia and later expanding to the rest of the Spanish territory. The bonds of these pioneers of these minority confessions with Galicia, have also been one of the factors that have favoured their integration and subsequent expansion, accepting what is different when it is represented by one of our own, a native.

The origins of Galician religious diversity and subsequent establishment have been built thanks to qualitative methodology, from the interviews of up to 96 believers and representatives of various religious denominations in this community.

Kurdish migrants in Istanbul as members of religious minorities

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Treaty of Lausanne recognized in, then newly established, Republic of Turkey only minorities based on religious affiliation, therefore excluding Kurds who in majority are Muslims. Excluded were also Alevi who were treated as part of adherents of Islam. The organization of the religion in the country – inspired by French laicism – limited religious influence to the state institution of Presidency of Religious Affairs (often referred to in Turkish, shortly as: Diyanet), which promotes Hanafi school of Sunni Islam. Majority of

Kurds are adherents Shaf'i school of Sunni Islam. Moreover numerous among them in the country are Alevi and some (mostly those living outside of Turkey) are also adherents of minority religions that are often treated as native to Kurdish culture, e.g., Yezidism and Ahl-e Haqq. The presentation will examine the experiences and opinions of Kurdish migrants in Istanbul in regards to their religious differences. These differences were described as appearing during everyday interactions with other inhabitants of Istanbul. Examined will be attitudes of Young Kurdish migrants, towards religion, religious affairs in Turkey and negotiations of their cultural identity connected with religious otherness. The findings are based on 50 interviews with young migrants, who mostly migrated to the city in the 21st century with relatively less insecurity driven internal migration wave. Supplementary to these results will be additional interviews with representatives of Kurdish organizations in the city and group interview with conservative young Kurdish women living in the city.

Turkey Origin Islamic Immigrant Organizations in Germany in the (Un)making Europe

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In the last ten years, Muslims have been getting organized very fast around political, social and economic rights in Europe. Parallel to this, a proliferation of public discussions and academic writings on Islam is observed in Germany. In academic writings there are two groups of approaches to the issue. First group criticizes state policies about Islam in relation to several concepts such as, minority rights, integration, public recognition of Islam, multiculturalism, citizenship and exclusion. Second group on the other hand critically emphasizes the Islamization of all Turkey origin immigrants, or critically approaches the production of Islam image in the media, or questions the integration discourse associated with Islam. Particularly the last set of ideas are very significant in that, Islamic immigrant organizations tend to see themselves as a part of Europe through adopting an alternative modernity, which for them, complies with the European ideals. When we observe the practices and discourses of them, Islamic organizations squeeze German state in adapting their values into integration policies, thereby render their subjectivities recognized by the state. Also they have widely organized and more in solidarity in Germany since ten years. Based on the empirical data derived from in-depth interviews conducted with the chiefs or active members of the Islamic immigrant organizations in Germany, this paper presents how the subjective ideals of Islamic organizations have become dominant discourse in integration policies; how the discourse of multiculturalism is built via Muslim immigrants and how this cooperation meets the needs of neo-liberalism since the value of solidarity and the field of social policy are satisfied by the Islamic immigrant organizations.

RN35 | Session 08b A Global Discussion about Migration, Integration, Identity and Education III

Aspects of and services for the social integration of migrants

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The correct identification of population transfer on a territory as a 'migration' is a central problem both in the analysis of the flow of people and in the understanding of the issues related to the social integration of the migrant.

The first step toward the inclusion of the migrant in the economic and productive network of a country is achieved through the integration in the economic, cultural and social environment. Among these elements, an important role is played by the access to the job market, housing, learning and linguistic proficiency, education and health services.

This work describes the concept of migratory movement, identifying the spacial and temporal aspects of the phenomenon and the main issues of the social inclusion of the migrant in the hosting society. The different approaches to integration allow to contextualise the subject with a specific focus on the aspects of the social services within local planning.

The study focuses on the analysis of service planning aimed to the promote the intervention of the local welfare on zones in need, within a specific territory and within a specific aspect of the social integration of the migrants.

Improving the Integration of Migrants in the Labour Market by Recognising Foreign-acquired Certificates

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This paper focuses on employment opportunities of skilled workers in the German labour market holding a foreign certificate. Due to demographic change and anticipated shortage of skilled labour, the German Government pursues a strategy of attracting migrant workers to work in tight occupational fields. By the Federal Recognition Act, a legal claim was published in April 2012 to standardise procedures for the evaluation of foreign vocational qualifications. This is particularly helpful for both European and Non-European immigrants. For the first time they have the right to get an individual assessment concerning the equivalence of their foreign qualification to a German reference occupation. This should enhance the transparency of foreign diploma, especially for companies' decision-makers, and thereby improve the

integration of immigrants in the labour market.

Up to now, influences of this legal claim on employment opportunities of migrants with qualification from abroad have not yet been analysed. Hence, using a quantitative representative employer survey including more than 5000 companies (Human Resource Managers) in Germany, I have analysed these effects by different logistic regression models. My analytical focus is on the effects of both the current and future employment probability of migrants with foreign certificate.

By this, I am able to present new results in a previously sociologically unexplored field. Furthermore, next to the findings' applicability for the German labour market, they are also transferable to other European countries with similar structures.

Food and migration between identity and innovation

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The relationship between food and migration is very complex and difficult to explain. In effects there are many different situations in the world about this theme. In some circumstances prevails the attention to traditional food, with the attempt to cook always the recipes of original country. In other cases there's more consideration for the mixture with local products, even if remains always the importance of traditional ways of cooking. Food is a very significant element of identity and relationship with the past experiences of life. But food represents also a great possibility of integration between different people and cultures, because it's not necessary to know a specific foreign language, it's enough understand the language of taste and flavours. In this perspective we studied some specific ethnic groups of migrants in Italy (Pakistanis, Moroccans) analysing their models of cooking, the recipes, the use of products, the restaurants. The results are very interesting and show an articulated landscape. Probably a fundamental role can be taken by canteens of primary and secondary schools, where there are young people of all the different ethnics groups.

Becoming Non-European - The Experiences of Eastern European Master Students in Denmark

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There appears to be a widespread assumption that people migrate because of economic advantages. Undoubtedly, this discourse is less dominant when it comes to international student mobility. First of all, there resides a general acceptance that international students move temporarily because they seek to advance their education – rather than migrate permanently. Secondly, international students are often portrayed as a privileged group when it comes to economy. There are, however, an exception when it

comes to Eastern European students. In Denmark, this group of students is frequently discussed in relation to economic issues in national media and by Danish politicians. During the last years, it has been heavily debated whether international students from especially Eastern European countries come to the country with the purpose of taking advantage of the Danish educational system. Drawing on a long-term ethnographic fieldwork among master students as well as 60 qualitative interviews at Aarhus University in Denmark, I will present how Eastern European students reflect on their life in the context of such hostile public discourses. My findings show that many students initially viewed education as a part of a more permanent migration strategy to the country. Yet, some reevaluate such aspirations during their stay after experiences of negative categorisations and the realisation that life in Denmark is less desirable than they imagined in their home countries. I will furthermore discuss how the experience of living in Denmark affect the students geopolitical understanding of a unified Europe and their own positioning in the European landscape.

RN35 | Session 09b Figuring Migrants and Migration

Fluid populations: “flows,” control and the migration crisis in Greece

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Migration, already an expressly critical issue for both the Greek nation-state and the European Union, has acquired an even more prominent position in public discourse since 2015, elevated to the status of a crisis with Greece as its epicenter. Framed either as “migrant”, “refugee” or “humanitarian”, this crisis feeds into the ubiquitous crisis-discourse inscribing unauthorized human mobility in the securitized field of problems (threats) that need to be urgently managed, such as the (vulnerable) economy, poverty, crime, unemployment and terrorism.

As part of a wider project aiming to unravel the meaning of migrant crisis through discourse analysis, this paper focuses on its “official” (state and EU discourse) and “popular” (media) representations in contemporary Greece from the spring of 2015 to the present. Taking the hydraulic/managerial discourse of “flows” as point of entry, the paper maps the specific form of the challenges migration is seen to pose to the established social and political order and seeks to elucidate the very perspective from which contemporary migration emerges as crisis. Drawing from a body of work that grasps state power and the law as constitutive of the form of migration, the paper argues that this crisis comprises a social process inextricably intertwined with the nation state and the European Union project and critically addresses the hierarchical separation between illegal(ized) migrants and refugees.

Transnational Relations and Classical Integration

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Contemporary societies exhibit an increasing level of transnational transactions in different areas of social life, i.e. migration, social relations, economic and cultural exchanges. Especially in migration research it has been argued that classic forms of migration have been replaced by transnational forms of migration, where firstly, migration itself is not a one-way process of relocation, but characterized by forms of commuting and return migration. Secondly, integration is not perceived anymore as a linear process of assimilation into the autochthonous population, but strongly shaped by transnational links between migrants and their countries of origin. Most of the empirical research up to now has focused on the prevalence and extent of such transnational relations of migrants.

In our contribution, we focus on the relationship between migrants’ transnational relations in different dimensions (economic, political, social) and classical indicators of integration. Often this relationship is depicted in a stereotypical way, assuming that more transnational relations are linked to less integration into the host society. In our paper, we want to disentangle this relationship and show its complexity. Our empirical study is based on a recent sample of migrants from six different countries in Switzerland and on an added sample of Swiss people. Since this survey contains a differentiated set of measurements of political, economic, social and cultural forms of transnational relations and also a broad set of indicators of integration (structural, social, cultural), we are in an excellent position to disentangle the relationship between transnational relations and integration empirically.

Making migrant individuals and migrant population: Population register as a state technology of governance in Finland

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This article explores the welfare state enactment of migrant populations as a process starting from local register offices and ending in the national statistical institute. The population register common to Nordic welfare states is discussed as a device that brings together the state, individuals’ social rights and knowledge production. The register administratively births migrants as individual data subjects and gives them visibility in the eyes of various government and business actors. We argue that the registration and statistics compilation enable state power over migrants in line with the constantly changing and tightening migration policies: the register apparatus treats migrant groups in an inequitable way which is

then partly hidden away by the register based statistics. Our study is based on an ethnographic fieldwork conducted in three local register offices, Central Population Register and Statistics Finland in Finland

Fifteen days. The journeys of Iraqi asylum seekers to Finland through Europe

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Since 2014 hundreds of thousands of asylum seekers have arrived in EU territory via the so-called Eastern Mediterranean sea route. People looking for safety and a brighter future risked their lives at sea from Turkey to Greece, traveled through Croatia, Serbia, and Hungary and from there onwards to Austria and other European destinations. Some continued through Germany, Denmark, and Sweden to file an asylum claim in Finland. In 2015 a total of 32,478 individuals applied for asylum in Finland and 20,485 (60%) of them originated from Iraq. This presentation is based on the interviews of 25 Iraqi asylum seekers residing in Finland and it examines their experiences before, during and after the long journey towards the North of Europe. It questions why thousands of Iraqis decided to embark on this journey especially at this point in time and what kind of networks did they use to learn about the destination and the route to get there. Why did they choose to head to Finland, even though many had contacts also in other European countries? What kind of life did they imagine and what kinds of dangers did they meet on the journey? Migration scholars have explained migration by focusing on economic motivations and cost/benefit analyses, push and pull factors in sending and receiving regions, transnational networks, the role of migration industries, and historical contexts that have created migration flows to foreign destinations. My analysis draws from the concept of cognitive migration, i.e. the process of visualizing oneself in a future time and place prior to making the actual physical move (see Koikkalainen & Kyle 2015 article in JEMS).

Searching for emigrants: A combined method and a comparative study in a European youth mobility survey

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It is known that none of the migration statistical sources separately contain exactly the information required to analyze migration flow. Among other limitations, we find that sources of migration statistical do not always bring the difference between national and regional levels, or in case to do so, this

information is not completely reliable due to specific limitations. In addition, longitudinal sources may present another limitation as they undergo registration modifications, hindering the longitudinal study of the phenomenon. On top of that, arise new sources and statistical variables contributing with new information. Through the study of the emigration phenomenon of youth spanish migrants to other european countries, we propose a specific working method based on information provided by spanish public statisticals sources such as PERE (Padrón Españoles Residentes en el Extranjero), the CERA (Censo Españoles Residentes Ausentes) or the Estadística de Migraciones (Statistics of Migrations), among others. And combining these ones with statistical sources from UK, Germany, France, just to estimate the true amount of youth people from Spain living abroad. This methodology allows to renew the method of quantification of the migratory phenomenon, assuming an update with respect to other previous studies in this field (Ferrer, 2013, Navarrete et al., 2014).

In short, a course of study is proposed on the different statistical sources that help to know and analyze the data on this phenomenon in the last five years. Moreover, information will be provided on the migratory trends of people from Madrid. As well as the numbers of new migrants, countries that choose as destination, and other relevant characteristics of the migratory phenomenon of this spanish region.

Men's migration, adulthood and the performance of masculinities

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This chapter examines the ways migration shape male migrants' adulthood roles and transitions, as well as their performance of masculinities during migration and upon return. The study documents the socially constructed nature of adulthood and evidences the ambivalences and ambiguities men migrants experience with regard to adulthood and manhood as a result of their long-term migration. The context of high uncertainty generated by the prolonged stay abroad and the contact with different cultural norms may unsettle migrants' prior beliefs and goals of age and gender identities. The evidences are based on a qualitative research encompassing life story interviews with a number of 15 Romanian men who have lived on average 12 years in different European countries, especially in Italy, Spain, Germany, Netherlands and UK. Regardless of the age they have first migrated at, their education, marital and family status, their destination country and their length of stay abroad, men migrants have experienced many life events that have impacted their sense of adult identity and their enactment of masculine identity. Upon return, migrants critically assess their life course and the fulfillment of their adult roles while taking into consideration a broader and mixed socio-cultural frame encompassing elements of both destination and origin societies. Some men migrants find themselves

in situations of outperformance of adulthood and masculinity, while others struggle to cope with the threatened masculinity upon a series of life transitions or lack thereof (e.g. divorces, childlessness) triggered by their migration.

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From Europe to America. General Characteristic of Contemporary Processes of Overseas Migration

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The presented paper is devoted to the issue of the newest emigration from Europe to the United States and is a consequence of the need to bridge the gap in the reference literature. With the decline of the influx of Europeans to the US territory and defining the identity of white minorities in the categories of "symbolic ethnicity", interest in processes of European migration to the USA has diminished. Simultaneously; over the past four decades have changed the mechanisms of overseas migration of Europeans. Although the United States of America ceased to be the first choice of immigration; the influx of newcomers from Europe does not stop. It shows especially in the case of New York, where some European immigrants continue to be in the top twenty ethnic groups coming to the city after 2000. In such situation it is extremely important to answer the question about the scale of migration processes, socio-economic status of migrants as well as ethnic structure of inflow from Europe to the US. This paper provides an introductory look into the topic of. At present, in the era of vivid changes, mobility movements and social transformations: American and European, information on the subject will supply information on transformations in the international mobility in the transatlantic dimension. In other words, it is an attempt to understand the contemporary processes of overseas migration.

Towards a better understanding of migration: adaptive policies of integration in Romania and innovative approaches for inclusion

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Known mainly as a country of emigration, in the last few years Romania has faced different status shifts varying from „country of origin”, „transit country” to „destination country”. These rather rapid changes have brought new challenges for the public authority representatives who need to handle immigration and to define, adjust and implement integration policies in such a way as to best meet the needs of immigrants. Likewise, the civil society members have to learn how to embrace this new phenomenon and how to become active agents of integration and inclusion. Focusing on

the increasing number of asylum seekers, refugees and other non-EU citizens coming to Romania in search for a new home, this paper aims to investigate the national strategies meant to encourage integration, the main needs of immigrants in their process of integration, and the efforts that immigrants themselves make towards integrating in this country. It will discuss the role of legitimate policies on housing, healthcare, education, citizenship and social protection, offering an in-depth insight over the attitudes that the public authority representatives and the civil society have over the process of migrant integration, as compared to the perspectives of the immigrants themselves. By using qualitative and quantitative data collected through interviews and structured questionnaires as part of a national study, the results offer powerful tools for understanding immigration in Romania and its particular features pertaining to integration and inclusion, pointing to people's subjectivity in perceiving this phenomenon.

RN35 | Session 10a Migration Trajectories

Setting up a business in Albania: Experiences of return migrants

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In this paper we deal the phenomenon of Albanian return migration. We focus on the category of return migrants from Greece, who own a small business in the city of Tirana, the capital of Albania. Tirana is the most developed city in Albania, and provides more occupational alternatives for the returnees. Using the snowball method, we have conducted semi-structured interviews with return migrants turned entrepreneurs, who have been living in Albania for over a year. Our research is focused mainly on the occupational trajectories of the migrants in Greece and back home. Specifically, we intend to underline, first of all, their initial motives and aspirations for leaving Albania, and if they changed during their stay in Greece. Secondly, we want to see how their experiences as migrants influenced their decision to return. In Greece they occupied themselves in different job profiles, and gained different experiences. It is mainly on these experiences that they based their decision to return to Albania and take the risk of starting a small business. However, being an entrepreneur in Albania is much more difficult than expected. They face many challenges related to the workings of the market, the relations with their employees, partners, and local authorities. These challenges have influenced their attitude towards their decision to return. It is our final intention to understand how they feel about their return, and what their future intentions are.

Challenging the container-model-view of society: Faroese women's migration trajectories between the Faroe Islands and Denmark

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The aim of my paper is to unpack the social dynamics and relations in which Faroese women's migration is practiced. At present, there are, approximately, 1,600 fewer women than men living on the Islands. Concerns are voiced locally as to what the impact of this 'women deficit' might have on Faroese society in the long run. This is to be viewed in the light of the population having fluctuated between 48,000-49,000, in recent times.

Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's field analytical approach to migration practices of Faroese women, my study challenges a conventional container-model-view of society. Faroese women's life-story migration narratives demonstrate how the Faroese women's migration field, on the one hand, crosses national boundaries and yet, on the other hand, is defined into migration trajectories. Four different migration trajectories have emerged from the narratives: the preservers, the brakers, the vacaters and the strivers. A crucial finding of my study is that there are migration trajectories within fields which break with the conventional container-model-view of society. These migration fields are not general, globalized and without direction; quite the contrary. They are very specific migration, or mobility, fields involving particular social groupings in specific socio-spatial configurations such as, for instance, the Faroese-Danish connection. These migration, or mobility, fields are characterized by recurring patterns where people struggle for the same thing; in my study, women who struggle for improving their capital composition in an institutionalized migration field.

Gendering North-North Migration: Icelandic Labour Migration to Norway in Times of Crisis

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Feminist scholars have stressed that gender should be a central concept in migration research, as gender shapes the migration process and the lives of migrants in crucial ways. Studies on gender and migration have predominantly focused on people migrating from low or middle-income countries to more affluent countries. Less gender research has been done on migration between affluent countries of the Global North. The paper addresses this gap by concentrating on migration between two Nordic countries that are often presented as gender equal in cross-national comparison. My focus is on how the gendered division of work shapes the experiences of Icelanders who migrated to Norway in the wake of the financial crisis in Iceland in October 2008. The results are based on semi-structured interviews with 20 Icelanders who migrated to Norway both with and

without their families. In my analysis I show how the gender-segregated labour market and gender norms lead to different positions and opportunities for men and women at times of economic crisis and migration. For participants of the study who migrated with their families, the relocation was often organised around the labour market position and opportunities of the men. Those who migrated without their families emphasised their roles as providers for their families. However, only the women described how their absence was perceived of as a failure to fulfil childcare responsibilities. The findings highlight the resilience of the ideas of men as providers and women as primary parents within "the gender equal Nordic", and indicate how these roles may facilitate or discourage the migration of men and women.

Use of Skilled Migrant Workers in Japanese Companies – Case of Vietnamese Workers in IT and Engineer Sector

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Facing with the accelerated drop in working population, the provision of necessary labor force is crucial issue both in Europe and in Asia. Experiencing the accelerated deficiency in labor force, Japan has been proposing different measures to tackle this issue by the inclusion of women and seniors in the labor market and the increase of automation in certain sectors. However, migration policy has not been an option to tackle this issue for this country. The government only allows the entrance of the high-skilled foreign workers and denied the employment of the low-skilled workers in the Japanese labor market. Nevertheless, despite the absence of concrete migration policy, companies began to actively recruit the skilled foreign workers against labor shortage from Asia. In particular, Vietnam is large provider of labor for Japan nowadays, especially in IT and engineer sector.

Previous studies have concentrated on analysis of the employment conditions of the foreign skilled workers and firms' recruitment of foreign new graduates from Japanese universities, but little research has been conducted regarding the firm's other strategies to provide necessary foreign workers. How do Japanese companies seek the qualified foreign workers outside of Japanese university, and what are their strategies for the recruitment?

This paper attempts to answer the above-mentioned questions based on interviews conducted in Japan and in Vietnam. By using this case, this research contributes to demonstrate a larger picture of the transnational labor market by focusing on activities of companies, which play important role in the recruitment of necessary labor force.

RN35 | Session 10b Care**The transformative role of digital literacy and monetary flow on Polish migrants' parents aging in place**

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This paper presents two empowering mechanisms within care culture(s): the transformative role of digital literacy and the active role of monetary flow. By focusing on positive aspects of both mechanisms, I will present their influence on migrants' elderly parents' increasing independence, sense of agency, and the possibility for them to age in place. Research was carried out within the framework of two multi-sited research projects in Poland and various host countries. On the basis of qualitative interviews with Polish migrants, their elderly parents, and relatively immobile members of a transnational family, as well as on quantitative research, an analysis was conducted of alternative methods that migrants employ to respond to expectations regarding care for elderly parents. The provision of alternative forms of caring for elderly parents is leading to outcomes at the microsocial level and within the context of intergenerational relations, most notably an increase in elderly parents' independence. However, a process is also occurring that is translating outcomes from a micro to macro level, effecting changes in the Polish familial elderly care culture.

North-South transnational solidarity: When associations of migrant women mobilise to develop care in their country of origin

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While the development of international modes of communication and travel makes for the fast growth of transnational activities, the latter are usually thought of as either economic (remittances, commerce...), cultural or political activities performed by men rather than women and driven by individual or family interests. In contrast with this representation stands our discovery, in the Flemish part of Brussels, of an association of women from Moroccan background that have been very active during the last twenty years in developing care of the most marginalised and excluded categories, and their access to rights: lone mothers, their children taken from them and put in orphanages; the handicapped; remote villages... Its multiple activities in Morocco meet dire needs left gaping by the underdevelopment of public policies in this country, de facto challenging authorities to move in and fill these gaps; and when they do, the association's managers immediately move to other needs. Another feature of this association's philosophy is that exchanges should work both ways; and indeed, as an example, some nurses in Morocco

who were taking care of children with diabetes found some innovative practices that were subsequently tested and reproduced in Belgium.

An interesting comparative finding is that in France, where the 'universal' (read: assimilationist) model of integration precludes the formation of single-origin associations (immediately branded as 'communitarist'), such associations mobilise women with migrant background from various countries and develop projects concerning several 'Southern' countries.

Professional Greek migrants in London: Belonging and integration in the time of financial crisis

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This paper will explore migration patterns of professional Greeks in London in the context of the Greek and wider European financial crisis. Previous work in this area has revealed how transnational links and long-distance caring are affected and in turn affect the interrelationship between local and global chains of caring (Evergeti, 2008). Historically, Greece has been an emigration country with established Diaspora communities all around the world. Since the 1990s this movement reversed and the country transformed to a major destination for immigrants initially from the Balkans and more recently from countries with predominantly Muslim populations (Evergeti and Hatziprokopiou 2013). However the ongoing financial crisis has created new patterns of emigration. Unlike earlier mobility which involved mainly unskilled migrants from predominantly rural areas, this new phase of migration consists mainly of highly skilled professionals (Labrianidis, 2011; Triandafyllidou and Gropas 2014). This has created new forms of transnational relations and care responsibilities in both ends (with older parents moving back and forth to support working children by looking after grandchildren) and once again financial and other forms of remittances are emerging. Based on a qualitative study of personal narratives with Greeks who moved to London in the last 5-6 years the paper will explore the importance of utilising ethnic and friendship networks during the settlement period as well as the significance of sustaining transnational links in negotiating family care needs. The aim of the paper is to provide an insight into how family care and responsibilities are negotiated between the adopted country and the homeland amidst the ongoing financial crisis.

Participatory & Mobile Methods in social research with migrant mothers

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Our research project combines walking methods and participatory theatre to create a space for exploring, sharing and documenting phenomenological processes of belonging and place making that are crucial to understanding 'enacting citizenship'. Launched with a week long training programme in using participatory theatre with migrant groups for PhD students, art practitioners, public sector professionals and researchers, the research team has completed two phases of research with i) migrant mothers and migrant girls and ii) migrant mothers with no recourse to public funds. Our previous research shows that migrant groups and families' cultural, linguistic and social marginalization can be reduced through participatory methods that bring into dialogue participants and policy, becoming a citizenship practice in its own right (Erel and Reynolds 2014; Erel 2011; O'Neill 2011; Kaptani 2008;).

This presentation will explore how the combination of walking and participatory theatre methods connect the personal to the public realm and vice versa given the biographical, performative, spatial and visual material emerging from each method. We will also show how walking and participatory theatre as embodied, sensual methods can mutually reinforce each other and can be used to create more textured and rich data. This presentation shares the aims, methods and process of the research and how this project advances methodological knowledge and understanding, as well as contributes to capacity building and crucially policy and practice at this time of increasing austerity and hostility to migrants in the UK.

RN36 - Sociology of Transformations: East and West

RN36 | Session 01a Social Transformations Studies

Understanding social transformations through measuring functional differentiation

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Functional differentiation of societies in (semi)autonomous subsystems as a trend of modern social transformations has a long history in sociological thought – not only ranging from H. Spencer and T. Parsons to N. Luhmann but also including comparable insights based on different concepts, such as life orders or social fields. Post-communist paths of Central and Eastern European societies can be assessed in terms of functional differentiation as a process of increasing autonomy of functional subsystems. Particularly the functional differentiation from political (as autonomy from political interference) and from economic subsystem (as autonomy from capitalist market principles) are relevant in this regard. However, theories dealing with functional differentiation have often suffered from certain shortcomings. One is the lack of clearer relationships with other types of social differentiation, such as stratification/inequality, and with segmental divisions, based on ethnicity or nation. Another, and even more important one, is the lack of clear operationalisation for the purposes of empirical research and testing the basic theoretical assumptions. Based on series of indices, we develop indicators to measure functional differentiation (as autonomy of selected functional subsystems) from politics and from economy, and test them in comparative perspective with the emphasis on post-communist Central and Eastern European countries.

Europeans' Values: Peak Secularization (?), Persisting Materialism, Lack of Convergence

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An influential research paradigm going back to Ronald Inglehart's postmaterialism thesis and more recently expounded by Christian Welzel conceives of religion

as part of a parochial worldview that also includes authoritarianism and thus inhibits human empowerment. Further, the thesis also claims that fading existential pressures drive societies toward a de-emphasis of materialism. Accordingly, measures produced by this school conflate certain aspects of authoritarianism with religiosity, and others with materialism, and describe the "rising force of emancipation" as going hand-in-hand with a retreat of these values.

Building on previous work using correspondence analysis, a non-linear method that clearly separates out religiosity, authoritarianism and materialism, I present an ecological analysis of recent data from the World Values Survey that contradict the Inglehart school on several points. First, there is no evidence of a continued secularization trend: in most European nations, religiosity has not significantly declined beyond the early 1980s level. Second, there is indeed a general retreat of authoritarianism, but -- against the predictions of the postmaterialism thesis -- it often goes together with a surge in religiosity, and this trend is not restricted to East European publics where religion is also a carrier of national identity in a postcommunist context. Third, the clear-cut positive association posited between materialism and per capita GDP is not borne out by the data: above-average materialism is more typical of affluent societies than it is of nations with high poverty rates. Finally, there is no convergence of East and West European nations in the space defined by these three values.

The postsocialist transformation of gender relations: the case of Croatia

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The starting point of the discussion is the implicit calling into question of the general notion of re-traditionalization of gender relations in the post-socialist period, presented in a recent analysis of the changes of attitudes and values of the inhabitants of Croatia between 1985 and 2010. Namely, in contrast with the usual narratives of re-traditionalization brought about by the end of the socialist gender regime, Sekulic (2012) concluded that "gender conservatism" was actually decreasing throughout the analyzed post-socialist period. In light of this conclusion, the paper attempts to disentangle various notions of gender regime change in Croatia during and after the post-socialist transition. Our interpretations are based on the primary data from nationally representative surveys carried out in 1999, 2005, and 2015. References are also made to qualitative research carried out in Croatia in 2015, as well as to selected results of research on gender relations in other post-Yugoslav countries. The

theoretical background includes Walby's theorization of patriarchy and selected tenets of new modernization theories (Inglehart-Welzel, Norris, Touraine). The analysis suggests that the levels of public patriarchy in Croatia remained relatively low even in the crisis-ridden 2010s, while the levels of private patriarchy have fallen in relation to those recorded at the end of the 1990s. Following an attempt to describe the constituents of the post-socialist gender regime in Croatia, a tentative conclusion is that re-traditionalization pressures of the transition period have resulted in at best "partial acquisition of traditional values", in the same way as we have concluded before that the socialist period had resulted in a "non-linear modernization" and "a partial acquisition of modernization values" (Tomić-Koludrović, Petrić, Zdravković, 2015).

RN36 | Session 01b Migration: Experiences and Perceptions

Acquiring human capital through international migration. The case of young Romanian returnees

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During the last 28 years Romania experienced a massive emigration. Over three million of Romanian citizens are living in Italy, Spain, Germany, UK or other European countries. Many others have now returned home after living and working for a while in other countries. The paper is based on about 50 in-depth interviews conducted with Romanian youth who lived for at least 6 months in another EU country and who returned. The data are part from a larger sample of qualitative data collected during 2016 within the research framework provided by the Horizon 2020 – YMOBILITY project. The analysis sets out to address a series of questions. Firstly, which are the main skills, competences and work values that young migrants perceive they gain through migration? Secondly, which were the main mechanisms of accumulating human capital abroad? Thirdly, how useful is this stock of human capital after their return? We selected only those migrants who were employed in typically 'unskilled' jobs in the destination countries, especially in the field of construction, agriculture and domestic service. We compare these groups of migrants in the broader context of their educational background, experiences of work abroad and of (re)integrating on the labour market after returning to Romania. Our findings show that the type of jobs performed at the destination provides different opportunities for

acquiring new skills and competences; after return some of these do not automatically translate into an advantage on the labour market for all migrants.

The lived experiences of Bulgarian migrants - transforming contexts, changing subjectivities

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A major ingredient of the transformative processes in present-day Bulgaria is the increased mobility of human capital. The dominant interpretation in public debates is not that of restoring the right to movement suppressed during communism nor that of enhancing European integration. Rather emigration is seen as contributing to the depopulation of the country and its economic decline. While the increased migration flow after the accession to the EU does pose challenges to the democratic reforms in the country, its consequences cannot be understood without capturing the complexity of motivations and choices of the actors in the process. What are the individual factors which influence migrants' decisions at all stages of migration: from the initial consideration of making the move, through the stages of preparation, travel, and adaptation in the new context? Why do different groups of migrants use different channels of migration and which of them serve for successful integration?

This paper provides answers to these questions based on country results from a comparative study of migration funded under Horizon2020. Based on 38 interviews-in-depth with prospective and actual migrants from Bulgaria in four EU countries and 10 expert interviews with staff in public and private employment agencies it examines the motives and expectations, formal and informal channels for mobility and people's changing subjectivities. A crosscutting focus is placed on the inequalities in terms of gender and skills levels in mobilizing different types of social ties.

Unexpected changes in immigration status amongst Czech and Slovak migrants post Brexit: Gender perspective on pre and post 2004 immigration to the UK.

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The Central and Eastern European (CEE) pre 2004 immigration to the UK is an understudied and highly gendered phenomenon. The EU enlargement of 2004 completely changed the migration dynamics between the two regions and the current political situation is often referred to as a direct outcome of those migration related decisions made by the Labour

government of the time.

This paper examines the sudden changes in the immigration status of Czech and Slovak migrants post Brexit. It highlights some concerns amongst Czech and Slovak communities and debates the differences between migrants who arrived to the UK before the EU enlargement and those who entered the country after 2004. The focus of the debate is on the gender element and how immigration policies affect men and women in a different way. It also evaluates the idea of return migration and the sudden loss of the notion of fluidity that we got used to over the last decade. The concept of transnationalism is re-evaluated by taking into consideration the new political climate in the UK and in other regions.

Ethnic Distance of Students in Serbia

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The paper is based on the results of empiric researches of ethnic distance of students in Serbia regarding the members of the former Yugoslav nations and national minorities, as well as regarding certain number of great world nations. Ethnic distance was measured several times among Serbian students in the north of Kosovo and Metohija (K&M) and twice among students in Belgrade from 2009 to 2016, as well as for the first time among Albanian students in Pristina in December 2016/January 2017. Adapted Bogardus scale was used as the instrument. The biggest result of ethnic distance is measured towards Albanians, similar in surveys from the Yugoslav period. The highest distance among Albanian students is in regard to Serbs. Comparison with the results of similar researches from the Yugoslav period shows a significant increase of level of ethnic distance.

Findings of this longitudinal research have confirmed that: a) there is a connection between increase of ethnic distance and involvement in war actions in which Serbs were one of the sides; b) high distance has been noticed regarding some of great European and non-European nations, which is possible to explain by attitudes of their governments to the Yugoslav crisis, with exception of the relation of Serbian students to Russians and Greeks; c) positive correlation between ethnic and confessional distance also has been established; d) war breakage of Yugoslavia has left a strong potential for conflicts, expressed by high ethnic distance, particularly in K&M.

RN36 | Session 02a Social transformations: East and West

The Divergence of the Post-Communist Welfare State. The Growing Differences Between the Welfare State in CEE and the Rest of the EU

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This paper builds upon previous research carried on welfare state models in Central Eastern Europe and analyses how they are connected to other social indicators. Most studies looking at the post-Communist welfare states in CEE tended to find that they do not fit with the Esping-Andersen typologies (Deacon 2000; Fenger 2007; Rys 2001; Sengoku 2004) Our previous analysis has tested to what extent convergence has occurred and/or whether a distinct post-Communist welfare typology is discernible, over 10 years after the eastern enlargement of the EU. (Piotrowska and Rae, 2016) We did this through carrying out a cluster analysis at two dates: 2004 and 2014, following as close as possible the method and choice of variables used by Saint Arnaud and Bernard (2003) and replicated by Fenger (2007).

Contrary to previous hypotheses we have found no evidence of the post-Communist EU states converging with the Esping-Andersen models. Also, we have found a distinct post-Communist welfare model, with its own identifiable features, which has actually strengthened over the past decade.

In order to further this research we have carried out an analysis of how the post-Communist welfare model in the EU coexists with chosen social and economic indicators. This allows us to expand our understanding of the post-Communist welfare state as we can include data that does not fit into a cluster analysis. These socio-economic indicators include such things as social well-being, outcomes of welfare policy (e.g. health and education); infrastructure and its possible degradation; and universal access to benefits and services (decommodification and stratification).

Social capital in the Eastern European peripheries

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First, the paper will try to present an overview of a broad range of criticisms of the theory social capital, including its highly normative nature, cultural biases and questionable assumptions about its nature, sources, and effects, in particular in the economic life. Moreover, the paper will refer to the institutional and political contexts of the rise of the notion of social capital as a popular policy notion in recent decades. These broader questions will be then linked to the well-known issues of the low levels of its indicators in countries of the region, in particular in Poland, which will be seen as a peripheral area in the context of the world-system theory. As it will be argued, the measurements of the social capital in the region and discussions on its inadequate levels in most of the countries of the Eastern and Central Europe may be seen as an element of its orientalization and as a tool of legitimization of its dependence on the Western core. These issues will be related to the problems of measurement and interpretation of levels and nature informality in the region, which have been recently discussed in diverse venues. As it will be argued, these critiques of the application of the theory of social

capital as well as the standard models of informality and corruption in Central and Eastern Europe may appear useful in reflexive development of these approaches on the global level and at the same time point to important normative restriction on reconstruction of the nature of social relations in the region.

Cultural Political Economy of East European Capitalisms

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Almost three decades since the beginning of historic transformations in a vast East European space provides us with ample empirical evidence to study mechanisms and processes of emergence and continuous transformations of a variety of East European capitalisms. In our analysis, we will employ the Cultural Political Economy (CPE) approach, focusing on semiotic mechanisms of their discursive constitution and material reproduction. In CPE, an instance of (national) capitalism can be identified as a successful materialization of economic imaginary, a semiotic order of specific discourses and resulting set of social practices. The first mechanism is the variation of discourses and practices, providing alternative paths at critical points in time. The second is the selection of particular discourses, a process of privileging some discourses over the others by interpreting and legitimizing key aspects of relevant social phenomena. The third is the retention of resonant discourses, a process in which those discourses and practices are included in individual and collective routines and identities, in widely accepted strategies, state projects and are even materialized in physical environment. The fourth is the reinforcement of these discourses, by filtering out inappropriate alternatives and promotion of complementary discourses. Finally, these mechanisms are enhanced by selective recruitment, inculcation, and retention of agents that correspond with dominant discourses. In our comparative analysis we recognize that for most East European countries past three decades are not a single period, but rather a comparatively rapid succession of relatively distinct phases, shaped by both geopolitical challenges and opportunities, and volatile internal processes.

RN36 | Session 02b Migration: Representations, Identities and Discourses

"Attitudes toward refugees in the "Visegrad" countries"

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Attitudes towards migrants and refugees were investigated in Poland – although not systematically - from the early 90s. However, it was not politically or socially sensitive issue. With one exception, the

refugees from Chechnya (according to the Polish Office for Foreigners, from 2003 to 2014, 73 000 citizens of the Russian Federation applied for refugee status in Poland; most of them were Chechens), the refugees from other regions have not applied for refugee status in Poland.

The intensification of armed conflicts in the Middle East countries and the war in Syria triggered migration processes to EU countries on the unprecedented scale. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reported that industrialized countries recorded the highest number of refugees over the last 20 years. Most refugees arrive illegally, mainly to the southern countries of the European Union. The EU was trying to tackle the situation devising various relocation plans of incoming refugees in all member states.

The political crisis concerning refugees affected not only southern EU countries but also Visegrad countries, including Poland. Four research centers - Czech CCVM Sociological Institute, Slovak Focus, Hungarian Tárki and Polish CBOS – were tracking attitudes toward immigrants and refugees. The analysis of comparative data for the four countries will be presented, including determinants of attitudes toward immigrants and refugees. More comprehensive analysis will cover Polish case, for which the data are richer.

Anticipating the future in an insecure present: discourses of migration in contemporary Serbia

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The state transition from the former socialist Yugoslavia to contemporary Serbia has had many consequences for young Serbian workers. Among them are the privatization of the economy, the destabilization of full-time long-term employment, high unemployment rates, and an overall insecure outlook on the economic future. Young people and their families have responded in varied ways, from a strict adherence to the Foucauldian ethos of the management of the self, to the prolonging and delay of life course events such as completion of college, introduction to full-time work, independent living, marriage, and children. In short, while for some Serbian youth time has sped up rapidly, and become more precious through intensive investment in one's own "human capital," others are left behind in the waiting room of post-socialist (yet pre-EU) economies. However, despite disparate practices, the majority have the same goal: an aspiration to leave the country in search of better economic opportunities. How are people with such radically different practices hoping for the same outcome of international migration? What fuels the hegemonic aspiration for migration out of Serbia? This presentation looks at four discourses of migration prevalent in Serbia and seeks to understand how migration aspirations and young people's subjectivities are transformed by both structural

factors and everyday speech about how one should proceed towards the future while living in an uncertain present. I further work to show that migration discourses are used as both a practical economic response and a way in which to critique a socio-political landscape young people feel they have no voice in.

Japanese Perspectives on a Changing Polish Society: Cultural Identities of Contemporary Japanese Residents in Poland

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The paper aims to discuss the cultural identities of today's Japanese residents in Poland, as seen in their reaction towards the Polish reception of Japanese global culture.

Since the 1990s, reasons for Japanese people choosing Poland as their place of residence have become varied. Not only musicians and artists, who formerly comprised the majority, but also an increasing number of those seeking fresh business chances and life perspectives unattainable in Japanese society decided to live in post-1989 Poland. Today, while Japanese otherness (as represented by such global cultural products as sushi, comics/anime, tea ceremony and Zen) has been offering different ideas and values for Poles' renovation of cultural identities beyond the traditional framework of Polishness, Japanese residents in Poland are facing the globalized meanings of Japaneseness peculiarly practiced in Polish society, in the process of their reconstruction of Japanese cultural identities.

What are the attitudes of Japanese residents in Poland towards the Polish reception of global Japanese products, especially of cuisine representing "sacred" Japaneseness? What values of Japanese culture do they find "correctly," "improperly," or "interestingly," received by Poles? Are there, or what are, "useful" Japanese cultural values for positively changing Polish society in their opinion? How do they see the possibility of popularizing "authentic" Japaneseness in Poland? These and other questions inquiring into the "Polish variant" of Japanese cultural identities will be examined through analysis of the narrative of Japanese residents in Poland collected by the author through in-depth interviews.

Crimean Tatar representation in the context of reframed Ukrainian national narrative

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The Euromaidan protest brought tremendous changes to the political, social-cultural and everyday life in Ukraine and abroad (Yekelchik 2015, Onuch 2014, Kappeler 2014). The military invasion by the neighbor country, annexation of the Crimean peninsula, marked the appearance of new discourses, identities and

cultural practices in Ukraine (Miller and Wert 2015, Otrishchenko 2015, Kasianov 2015), which have arisen as an ideological conformation to the Russian postcolonial politics (Miller and Wert 2015, Grant 2015, Sakwa 2015, Hillis 2015).

Due to the violation of human rights, general unsafety at the peninsula and other reasons, many of the Crimean Tatars were forced to leave Crimea and settle into Ukrainian mainland territories. Displacement, restructure of the ethnic composition of the regions and the new symbolic connotation that Crimea has acquired in both Ukraine and Russia have shifted the reconfiguration of Ukrainian national narratives towards an inclusion of previously marginalized discourses on Crimean Tatars.

The present study aims to analyze the nodal points of such newly reconstructed national narratives with focus on its Crimean Tatar component. Recent (2014-2017) film production, music and cultural events that deal with the Tatar topic serve as material for the empirical analysis.

RN36 | Session 03a Transformations and Solidarity: Ideas, Agents, Changes

New agencies and transient solidarities in the Turkish civil society: the anti-Capitalist Muslims.

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The aim of this paper is to look at how new forms of agency emerge within civil movements and to explore what forms new solidarities are formed by these agencies, through the case of anti-capitalist Muslims in Turkey. The anti-capitalist Muslims group formed a registered NGO under the name of 'Association for Fighting Against Capitalism' in 2012 and became one of the most publicised supporters of the anti-governmental protests in June 2013. The group established a link between the Turkish Left and the hegemonic political Islam. Political Islam in Turkey emerged within the context of electoral democracy and civil society and rather than radical action, its discourse has been centred on the establishment of an 'endogenous form of democratization' focusing on lifestyle and everyday practices. This democratization created a shift from demands regarding social injustices on the basis of gender, class and ethnicity to religious sentiments. The discursive shift was paralleled by the changing composition of civil society as Islamic groups proliferated. Paradoxically, the same shift made possible the emergence of other dissident groups and the formation of new solidarities. The anti-capitalist Muslims emerged within this context to create a 'climate of togetherness by approaching the problems of the age through the ancient values of the society' around their slogan 'Allah, bread, freedom.' They present a critique of the rising Islamic bourgeoisie 'from within' and of the neo-liberal system that confine Islam to be exercised only in the mosque while turning a blind eye to the class based social inequalities.

Post-communist Solidarity and Attitudes towards Redistribution

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The European Union is characterised by a set of values shared by all European Member States. The establishment of this set of values implies a common ground that should support principles such as pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality. Solidarity in particular might have different meanings depending on the social context of the country. Previous research has demonstrated that citizens living in post-communist countries attribute the government a larger role than citizens living in other European countries. Support for the welfare state is hypothesised to pair with positive attitudes towards redistribution. Citizens in post-socialist countries are indeed found more open to redistribution and therefore more solidary towards the poor. This general support for the welfare state is supposed to come from the authoritarian egalitarianism sponsored during communism. The historical and institutional context in which people grew and formed their political attitudes appears therefore determinant for their following support for the welfare state. In this semi-static attitudinal setting, increasing globalization and migration challenge the stability of these mechanisms. Using a theoretical framework that distinguishes between self-interests and ideals, this paper empirically investigates the link between personal experiences and attitudes towards redistribution. The analysis examines the persistence of a post-communist ideology identifying people with a post-communist background living in Europe and in Russia. Multilevel models and multivariate regressions based on the ESS 2008 highlight differences and similarities between countries and between individuals. Preliminary results show that people with a post-communist background living in other European countries have more negative attitudes towards redistribution than natives.

Solidarity practices in the context of patriotism in Russian society

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Currently the analysis and evaluation of «normal patriotism» arises; it includes great power statehood tradition as the collective experience of the past and social participation as the focus on the present and the future. Solidarity practices get a big boost for the development on condition of creation of unity of social attitudes to the value and meaning of patriotism in Russia. The analysis of solidarity practices associated makes possible to determine the state of patriotism as an integral factor of various social strata and groups of Russia. The understanding of patriotic activity,

associated with a variety of patriotic actions and knowledge of patriotic culture of Russia is very important. Patriotism can not be free from value judgment, and at the same time it can not be involved in solidarity practices where the effect of social use can be measured. We may talk about the reflexive stage of patriotism when it is not just a “habit” and becomes a constructive action aimed at creating a new social reality. Patriotism causes active presence of past experiences, guarantees the accuracy of practices and compliance of formal rules. The efficiency of solidarity practices confirms that the belief in patriotism, the emphasis on the uniqueness and originality of Russian society are compatible with the inclusion of Russia into the global socio-cultural space. The concept of normal patriotism, determined by the transition of the Russia, based on the production solidarity practices, takes great demand. The study is supported by the State order, project № 28.3486.2017.

“Our intentions were crystal clear”. Transformation narratives of “Solidarity” Citizens’ Committees’ former members.

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„The lost treasure of revolution”, a phrase coined by Hannah Arendt, is often used in Poland in the context of „Solidarity” movement’s heritage and its absence in present day politics. It also appears in discussion on winners and losers of 1989’s transformation. Endless, abundant and still indecisive as the discussion itself is, it’s striking that most of the time it doesn’t mention one of the most important civic actors of Polish transformation - the Citizens’ Committees movement. This net of organizations on local level helped immensely in winning the first free elections and in reviving self-government in Poland. Interestingly, though they are not operating anymore, the Committees and their political philosophy lately begun to be an important point of reference for Polish city-movements. Is therefore „the lost treasure of revolution” a justified phrase to use in the discussion? Is it even used by Committees’ activists nowadays? Twenty-eight years after transformation, how do people who built Polish democracy from the scratch shape their narratives about this time and about present political situation? Do they see more profits or losses, and what are their grounds? The paper will attempt to answer these questions by analysing in-depth interviews conducted by the author among Citizens’ Committees activists on the local level.

RN36 | Session 03b Time Dimension and Generations

Personal time capital as a social stratification mechanism

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Hartmut Rosa, in his theory of social acceleration, considers the ways in which people use their personal (free) time to be important indicators of the transformation of the social order. The aim of this paper is to explain empirically personal time use capabilities as transformative forces in society. The authors use the approach of Marian Preda's concept of individual time capital, which is composed of personal life expectancy and the quality of time "spent" in life performing various activities that have influences on individual mood and health. Individual time capital is convertible into other forms of capital, such as economic capital (i.e. salaries for working time) or social capital (i.e. networking time) and, vice versa, people who are more "capitalised" in terms of money or social relations can, by buying services or asking for others' help, increase extra (quality) time. The authors will explain empirically how the capability of converting individual time capital differentiates social groups in the Estonian transformation society, which offers an alternative look at stratification. Besides such traditional capitals as wealth and education, the technological capabilities possessed by younger people and networking capacities possessed by older people appeared to be easily convertible and supported agency. The authors introduce a time-bound social stratification model based on two dimensions of social agency: the capability of converting individual time capital, and whether the conversions are used to maintain acceleration or to slow things down.

Looking Back from Today's Perspective: Older Generation on Social Changes in Poland

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In 1988, before major political, economic and social changes in Poland, researchers from the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (IFiS PAN) initiated a panel study of social structure that continues until today. In the years 2014-2016, on the basis of the method developed by Fritz Schütze, we conducted 44 biographical interviews with POLPAN respondents aged 71 or more. The interviews are available in the Archive of Qualitative Data at IFiS PAN.

Apart from being a rich and valuable source of knowledge on individual experiences and choices of POLPAN respondents, related to their position in social structure (e.g. career paths) the biographical interviews contained sharp insights and deep perceptions regarding social changes in Poland. Aged participants of the biographical study compared the years before the transformation – when they were young or in their middle years – with the life they and their (grand)children led at the time of the interview. In my paper I use thematic analysis to extract and present the most distinct and meaningful topics –

comparisons of „yesterday” and „today” – that have been expressed by POLPAN respondents. In addition, based on quantitative data, I present essential findings concerning the way aged Poles perceive the past.

Ongoing Differences and Ongoing Transfers? The Role of Labour Market Conditions in Pension Entrances in East and West Germany

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The case of Germany is a textbook example for investigating the impacts of the adoption of welfare capitalist rules by a former socialist society. In this contribution, we asked which distributional effect on pension income can be ascribed to the political responses to the German Reunification and the subsequent changes to the German labour market. The empirical analysis focuses on the distinct impact of the Reunification process on different cohorts and patterns of gender inequalities.

For instance, because of the support for women's employment by the socialist legacy in East Germany, eastern women in old age are better provided than their western counterparts. In contrast, the promotion of the male-breadwinner model in West Germany led to lower pensions of most western women. Even though western women's labour market participation is rising, part-time work and their disadvantages on the labour market are directly transferred into lower pension entitlements. However, high rates of unemployment limit the effect of these culturally shaped institutional arrangements for eastern women and men.

The current labour market conditions in East Germany and ongoing differences between West and East Germany are shown to be a result of political decision-making and self-perpetuating processes after Reunification: The specific developments in East Germany still create winners and losers.

The structuring role of generations in a transforming society: Reflections from within the paradigm of social acceleration

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Generation as a social category designates, according to Karl Mannheim, location in the social structure in two ways: by positioning individuals or groups on the historical axis of the social process and in the social hierarchy. The Mannheimian generation approach, thus, serves as a viable alternative to Marxian class perspective for the understanding of social stratification: generations are constituted according to their relation to historical and cultural time, and to the respective lifestyles underlying status-based stratification. This paper revisits this classical sociological argument in the contemporary paradigm of accelerating time and life. The paper employs an assumption that social acceleration, by intensifying

transformation, has affected different social groups to a varying degree, bringing about emergent patterns of social stratification. As generations differ, due to dissimilar locations on life span, in their speed of adapting to rapid social changes, age has become one of the most significant markers of social inequality. In this context, time as resource, capital and commodity, and agentive control over time use, are especially meaningful. The paper will present generalizations of, and reflections upon, the analyses of the representative population survey "Me. The World. The Media" (N=1,500), conducted in the fall of 2014 in Estonia. The results reveal significant differences between generation groups with regard to "time wealth" and time use capability. The paper concludes that generations structure the transforming society on the vertical as well as horizontal dimension, and tend to desynchronize the progression of age groups in social time-space. Some counter-tendencies (inter-generational similarities and intra-generational variety), nevertheless, exist.

**RN36 | Session 04a Europeanization,
Modernization and Social Transformations**

The Impact of Intercultural Dialogue on Social Transformations

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The beginning of the 21st century is marked by the global transformational processes affecting all areas of life. Parameters and content of social changes under the influence of globalization are changing, new elements of social structure are emerging and root alterations in values of local communities are taking place. The increasing dynamics of these transformations surpasses their re-evaluation by contemporary social science. Moreover, they occur within public organization which becomes more complex, that makes the modern world system less predictable. In this regard, there comes the increase in demand for timely adequate and relevant scientific expertise – the tool not only of an explication and monitoring, but also management, prevention of the crisis phenomena, challenges and risks of new social reality. On the one hand, the movement to uniform mankind, all-planetary civilization is a non-alternative way to solve the current global problems. On the other hand, westernization in globalization, especially in culture, and imbalance of forces between technologically and militarily strong countries of the West and traditional societies of the East, lead to assimilation of local communities, destruction of cultural traditions. Thereof, an opposite trend called 'localization' emerges, which strengthens influence of local cultures and values. This leads to the crisis phenomena, local conflicts, xenophobias, re-actualization of ethnic problematics and radicalization of religious consciousness worldwide. In these conditions the largest potential of removal of the designated contradiction is the cultural dialogue which

is based on recognition of equality of dialogue participants, mutual respect and desire to listen and be heard.

**Transformation, Europeanization, Nationalism ?
Macrostructural changes in Central Europe from
the perspective of local studies.**

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The presentation shows the local dimension of social transformations that occurred in Central Europe in the last 25 years. It refers to research carried out during that period in local communities on the Polish-Ukrainian borderland. Theoretical background of that analysis concerns Clifford Geertz's idea that the great social issues could be understood by the explanation of the particular local phenomena, and Pawel Rybicki's statement that the macrostructural transformation is decided by microsocial changes. The research of the Polish-Ukrainian borderland show that transformation processes resulted in diverse consequences for local communities. On one hand, the state factor is vital, because in Ukraine local relations were based on social structures that were present during the USSR times. In Poland the former structures have been relatively quickly abolished. On the other hand, the implementation of Western patterns of social life in Poland between 1989 and 2004 was very diverse. Locally perceived differences have relevantly influenced to the process of Europeanisation, understood as acquiring social and legal rules of public life organisation and individual identification with the European Union. The fundamental difference concerns two kinds of communities: ones that effectively (practically) accepted European values of social life, and also those which refer to such values temporarily, motivated by external factors. Macrosocial processes such as nationalistic tendencies in Poland and pro-European aspirations in Ukraine overlap on that situation since 2014-2015. In my presentation I try to point at the early consequences of those tendencies for the everyday life in local communities.

Transformation. Modernisation. Europeanisation.

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„Progressive Europe or reactionary Asia”, a professor in Geography launch the debate in a classroom in Baku at the beginning of twenties century. This is how the novel of „Ali and Nino” starts. The novel was published for the first time in 1937, however the debate is still alive in political narratives and everyday life of nowadays Azerbaijan.

Due to natural resources, especially oil and gas, and a favourable geopolitical position, Azerbaijani economy grows fast, changing the social landscape of the country and its social stratification. Part of the revenues from the extensive oil exploitation in the last

two decades and the controlled economy are oriented towards the 'modernisation' of the country and create new aspirational values to its citizens. The narrative of the modernisation discourse is a barrister's speech for consumption, technologisation and urbanisation. Azerbaijani authorities invests money in schooling the middle class in overseas top universities, making the new funded students the agents of modernisation by bringing western standard education back to Azerbaijan.

The ethnographic data collected between February 2016 and February 2017 in Baku, the capital city of Azerbaijan, draws the need of modernisation of the country and its citizens, where the modernisation is viewed as an importation of the western goods, manners, education applied on local/eastern values (Watenpaugh, 2006).

The paper explores the fictional representation and political narratives towards modernisation of 'the country and its citizens' (Rumyantsev, 2015) and moreover, it looks to gain an understanding of what modernity means in a country with a constantly negotiated geographical position.

Trends of civilizational changes in contemporary European societies

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Contemporary European societies after a relatively quiet second half of the XX century, which ended with the disappearance of the most countries of the socialist bloc from a world map, became the leaders of civilizational process. European capitalism have given a powerful impetus to economic growth, that provided an attainment of a high level and quality of life, access to education, welfare state, mass consumption, and culture. An apotheosis was the integration of Western and Eastern European countries in a political, administrative, economic and fiscal union. Thus, a cosmopolitan society was formed. According to German sociologist U. Beck, it is gradually eliminating the national state and its institutions. Meanwhile, their original own social, institutional and cultural differences that constitute the civilizational specificities of different national societies have not disappeared. Paradoxically, the contingency of historical changes on the Eurasian continent at the beginning of XXI century has exacerbated differences and turned them into unpleasant contradictions. Some countries and citizens of the European Union faced with a choice to find their own path appropriate to their contemporary culture, traditions and everyday life. In general historical process of civilization developed several notable trends, such as: 1) uncontrolled population growth; 2) cyclical nature of development of contemporary capitalism balancing between (trans)national forms; 3) acceleration and digitization of scientific, technological and productive advances; 4) expansion of mass consumerism; 5) climate change; 6) unlimited migration, urbanization; 7)

collision between individualization, multiculturalism, transnationalism, nationalism, as well as between religious movements; 8) delicate balance between dominant state institutions and fragile civil society institutions. These trends require from new generations to act independently, actively and search resources to build adequate modernity and civilizational order.

RN36 | Session 04b Local and International Aspects of Social Developments

Bringing agriculture to its knees: food production between EU regulative and the peripheral capitalism's neo-feudal face

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The paper represents results of a case study research on effects of the EU regulations on Croatian agriculture and rural life, conducted for the Horizon 2020 project Closing the Gap Between Formal and Informal Institutions in the Balkans.

Media conducted fierce public debate over consequences the EU accession would have on domestic production of food concentrated mostly on the examples of reputed eradicating of traditional food and food production processes. Seemingly banal examples of traditional practices that would allegedly disappear were used to symbolize either sacrificing of a „wild“ folklore culture or cleansing from the socialist system's residues on the transitional path to the project of Europeanisation, grandiose come-back of Croatian national culture to Western Civilization, where „it always belongs“. After the implementation process was finished it became evident that actual changes were smaller than expected and that they focus mainly on satisfying of the EU economy's overall functioning, professionalization of the amateurs' roles in agriculture and on some instructions concerning animal welfare that did not significantly affect previous practice. On the other side, however, these minimal interventions in a highly sensitive area of „everyday culture“ enabled the transfer of public attention from structural processes that determine national agricultural economy within the EU: legitimizing of practices that favour certain groups and individuals, formation of „neo-feudal“ relations, class and social differentiation of producers and mass exodus from traditionally agricultural areas.

From infrastructure investment to social change: local cultural centers and the development of social capital

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The aim of the paper is to analyse social capital in the context of substantive activity of local cultural centres. A local cultural centre is an excellent exploratory field as it is the place where the activities of self-

governments and those of social partners converge. It is here that local cultural policies turn into a substantive programme, which is largely developed at the juncture of local activity and the priorities of broadly understood 'local authorities'. In the new paradigm which is currently the general conceptual framework for cultural policies in Poland 'culture is to be understood as one of the generators of social capital, a laboratory of new forms of communication and common and individual lifestyles, a kindergarten of critical independence and a forge of self-organisation. Well-managed cultural institutions may not only safeguard heritage or design cultural events, as it has been assumed heretofore, but also contribute to the above mentioned development of citizens' major competences which determine the level of the society's well-being. The paper is based on the research conducted in nine urban-rural communes in Poland and nine local cultural centres which have invested in infrastructure, extending their premises using EU funds under the Regional Operational Funds in recent years. Each of those infrastructural projects may be considered as public intervention, and local policymakers are obliged to justify how its implementation will contribute to increase the potential for development, as major investment into the cultural infrastructure may and should be used by commune administrators to raise the quality of activities in culture and support social development.

Local Dimension of International Cooperation in Central European Countries

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The article presents the results of a research project concerning international cooperation of local government units in Central European countries (Poland, Slovakia, Czechia, Hungary, Romania) in the years 2004-2014.

Since 1989, there has been an increase in political autonomy of local communities in Central Europe. As a result, the communities are not only self-governing subjects, but also may commence mutual relations, even with foreign partners. Local governments contemporarily can be perceived as subjects of international cooperation. Our research confirm such thesis and show that in the processes of cooperation, local governments act as initiators and coordinators of activities regarding other subjects of social life engaged in international relations, such as NGOs, cultural institutions, schools, etc.

The results of the research show a transnational network of connections and determinations between local governments and local communities in this part of Europe. This cooperation is the most visible and effective in the field of culture, although it is also present in education, sport, tourism and economy.

The vital factor that supports the cooperation is the possibility of participation in the EU projects. Another factor that determines the intensity of cooperation is the geographic distance, as transborder cooperation has a significant impact on international cooperation of local communities.

The Agricultural Taxation Reform of the Chinese Communist Regime: The Integrated Perspective from State Building, Institutionalism and State Capacity

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The transition of the Chinese agricultural taxation system has been seen as one of the examples of market transition during the 1990s. However, this transition of agricultural taxation system has caused many problems in the rural area in China. This makes many scholars wonder what is the causes of such problems. And this article follows their questions to the situation and tries to use the integrated perspective from state building, institutionalism, and state capacity to give a more plausible answer. This article argues the integrated perspective basing on following reasons: First, to understand the problems after the transition, the institutional origin matters. As some institutionalists argue, the institutional origin matters because it can define the direction of institutional transformation. Hence the problems after the Chinese agricultural taxation system's transformation may have a certain relation to its institutional origin. Second, the concepts of institutional origin may connect to the concepts of state building. Both concepts discuss how the original design may influence the institution or the state. Finally, the state building process and the institutional design may influence the state capacity. Those process may constrain the state's ability, especially in taxation extraction. With such perspective, this article will discuss the process of how the Chinese agricultural taxation system is established, how it be transformed, hence to the implication of the question why the Chinese communist regime goes through the market transition.

RN36 | Session 05a Political Behavior in Transformative Context

Social factors shaping Russian civic culture

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The Russian civic life is often presented as a contradiction between the majority of support and the minority of protest. However a closer and a more grounded look based on representative data (2501 respondents of an All-Russia sample of the adult population) shows that the Russian civic culture is shaped by a number of key factors that belong to the past and to the present. Attitudes incorporated into the

Russian civic culture are a mixture of procedures that are born out of the Soviet past and the new political reality born out of conflict-strewn recent history. Most Russians believe in elections and regard elections as a procedure that they must take part in. They have been convinced that elections are an important legitimizing process that keeps the state going. However their participation in elections has an element of a ritual. The procedure is regarded as a confirmation of candidates rather than a competitive choice. There is a clear difference in attitudes towards elections between village and town populations, between educated classes and workers. Most Russians regard various agencies of the state as potent actors in their daily life, but at the same time they view themselves as largely unable to have any influence on the decisions taken by the authorities. It does not mean that they are positively disposed towards these decisions. The data show that they have been discouraged from formalizing their critical attitudes. Patterns of civic conduct are different in formal and informal spheres. A conflict between formal procedure and informal attitudes bear a key conflict of the Russian civic culture.

How are place-specific voting preferences sustained? The case of Czechia after 1989.

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The analyses of voting patterns in Czechia revealed that voting behaviour has been increasingly linked to the spatial variation in social and economic composition of voters after 1989. It was found, however, that this general rule is broken in some specific places (micro-regions, cities) where voting behaviour tended to be rather persistent despite deep economic and social changes through which the post-communist society had undergone. We therefore performed detailed field research on voting behaviour in selected number of places where voting behaviour tended to be place specific. We selected eight model territories that represent various modes of voting behaviour of local populations (namely different ideological preferences of voters as revealed by the results of parliamentary elections).

In model territories we performed background analysis of demographic, social and socioeconomic characteristics of local populations, detailed study of local political history, one focus group discussion with representatives of local voters in each of the eight model territories and interviews with local political representatives that were aimed at exploring potential causes of both change and stability of electoral preferences in their town/micro region. We concentrated namely on analysis of factors and mechanisms through which the stability of voting preferences were maintained. These factors and mechanisms included political socialization in family, political socialization outside family, the influence of

territorially specific structure of various institutions, the influence of territorially specific activities of various institutions, long-term patron-client relations between particular political parties (or politicians) and voters in particular territories.

Understanding Democracy in Poland: changes in support over time (1992-2016) and understanding by the ordinary people

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The context of the proposal is the recent wave of "crisis of democracy" discourse. P. Schmitter listed frequently mentioned symptoms of the crisis: "citizens have become more likely to abstain from voting, less likely to join or even identify with political parties, trade unions or professional associations, more likely not to trust their elected officials or politicians in general and much less likely to be satisfied with the way in which they are being governed and the benefits they receive from public agencies"; P. Mair in his last book (2013) writes about "hollowing of Western democracy" and announces: "The age of party democracy has passed". One of the recent reactions to the crisis, and its another symptom, is the challenge by populist leaders and movements. „Support for democracy” is a multi-level concept. David Easton made a distinction between diffuse (generalized attachment) and specific (performance of institutions and political authorities) support. Others (e.g. Pippa Norris et al) claimed that there exists rather a continuum from very general to very specific support. In empirical research various indicators of general support for democracy were used, but the one most frequently used, was a degree of affirmation or negation of the statement: "democracy may have problems but it is better than any other form of government". When analyzing the general support for democracy almost invariably emerges the question: what do people really mean by "democracy" when approving it or disapproving? The patterns of understanding democracy will be reconstructed based on the analysis of transcriptions of 6 focus group interviews. The interviews were conducted in 2012 in 4 different region of Poland, separately with younger (18-30) and older (30-65) people.

Institutional problems of Russian transformation: a view from political sociology

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The presentation aims to show that analyzing Russian transformations within a framework of conventional

oppositions, such as “archaic vs. modern”, “liberal vs. illiberal”, oversimplifies the reality - an alternative, non-linear, multivariant approach is required.

A long-time research by our department (as well as by other researchers) has identified a set of features of Russian socium, which simultaneously are its essential problems, acting as obstacles to changes; they constitute the problematique of transformation. These are:

- a cyclical causality: a deficit of social differentiation which hinders a differentiation on political grounds, and vice versa; hence a lack of strategies, whether of modernization, stabilization, or conservation;
- an incomplete institutional design as an essential feature or as a situational problem;
- a fragmented social and political order;
- a persistent deformatization of norms and rules;
- an unfinished construction of political institutions of representation, participation, action, and economic institutions of property, market etc.;
- a reproduction of institutional “traps” as a result of agents (elites / counter-elites / citizens / masses) implementing habitual practices.

We propose to analyze the prospects of overcoming those problems, and the possibilities of institutional transformations in Russia as seen by various agents.

It is required to reveal agents’ perceptions of social and political reality and the ways of its possible transformation in two dimensions: “horizontal” (their identification with specific projects of country’s development and with normative-value-sets) and “vertical” (their evaluation of ability to influence changes and outcomes).

RN36 | Session 05b Transformations and Personal and Social Lives

Shadow Price of Social Changes and Its Evaluation

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The shadow price of social changes is the core category of our analysis. For the first time, an attempt was made to determine the approaches to measuring this value with regard to non-market phenomena and processes, and the attempt to apply these approaches in the empirical analysis based on the materials of the representative survey in Russia using the method of experimental situations.

The basic method we used consists in quantitative estimate of divergence between the real and ideal structure of the individuals’ time budget in the main areas of life. The indicators of “non-optimized” (in social terms) product of labor and “non-optimized” product of leisure are suggested and designed. For example, “non-optimized” product of labor means the part of the labor which individuals produce without desire or, vice versa, the part which is underutilized by the society in spite of the individual’s willingness to create it. We demonstrate the need to rethink the

approach to the perception of the role of labor and leisure in the processes of social transformations, given the existence of socially non-optimized parts of labor and leisure.

Aggregated estimates of these values show the part of social welfare (e.g. share of GDP or GPI) which could be optimized via redistribution of population time budget according to ideal social preferences.

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Becoming an Entrepreneur in Post-Communist Poland: the Influence of Money, Friends and Family

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In post-communist economies entrepreneurs played an especially significant role and are often considered to be among the winners of the economic transition processes. Different determinants of becoming an entrepreneur have been described in previous studies, e.g. personal motivations and attitudes, family influence, or financial situation. This study compares for the first time the role of family, friends and potential financial resources in shaping future Polish entrepreneurs in later stages of economic transition. The purpose of the study is to analyse not only the separate, but also the combined effects of these factors, in order to determine their relative importance. The author uses panel survey data from years 1993–2013 from POLPAN study conducted every five years on a large random sample of adult Poles. The panel aspect of the study allows to observe the consequences of different determinants in time. The results show that originating from an entrepreneurial family has a paramount importance on running a company in the future. Also the fact of being surrounded by entrepreneurial friends in 1993 and being able of acquiring investment capital in 1993 are significant for becoming an entrepreneur 5, 10, 15 or 20 years later. The most interesting conclusions come from the analyses of combined effects of independent variables. The results suggest that social resources influence career entrepreneurial choices stronger than potential financial resources.

The Transformation of the Czech Suburban Countryside

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This paper will aim at explaining how everyday social practice came about on the basis of major historical and political events. This will be carried out from the perspective of interpretations from everyday participants.

The contribution depicts the transformation of the

Czech countryside over three time periods (the first up to the year 1948, the second between the years 1948 and 1989, the third from the year 1990 up to the present). This transformation took place on two levels. On the first level, through radical institutional changes particularly in the political and economic sphere and on the second level, by changes in the sphere of everyday life which occur slowly as a result of cultural inertia.

We present in this paper a model of transformation of the countryside obtained through an analysis of time lines on the basis of selected data from the Czech Statistics Office and our own qualitative data acquired within the framework of 150 qualitative semi-structured interviews. The central category of the model is a pattern of obtaining sustenance which markedly influences the pattern of home life including its material framework. The transformation to the material framework of home life is an important sign of the transformation of the countryside. Our explanation follows the transformation of the pattern of obtaining sustenance and home life in industrial modernity in the pattern obtained in post-industrial modernity. The model indicates that the developments in the first modernity are intervening conditions of the transformation in the second modernity.

RN36 | Session 06a Social Transformations and Stratification Trends

Recent Trends of Class Division and Inequality in Baltic Countries

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Among post-communist countries Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) are reputed as exemplary cases of neoliberal semi-peripheral capitalism, most diligently implementing the recipes of neoliberal think-tanks how to succeed in the catching-up growth and meet the challenges of the adaptation to the external shocks. During the recent economic crisis (in 2008-2011) they implemented in the resolute way the "internal devaluation" policies, and were recommended as examples for the Southern European countries. After very deep recession, the gross domestic product per capita output rapidly recovered to the pre-crisis level, displaying above the European Union average annual growth rates. However, social dimension of the reputed Baltic success in coping with crisis remains underresearched. We explore the impact of crisis on the class structure and class-based social inequality in the Baltic countries. Neo-Weberian class model is used as analytical framework for this exploration, grounded in the European Social Survey (ESS) data. The trends of change in class division and inequality are identified by synchronic and diachronic comparisons, focusing on the stability vs. change in

the market and work situation, life chances, ideological attitudes and voting behavior across different classes. The neighbour Finland is used as contrast and control case in these comparisons, selected for this role because of its reference state status for the post-communist Baltic countries.

Subjective stratification in the transforming society: factors and outcomes

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The paper presents results of our long-term research on restructuring of Estonian society during the last three decades. In the focus of our study is subjective stratification as an indicator of personal capacity to accommodate with changes in society. Regression analysis of correlations between the subjective position in the social stratification system and the other indicators of personal well-being, life-style, level of political and cultural participation, evaluation of changes in society has brought us to conclusion, that self-assessment of position in society could be interpreted as expression of social habitus, a generalized disposition of personality, reflecting his or her capacity to cope with the changing social, political and technological environment. In the course of transformation the importance of various resources for coping has been shifting from more material (money, access to the new technologies) to more intellectual factors (education, life-style, capacity to make more complicated choices). The lower or higher self-positioning does not directly reflect the objective economic or professional status, but rather positive or negative differentiation from the perceived average level of social success. Comparing those self-assessments with opinions about the changes in transforming society, we can see strong correlations. As an outcome, if in transforming societies the political class as a major decision maker represents only those who are better equipped and feel themselves well-fit in the situation of rapid changes, the system of governance is not capable to prevent widening of the gap between 'winners' and 'losers', between establishment and 'people'.

Russian Society within the Context of Internal and External Factors of Crisis Reality

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Paper deals with a multidimensional contextual analysis of the status and dynamics of Russian society in a new reality mediated by external and internal threats and risks overburdened with the current economic crisis. It is based on the results of the national sociological survey (N=4000) conducted

in 2014-2016 by the Institute of Sociology RAS. Particular attention is given to adaptation capabilities of Russians, models of their economic and political behavior during the crisis. The report indicates deterioration of mass assessments of transformations took place in 2015-2016 as a result of population unfinished hopes for defusing the crisis. The paper highlights typical for Russians self-awareness of co-dependency between internal and external factors affecting socio-economic conditions within the state as well as the social development issues. At the same time it identifies basic effects of the crisis on daily lives of Russians together with the adaptation strategies used by different professional groups' representatives and residents of different types of settlements largely determined by their average income and nature of employment. The authors conclude that Russian society is moving dynamically towards the modern consumer community in which dependence of population on authorities shows a progressive decline, and personal interests start to prevail over the public ones. Russians' choice for the "great power" institutions is verified, and this makes it possible to characterize institutional trust that exists in the society not only as a hierarchical, but also as a holistic one. Stability and variability of attitudes and vital priorities of Russians as well as the resources for social integration in a poly-ethnic and religious space of Russia are analyzed.

Corruption and Inequality in Schools in Central and Eastern Europe: Prevalence and Structural Patterns

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In this presentation, I analyze the scale and sources of views on corruption prevalence and bribe-giving experiences in the educational sector in Central and Eastern Europe. In my analysis, I use Global Corruption Barometer and Quality of Government Survey, which are cross-country public opinion surveys. My goal in the presentation is twofold. First, I address the questions of how corruption level in educational institutions in Central and Eastern Europe compares to the situation in other European countries. I also elaborate on the changes of opinions about corruption prevalence in schools during the last decade of transformative years. Second, my goal is to investigate the effect of individual level predictors of perceiving schools as corrupt, with special attention to structural determinants and previous bribe-giving experience of respondents. I investigate which groups feel excluded and who bear additional costs of participation in the system. Members of these groups can seek to bribe as compensation for their maladjustment or be forced to bribe as a weaker and "less dangerous" group that is not likely to report. In the second part of the presentation, I concentrate on the specific case of Poland. The results reveal that in Poland relatively few respondents experience recent

bribe-giving in schools and perceive educational institutions as corrupt. However, there is a structural pattern behind the sources of negative opinions. The effect of socio-economic determinants on corruption views in Polish schools is strongly pronounced and opposite in direction as compared to other developed countries in Europe.

RN36 | Session 06b Precariat and Vulnerability of Careers

Precariousness in Russia: Experience of Young Adults with Higher Education

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The purpose of the paper is to show how today Russian workers with higher professional education who have precarious employment and live in big cities perceive the lack of stability in their employment and life, as well as their career prospects, and what influences their decision-making. The underlying method applied is consensual qualitative research (CQR). In line with the method requirements, a small number (10) of semi-structured in-depth interviews has been conducted. The members of the sample have common key characteristics: they do not have a stable job; they are engaged in skilled work that requires theoretical knowledge, experience and necessary training; they have higher education; their income flows are unstable and may vary; respondents' age is 25 to 45 years; work experience 5+ years; respondents live in big Russian cities and metropolitan areas.

2 general categories - pursuit of interesting jobs and short-term vision of their employment and life goals - have been distinguished. Most of the respondents reject the possibility of standard employment. They appreciate the lifestyle made possible by flexible employment. They feel fully responsible for their lives and resort to professional development tactics that are not oriented at career promotion at one particular company. The respondents seldom plan employment and life activities for more than six months or a year; they have little idea about what they will do after the current project ends taking on a job without expecting to stay longer than a few months; they often make spontaneous decisions regarding important issues.

Sociocultural factors of labor market exclusion in Ukraine and the countries of Western and Eastern Europe

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The paper presents the results of the analysis of labor market exclusion sociocultural factors in Ukraine and the countries of Western and Eastern Europe. For comparison with Ukraine were chosen Germany and Poland. The selected countries have different systems of value orientations and the welfare models. The research source is database of the World Values Survey (2011-2012). The method of analysis is the logistic regression. The results of the analysis showed that the nature of relationships between a labor market exclusion and its socio-cultural factors is culturally dependent. The analysis of binary logistic regression demonstrated that in all countries the interpersonal trust, level of education, frequency of Internet using and subjective evaluation of health are statistically significant factors of labor market exclusion. In Ukraine and Poland an extension of the settlement size reduces chances of labor market exclusion. But the results of multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that inclusion of other factors to the model eliminates the aforementioned effect in Poland. A judgment concern successful strategy of behavior within labor market is the statistically significant factor for Germany and Ukraine. But, in Germany, for those who believe that "hard work doesn't generally bring success – it's more a matter of luck and connections' chances of being excluded from the labor market are increased. In Ukraine this factor has the opposite effect: those who agreed that the 'luck and connections' are needed for getting success have less chances of being excluded from the labor market.

The moral aspects of class disaffiliation: the experiences of intersecting inequalities in the biographies of young precarious workers in Poland and Germany

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This paper contributes to the analysis of the moral significance of class (Sayer 2005) taking into account the perspective of young precarious workers in Germany and Poland. In the biographies of both young Poles and Germans we can observe a common

tendency of absence of class identification. Simultaneously, narrators' stories involve both the rich narratives of the experiences of inequalities related to employment status, income, ethnicity, gender, age and other factors combined with at times strong, morally laden judgements. In this context, the main questions asked by the paper are how the experienced and intersecting inequalities are translating into a concept of identity? DO we see forms of expression of collective identity that refer to the experienced inequalities? Further we ask how do class locations manifest themselves in biographical narrations in the context in which class language is strongly underdeveloped and devalued? How does the reflexivity of precarised workers interact with the ethical dispositions they refer to in making sense of their lives? The paper will present the first results of ongoing analysis of biographical interviews with young people (aged 18-30), employed in various types of precarious jobs or unemployed, collected within the framework of the DFG-NCN funded PREWORK project in 2016-2017. Its main part will focus on the intensive analysis of the selected, exemplary biographical cases demonstrating similarities and differences in the categories used to describe the experiences of social inequality by young informants in Poland and Germany.

Vulnerability of social carers: Norway and Latvia case studies

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Vulnerability of social group could be linked with socio-demographic aspects and situation in labour market. Home-based care is one of the vulnerable sectors in sense of workers protections. Social solidarity means a mutual responsibility at the level of society, but it can also be expressed at the level of social and professional groups. Social carers are professional group of growing importance in ageing societies in Western European and post-communist Eastern European countries. At the same time the importance of this group could be underestimated by employers, society and even care takers. Author has chosen Norway and Latvian case studies as comparable in geographical, socio-demographic senses, but different from viewpoint of capitalism development, welfare state models, professional and workers protection traditions and economic, financial possibilities. The ageing society and increasing mobility are factors in growing importance of social care for older persons. The aim of proposed paper is to analyse vulnerability phenomenon among older people's social carers in Latvia and Norway in comparative perspective. The qualitative methodology was applied. Vulnerability of professional group partly could be explained by New Public Management approach in social care in both countries. The data analysis shows occurrence of the involuntary part-time contracts and self-employment in both countries. To recruit carers from rural areas or other countries is

common practice in Norway and Latvia. The workplace relocation intensifies possibility of social and professional risks for this vulnerable professional group and endangers relations with their clients – older persons.

RN36 | Session 07a Europeanization: Perceptions and Discourses

Belonging to Europe, Returning to Europe or Behaving like Europeans? Semantic aspects of Memory and Space of Self-Thematization of the Baltic States

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The beginning of 2017 marked a minor battle of thematization of the Baltic states, reflected both in political debate and public discourse level. Three significant benchmarks should be mentioned: first, an open request by the ambassadors of the Baltic States pleading for discarding thematization of the Baltic States as post-Soviet republics in German media, second, the debate about the classification of the Baltic States as Northern European countries – although regionally still belonging to Eastern Europe – by the UN (although stated as early as in 2002), and finally, the following discussion in public media suggesting that Baltics could perhaps be regarded as a unique case not attached to any region (Cepurītis, 2017). This discussion, like Bloomberg View columnist Leonid Bershidsky has suggested, might signify an issue of self-identification, or at least an upcoming tendency of reassessing certain aspects forming historical master narratives of the Baltic States, particularly those linked to interrelations of memory and space and the thematization of these aspects. The proposed paper traces structural changes of these aspects in the Baltic States with a specific attention to how these changes are influenced by nationalist – post-nationalist – neo-nationalist tendencies in both political and public discourse.

Between an Alien and a Citizen. “Fuzzy” Citizenship in the West and in the East

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The concept of a “fuzzy” citizenship appears in two different contexts. The first one refers to the situation of immigrants, who are long-term residents in particular countries, exercising more and more rights, which makes their status – as the so-called “denizens” – close to the status of citizens. The second context refers to people living outside their home states, who are granted privileges and benefits by these states, in some cases enjoying numerous rights even without a formal citizenship. Such a special treatment is based on the ethnic links of these compatriots with their countries of origin.

In the paper, these two types of a “fuzzy” citizenship

will be analysed as related to modern and postmodern transformations. Their reference to the classical division between Western and Eastern Europe will also be examined.

Performing Europeanisation in Georgia: What do Political and Popular Discourses Reveal?

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After persistent attempts, Georgia signed the Association Agreement with the EU in 2014. Georgia's persistence can be explained by various factors roughly divided in the utilitarian and identity ones and revealed in Georgians' political and popular discourses on Europeanisation.

The research project: “Performing Europeanisation - Political vis-a-vis Popular Discourses on Europeanisation in Georgia” supported by Academic Swiss Caucasus Net (ASCN) and led by the author (2014-16) aimed to analyze the abovementioned discourses in a comparative perspective focusing on such utilitarian factors as the country's security, economic growth and a new experience of doing politics, as well as the perception of national identity as affected by Europeanisation.

In-depth interviews with the political and intellectual elites and focus groups with the population residing in different regions of Georgia reveal that on the declarative level, the participants offer socially desirable narratives on the EU and Europeanisation that are in compliance with Georgia's foreign policy course. In particular, they depict the EU as a safeguard of Georgia's security, a guarantee of its economic prosperity, and a means of reinforcing its political institutions. However, their ambivalent attitudes are revealed behind this façade reflected in the fears that the EU might pose a threat to the country's sovereignty, that its economic performance might be measured merely by formal characteristics, and that Europeanisation might represent a part of political image created by Georgian politicians for the domestic audience. Furthermore, Europeanisation is perceived as both a safeguard of and a threat to the Georgian identity. Thus, the research shows that Georgians mix their strong support for the EU with a significant concern about what outcomes EU integration might bring to the country.

Social attitudes of Belarusians towards integration: between the European Union and the Eurasian Economic Union

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After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Belarus defines itself as a strategically significant junction between East and West, in geopolitical terms. In this context, the Belarusian Government aims at a well-

balanced foreign policy. The periods of Belarusian foreign political activity based on the government forms (People's Republic, Union Republic, Parliamentary Republic, Presidential Republic) have been defined. Each period is characterized by various proofs of the Republic's ability to exist independently. However, Belarus has always demonstrated high geopolitical valence, by making part of certain unions, such as the USSR, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Union of Belarus and Russia, etc. At present, European integration within the European Union is brought as closely as possible to the Belarusian borders. Yet, public opinion is in favour of integration with Russia in the first place (75.1%), according to the republican opinion survey Belarus-2030 conducted by the Institute of Sociology of National Academy of Sciences of Belarus (Minsk) in 2014. Belarusians refer to historical background (57.6%), shared language (38.1%) and culture (35.6%) as key factors for the unification of Russian and Belarusian people. Belarusians see main advantages of becoming a member of the Eurasian Economic Union in domestic goods market development (49.8%) and financial support of manufacturers considering economic instability (44.6%). Thus, a high level of social expectations in terms of integration with Russia is marked by a greater number of Belarusians supporting economic cooperation.

RN36 | Session 08a Europe: Issues of Periphery and Protectionism

Field of Law in the Central European Semi-Periphery

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The presentation shows the process of legal professions' formation from the fall of communism in 1989, until the present. The core theoretical framework of the analysis is Pierre Bourdieu's field theory, applied in particular to semi-peripheral conditions.

We claim that in (semi)peripheries, under the conditions of general weakness of states as „ordering” meta-institutions, particular social fields (i.e. scientific, legal, political, administrative) are poorly differentiated and overlapping – contrary to states of the world core. Because of this, agents are realising their practices in various contexts, combining resources from different fields. It is particularly visible in professional legal practices, where combining a purely scientific capital (professor of law) and professional capital (solicitor, barrister) is very common. These practices were already visible in social realism, but became most prominent under the conditions of (semi)peripheral capitalism, when the status of being an academic, together with the cultural and social capital connected to this position facilitated (and still does) the

occupation of dominant positions in the local field of legal counsel with regards to a myriad of matters, especially the lucrative advisory services rendered to global corporations. The high status of cultural capital (and intellectualists) is in turn caused by an absence of local bourgeois, characteristic for the (semi)periphery.

The above presented situation alters the grounded sense of inter-professional conflicts, monopolisation processes, as well as the very concepts of „profession” and „professionalization”. Instead of a narrow specialisation in a specific area, the (semi)peripheral conditions cause a constant game of multiple inter-strengthening capitals.

Europe's closest periphery: analyzing Ex-Yugoslavian transition processes from a post-colonial perspective

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Tough it is contested to speak of colonialization in the context of inner European relations (Ruthner 2001: 1) my presentation proposes a post-colonial approach in order to analyze the transition processes of the Ex-Yugoslavian states.

After Stalin broke with Tito in 1948 the latter introduced a 'third way', strategically refusing to take either the 'Western' or 'the UdSSR' side. His alternative path however ended in tragic wars and the disintegration of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia. The transition processes that began after (and are still ongoing) in the successor states replaced this alternative socialist system with a capitalist system.

Looking at these processes from a post-colonial perspective I want to show that with the transition of Yugoslavia the 're-conquering' of its successor states by 'the West' began. By contextualizing the transition processes in the history of Austro-Hungarian rule and the Ottoman rule in the region of 'the Balkans' as well as the current (dis-)integration of the European Union I a) discuss the re-establishment of 'Western European' centrality in Ex-Yugoslavia in reference to the historical colonial/monarchic relations b) discuss current ruptures of this 'Western Europe's' centrality in Ex-Yugoslavia as new 'players' emerge.

A post-colonial perspective will enable an analysis of "centrality of [Western] Europe in the new constellation of global power and its place in neocolonial modes of production and capitalist accumulation" (Gutiérrez Rodríguez 2007: 62). This will shed light on racist and 'othering' processes as well as the inequality in inner European relations. It will furthermore analyze transition processes as embedded in global and inner European power relations.

Economic patriotism – between the free market and protectionism (cases of Poland and Russia)

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Broad and popular concepts of the free market, globalization or Europeanization understood as development of a European polity and identity do not appeal to the imagination of the key participants in public debate as they have throughout the last decades. There are many causes of the shift that we can currently observe including: consequences experienced by European societies as a result of the global financial crisis, various aspects of inefficiency of all-European governance, as well as the European migrant crisis. These phenomena (among others) created an environment where ideas of national identities and polities (re)gained a significant position. As a part of this symbolic and ideological reconfiguration the notions of patriotism and especially of the vague and contentious economic patriotism became an important part of mainstream politics within various European countries. Within the proposed paper we would like to focus on the cases of Poland and Russia, two countries where for various reasons the category of economic patriotism has started to play an important role in public debate. Based on selected vivid examples of its use within two very different national contexts we would like to (1) elaborate on how the key definitions of economic patriotism are constructed; (2) identify dominant ways of understanding this ambiguous concept; (3) juxtapose national specificities of its applications.

RN36 | Session 09a Changing Discourses and Role of Intellectuals

Interests and resentments of the Polish intelligentsia as the objects of morphogenetic analysis

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The main thesis of the paper is that social and political activity of the Polish is conditioned by the intelligence-circle origin (post-gentry – republican and bourgeoisie – liberal) of their civil habitus, from which both patterns of citizen participation derived. Those patterns structurally and culturally predispose the intelligentsia as an active, historically delegated group with a mission to represent the nation. The author analyzes the conditions functioning of the public sphere, identified barriers to its development in the context of existing in Poland emergent social structures (interests) and culture (resentments, values). Theoretical basis of the analysis will provide Margaret Archer's theory of morphogenetic of structure and agency.

Simultaneously, the author claims that the search for origins of modern public attitudes and behaviour of the Poles should be performed in socially generalized historical resentment. The paper assumes the definition of resentment as put out by Max Scheler. If existent political and economical conditions, as well as

those being a result of tension in the structure of the society, it may be assumed that resentment (unsettled trauma), affects the whole class or stratum. It is a structural conditionality which permanently influences social attitudes and behaviours of those who are affected by that resentment. Furthermore, an analysis is made on the correlation between collective traumatic experiences of both objective and subjective nature that affected the Polish people in the last 200 years and the structural conditionality. The author presents eight resentment mechanisms and illustrates them with examples from the social life.

Locally or Worldly? Sociological Dissertations in a Diachronic Perspective

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Paper presents results of my study on two sets of scientific reviews of doctors' dissertations and habilitations in sociology: the first collection of 98 reviews from 1999-2002, and the second one of 78 from 2014-2016. These two sets illustrate a big difference in reviewers' expectations, what can be seen both in the works themselves and in their evaluations, as well. The first set appreciates an extensive monographs with widely circled research field. A monograph was obligatory for habilitation. The second set illustrates focus on interdisciplinary work, series of papers instead of monographs, strictly presents theoretical background, empirical studies results rather than theoretical works. Studies on reviews show how far the research procedure has been standardized. It has been adapted to requirements of education written in Bologna process: appreciates parametric valuation and managing competence in place of traditional intellectual work in humanities. New strategies of 'games in the field' (Bourdieu) lost their previous exclusiveness, they allow more and variously educated players to take part in the 'game' so that boundaries of sociology are more and more unclear and sociological narration stops to be an obligatory reference horizon for candidates to be sociologists. Studies on reviews of sociological works written for a promotion add one more argument that the thesis about imitative character of modernization in Polish realities after 1989 should be taken seriously.

Post-Soviet Modernity in Russia: Ideas, Orientations, Interpretations

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Since the "end of history" has not yet arrived and post-communist countries demonstrate a variety of democratization trajectories and responses to the Western modernity project, the Russian experience of the post-Soviet modernity deserves a special attention. The post-Soviet version of modernity

originates and unfolds in the context of a large-scale societal transformations inspired by an attempt to assimilate and implement Western ideas and practices after the failure of the communist project in Russia. The paper focuses on the reception of the Western project of liberal democracy and examines ideas, interpretations and representations that arise in political discourse and appear to be constituent to the resultant patterns of the post-Soviet modernity in Russia.

The universality of the Western-type democracy has been problematized in political discourse since the early 2000s, the vision of its relevance for contemporary Russia is strongly associated with the dynamics of civilizational discourse and conceptions of Russia's civilizational identity dominating the political discourse. The critical reaction and reflection on the Western project revived traditional orientations and representations (e.g. statism, paternalism, missionism, "collective forms of life", "Russian world" etc.) and evoked its original interpretations ("sovereign democracy") with ideas such as "strong state", integration, centralization and personification of power, which are in dissonance with the pluralistic conception of the Western modernity and suppose a modification of the Western models. Retraditionalization and restoration of the symbolic and ideological repertoire of the recent non-democratic past redefine and reshape the political realm in an authoritarian manner.

The problem of civilizational gap: past, present and future in Polish discourse on transformation

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In times of new uncertainties and weakening of European project the „latecomers” are rethinking their position. In Polish public and academic discourse there is a search for new interpretations. Main question is what happened to Polish society in last 25 years and how to grasp this experience in times of new disturbing challenges. There has been a generational change in Polish sociological debate on this fundamental issues. Scholars have been doing a critical assessment of distance traveled since 1989. There is an emphasis on diagnoses of fractured, deeply divided society and the process of closing channels of social mobility and life chances for the young. The omissions and mistakes of designers of transformation have been discussed, which leads to rediscovery of the role of the past. Disillusionment with big projects turns the sociological agenda towards the idea of development gap and center-periphery model. The explanations of contemporary problems range from the path-dependency scheme to the structural factors of new unequal hierarchy of globalization. My goal is to show new trends of research in Polish sociology through the prism of this division which I think is now important. It also connects to public and critical functions of sociological interpretations.

RN36 | Session 10a Transformation Discourses and Representations of the Past

Processes of De- or Re-Sovietization

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In this paper I try to outline the major trends in the transformation of the landscape of Post-soviet Georgia and how a particular Western/European identity was deliberately accentuated while, at the same time, the Soviet/Russian influence was denigrated and (partially) erased. After the 2013 democratic change in government in Georgia, questions immediately arose as to what political path the new administration would take: pro-Western, pro-Russian, or some amalgam in between. At the same time, debates about how to contend with the Soviet past, Stalin's role in Georgian history, and Stalin's current place in Georgian society intensified. Stalin monuments were installed in several villages in Kakheti, and more vocal calls were made for the return of the Stalin monument in Gori is development aligned with public admiration of the Soviet dictator. In a survey of 4 post-Soviet countries, Georgia had the highest positive evaluation of Stalin (de Waal 2013). Commentators in the West viewed these developments as problematic and difficult to comprehend. Despite this recent attention, few scholarly attempts (beyond the anecdotal) have been made to better explain this phenomenon.

This paper focuses on contemporary Georgian understandings of the Soviet era. In particular, I turn my attention to Joseph Stalin and the narratives and opinions people have about him. Narratives about the past and opinions about historical figures can reflect the tenor of political stances in the present. I want to highlight the role of Soviet history and memory in contemporary Georgia. In order to provide an in-depth analysis of the issue I use an integrative methodological approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative methods.

Representations of communism among high school students in Romania

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The way contemporary teenagers represent the communist past to themselves is entirely a matter of political socialization. In the absence of any direct experience with the communist regime, their perspective on communism is expected to develop exclusively in relation to school, family, mass media or other agents of socialization. This paper aims at exploring Romanian teenagers' representations of communism more than two decades after the 1989 regime change. Particular attention is dedicated to experiences shaping such representations at various levels: school (history classes, communist nostalgia

among teachers), family (nostalgia among parents or relatives, educational background, various deprivations, travel abroad experiences), community (winners/losers of the transition period), and media. For this purpose we work on data from a survey study on 5.861 high school students (aged 14-19) and their class masters in 86 Romanian high schools, collected as part of the Romanian Election Studies program (2010).

The grey zone is shrinking. Media discourse about transformation in Poland.

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The Round Table is still considered as a symbolic beginning of the social, political and economic transformation in Poland. However its results and especially positive or negative attitude towards the character of transformation are determining public disputes and social divisions. Different and antagonistic narrations about transformation which are being created by the symbolic elites (including journalists and politicians) strengthens the social cleavages. Nowadays, Polish society is being described as a deeply divided. Citizens who want to access the political arena should declare which side of political dispute they belong to. Now it is challenging to remain in the grey zone outside the two narrations which organize the public debate. Building political community is based on exclusion, instead of inclusion and debates are strongly related to up-down defined political identities. It can be assumed that political actors, including media, are organizing permanent, secondary socialization of citizens (media recipients). The outcomes of this process are social cleavages. This paper presents the research data focused on argumentation strategies applied in Polish weekly opinion magazines. The strategies were identified with usage of discursive and rhetoric analysis (e.g. the social representations theory, membership categorization). One of an important aims of the research was to distinguish discursive practices which were used in the process of framing or re-framing the narration about transformation in Poland. The choice of public discourse as a research object was brought about by the fact, that: discourse is a proper, and actually the only, area of power exercising by symbolic elites.

Concept of capitalism according to comic book relations between Donald Duck and Scrooge McDuck

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Depictions are fundamental to the way we perceive. As Berger and Luckman proved this is the way one internalises e.g. moral imperatives. In case of children such an internalization is often called socialisation,

where the role of an explainer is performed by a parent.

But what happens if parents are thrown into reality as unknown to them as it is to their children (like during the transformation)? In that case, presumably, significance of other explainers is increased.

In this paper the key concepts associated with capitalism found via analysis of Gigant - comic book series popular in 90's – will be presented. Donald Duck and Scrooge McDuck are two protagonists, who can be accurately described as antithesis of each other. First of them is a constantly unemployed failure drowning in debt. Second one is a dynamic entrepreneur and the wealthiest duck in the world.

Both of them perfectly fit into the discourse that widely took over the debate regarding capitalism and polish transformation: the division into losers and winners of the free market.

Following the principles of semantic analysis and narratology inspired by Russian formalism I inquire how comic stories depict those two crucial figures of modern capitalism:

- What is the most notable difference between them?
- Is being a loser a loser's fault?

and therefore what is an implicate definition of capitalism itself. Moreover I also try to answer a question: what positive lesson can be deduced from this particular depiction?

RN36 | Session 11a Youth Practices and Communities in Change

Adapt or Perish? Survival Strategies of Czech Youth Organisations during Post-Communist Transformation

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In this era of radical social upheaval, there is great debate over how organisations, such as civil society organisations (CSOs), survive changes in their environments. Yet, most research on organisational survival has been focused on organisations in stable democratic environments, while studies of CSO survival in the context of radical political and economic changes, like those in Central and Eastern Europe, are scarce. As countries across the globe undergo regime changes and political instability, we need to look more closely at the interplay between CSOs and rapidly changing environments. I explore how two CSOs with a communist past (Junák and Pioneer) survive post-communist transformation in the Czech Republic. Specifically, I examine the factors that influence the organisational choice of adaptation or continuity as a survival strategy in a radically changing environment, and how 'new' societies treat 'old' organisations. The paper draws on neo-institutional theory concerning organisational survival, and transformation theories. The data (archival documents and in-depth interviews with the CSOs' members) are subjected to a three-level discourse analysis: textual,

contextual, and interpretive. The preliminary results show that CSOs survive the instability of transformation via both strategies of adaptation and strategies of continuity. A CSO's choice of survival strategy is determined by (a) external pressures, such as perceptions of communist ideology, (b) subtle and large changes in politics and the level of state interference, and (c) the creation of new actors that become organisational competitors.

The religious/confessional distance and the place of religious identification in the structure of students' identities in Kosovo and Metohija

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Assuming that religious identification has an increased importance in shaping identities in environments that have long been in the atmosphere of 'frozen conflicts', the level of importance that students in Kosovo and Metohija attribute to it was examined. It was assumed that, regardless of the way students identify themselves religiously and the place of religious identification in the identity matrix, they exhibit a considerable distance towards the religious "other", because they live in an area in which there is a politicization of churches and religious feelings, where religion becomes a means, an instrument of empowerment of national identity. The significance of religious affiliation as a segment of identity of the test population is seen through a comparison of students' self-assessments of the importance of an array of identity markers (both those related to the traditional elements of identity structure, such as the ethnic, religious and family background, and the markers characteristic of modern identity, such as the sub-cultural, professional, regional affiliation). The religious/confessional distance was examined using the Bogardus scale, adapted to the studied population. The survey was conducted in December 2016/January 2017 on the proportional quota sample of the students of the Albanian State University in Pristina and the Serbian State University in Kosovska Mitrovica. The survey was conducted using the interviewing technique.

Youth, Place Identities and Changing of Social Space Structures: The Case of Post-Soviet Armenian Rural Communities

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After 1990s, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the "importation" of democratic and liberal ideologies in line with fundamental social and political transformations led to the change in the discourse on

the Armenian rural lifestyle, in the place identities and in self-governing systems. 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 geopolitical situation, that simultaneously tremendously changing local realities of rurality. Social problems linked to land use, family welfare, migration, place attachment and attraction with urban lifestyles have been actual up to present day especially among the young people. Observation of place identity as a locally and spatially conditioned phenomenon is common presently in the study of social issues of local communities. According to contemporary sociological approaches, place identity has social prefixes and is reflexive towards social space. The aim of the research is to reveal the changes in place identity and place attachment features within the Armenian rural communities through examination of day-to-day narratives emergent around the rural lifestyle. Relying on secondary analysis of the research data, in-depth interviews among representatives of the local governing bodies and focus group discussions (8 FGD among village youth) the paper will discuss the dynamic interrelation of place identity, place planning and changing social practices in the Armenian rural communities.

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Youth of borderland of Central and Eastern Europe - educational aspirations, the labor market aspirations and life aspirations in times of crisis.

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The article presents the results of research into youth conducted with the use of the survey method in the borderlands in Poland, Ukraine and Hungary. The gathered data indicates that the attitudes and life aspirations are formed by three factors. The first one is connected with the type of the borderland, and the "borderland effect" is observed here. The second one regards socio-economic differences between countries. The most commonly observed differences between youth's attitudes are observed on the West-East line. The third factor is of cultural character and mainly it is formed by psycho-cultural trends resulting from the processes of globalization and the specificity of being young. In this case we observe a global teenager, who aims at fulfilling their needs beyond borders.

RN37 - Urban Sociology

RN37 | Session 01a RN KEYNOTE SESSION with João Teixeira Lopes: Urban Public Spaces and the Uses of Conflict

Urban Public Spaces or the uses of conflict

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The control of public space has emerged as a major dimension in the reconfiguration of metropolitan regions. Public spaces are a key issue in the renovation of historic centres, the attraction of affluent social classes to the city (which plays a strategic role in gentrification processes), the expansion of global tourism, and the production of a cosmopolitan image in competition with other cities. They are also the sites of class struggle and contestation of neo-liberal programs and policies that have dramatically changed the lives of millions of persons. In addition, the use and representation of public space is shaped by the prominence of public spaces in everyday life, routines, celebrations and rituals. Public spaces demonstrate the importance of spatial anchors within the city, showing that these are something more than a geometric concept or a simple container without contents.

RN37 | Session 01b Homelessness in the City

About the criminalization of the homeless in the public space

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The objective of this paper is to know the social representations about the homeless people in Spain. Starting from a qualitative methodology, a compilation and analysis of the press was made. The theoretical framework started from theories about the new strategies of criminalization of homelessness. Among the main findings, we can highlight the following: 1. Criminalizing tendencies, which insist on depict the homeless through stereotypes and stigmatizing. 2. Images and ideas that point to homeless as subjects who are potentially dangerous to the rest of society. So the hygienist and segregating foundations remain largely present when the homeless are warehoused in shelters located in the outskirts of the city or in industrial areas with scarcely any services, or when

insisting on the continued creation of “bounded spaces”. 3. In that same framework, the measures and regulations that punish the homeless are framed in favor of their criminalization and prohibit the access to and exercise of their rights. 4. Thus, the old norms that ordered the forced rounding up of beggars and penalized the alleged threat posed by vagrants, now take the form of anti-homeless laws (civic ordinances), that under the guise of supposedly protecting of the quality of life of citizens, again stigmatize and criminalize the homeless as dangerous subjects that threaten the coexistence and prosperity of the city. 5. A struggle for the control of a public space. In this, the logic of privatization and commercial profitability prevails and from which are generated spaces of exclusion and privilege according to the type of citizenship.

“Me and the City”. Social and Visual Representations of Homelessness

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In our paper, we present a socio-economic analysis of the relationship between urban space and homelessness. The empirical work has been realized in Verona, a middle-size town in Northern Italy, during seven months in 2016.

Our research gives voice to people with different profiles of homelessness (from people sleeping in the street to women victims of domestic violence living in protected houses) and involves them as active social actors in the fieldwork and in the data collection. 13 participants has been selected with a mandate to photograph things, people and significant places in their daily lives. Thereafter, the collected photos have been analyzed jointly by the research team and by the participants, using two qualitative techniques: photo-elicitation and focus groups.

Preliminary results suggest that the emotional, relational, symbolic and material aspects of the city clearly emerges in the various meanings that it assumes from the photos and from the words of the participants. The city is seen as a symbol of the need of work, as a special place that could offer peace and serenity in a period of troubles, as beauty, as aid received by the associations and voluntary organizations, as need for ‘home’ and security about their future, as a place where to implement effective survival strategies, as a place in which to assert their rights as citizens and to make their voices heard in the design of public social policies.

Interrelationships between enhanced safety orientations and the trajectories of street careers among homeless youth

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The centers of large cities have always been used by

different groups in different ways. Till today class- and group-specific forms of appropriation and use of public space compete with each other. Increasingly, the demand for control and regulatory measures such as video surveillance or increased police presence is getting louder. This paper is based on a study on homelessness among young people in a midsized city in Austria. The aim of the study was to explore the trajectories of juvenile homeless and develop a model, which describes street careers. The chosen research methodology was a Grounded Theory Ethnography, which included a six-month participatory observation, 45 interviews and a pedestrian questionnaire. This contribution highlights the relationship between the shift in society towards an enhanced safety orientation and the processes of street careers. Special attention is paid to the appropriation of space by young people and to subsequent expulsion strategies by public authorities. In comparison to studies of the 90s, the analyses showed that due to social transformation processes these young people have to deal with more exclusionary mechanisms today. This has strong effects on their trajectories. For example due to the increasing expulsion from the public space that has been increasing in Austria within the last 10 years, they have become vulnerable because they are no longer reachable for the institutions of social work. The strategies this young people apply to assert themselves on the street and the reactions of the urban society will be discussed.

RN37 | Session 02a Reinventing the City: Urban Resilience and Participation Processes

Hidden islands in the city: urban exclusions and sociabilities from a community intervention project of arts and culture in the “islands” of Porto, Portugal

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The islands are a specific housing typology spread in Porto especially in the second half of the XIX century. Its morphological feature is highly connected with the city of Porto structure and is very different from the housing settings created for the working class during the explosion of industrialisation all over Europe. This housing typology persisted across time and space, as the poverty persisted in the city as well. A big number of “islands” is located in the city center. So the access to the city (places and services), or the “right to the city” as Lefebvre stated, is valued by the people of the “islands” as the space they occupy in the urban map provides them an “urban capital” that they do not want to drop.

Starting from the results of an evaluation process of an arts and culture community based project, “Portraits of the Islands”, carried out in the city of Porto, two dimensions will be explored. Firstly, the possibilities of urban ethnography as an evaluation tool in the context of the city will be discussed.

Secondly, the results of the community based project will be highlighted, focusing the concept of “island”, including the social representations on the social and spatial relations established between the islands and the city of Porto (closeness and/or openness), the developed work of involvement of the islands’ inhabitants through the arts, its relevance and effect on vicinity sociabilities in the context of an urban requalification process. Participatory photography and community theatre were used to grasp the urban exclusions, the memories, the feelings of belonging and the sociabilities involved in the daily construction of these urban spaces, promoting simultaneously urban participation processes.

(Re-)making the city in, against and beyond ‘austerity urbanism’: Self-management and social solidarity initiatives in Greece.

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Everyday life in Greek cities is undergoing profound transformations in the midst of the so-called “Greek crisis”. The repercussions of six years of dogmatic neoliberal austerity policies mark the urban landscape through multiple lines of exclusion and precarity. While these policies and their implications have been widely discussed and criticized, however, relatively less attention has been paid on the emancipatory everyday politics unfolding in Greek cities. From makeshift markets ‘without middlemen’, through social solidarity health clinics, to co-operatives and self-managed workplaces, a multitude of urban socio-spatial experiments contest ‘austerity urbanism’ and trace alternative ways of collectively organising urban life. While decidedly localized, they articulate multiple, virtual and material, local and trans-local, links with other initiatives forming multi-faceted solidarity networks. Grounding our analysis on Athens and Thessaloniki, in this paper we seek to explore this incipient re-imagination and re-organization of urban everyday life through participatory collective action. We argue that such grassroots ventures and initiatives are (re-)making a city of solidarity and emancipation in, against and beyond the austere city. Drawing from a reading of politics as a process of political subjectification that unfolds in and through the opening of spaces, we explore the solidarities that are forged in and through these novel forms of collective action and trace the transformative dynamics that they foreground. In parallel, we unpack some of the challenges and limitations they face in moving beyond the dominant ordering of the urban.

**People Resists Against Capitalistic Interventions:
A Sociological Review of an Urban Movement in
Ekbatan, Tehran, Iran**

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Ekbatan town was one of mass housing projects that planned and developed by Iranian, American and European companies as a joint-venture project for nearly 70000 inhabitants during 1960's after first Tehran development plan was implemented in 1968. The development of housing towns was a part of policy response to rapid urbanization problems such as informal settlement, mass immigration from rural areas to urban centers and traffic jams that gradually appeared in the same decade. Ekbatan had a peaceful life until the first half of 2000's and was one of favorite places for middle class people of Tehran for its modern apartments and culture. Unfortunately the policies of municipality of Tehran for commodification of city and put price for breaking the urban regulations changed the Ekbatan forever. The municipality replaced the land use of a 19.5 hectare land from green space to commercial and erected a Mega Mall, it allowed to build a private hospital in a land that was allocated for a public hospital. These interventions shocked ordinary people of the town and gradually they shaped a kind of resistance against municipal interventions. This article wants to study the objection and resistance of Ekbatan ordinary people and tries to answer three main questions:

- How ordinary people changed their usual life and established collective actions for common goals?
- What are the reasons and specifics of those actions?
- What are the obstacles and complications for urban movements?

**Multigenerational (co)housing between urban
governance and self-empowerment:
Intergenerational community building and
solidarity**

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The demographic shift towards an increasingly aging society in the global north has become a governance problem. The breakdown of traditional family networks has produced societies of individualized, fragmented and isolated subjects. In this 'caring crisis' the elderly are particularly precarious and under threat of falling between the cracks of society. Accordingly, multigenerational cohousing has become a promising model to solve these problems, especially in the socially condensed urban realm.

Our paper will present preliminary findings from a participatory action research project: 'Multigenerational cohousing in high-rise buildings'. Conducted in Potsdam and Frankfurt (Oder), Germany, the project began in May 2016 and will

conclude in April 2019. We will draw on qualitative research, involving interviews data and focus groups, to examine intergenerational community building and solidarity.

From a governmentality perspective of urban governance, we compare the capacities of self-empowerment and solidarity in a self-organized house project and a high-rise building owned by a communal housing company. The questions addressed are: How are intergenerational communities discussed and organized from various perspectives? What and who is addressed by the concept of multigenerational cohousing? Who is excluded? Which aspects of multigenerational cohousing could be interpreted as solidaric subjectivities and sociabilities?

Themes identified include: the exclusiveness of multigenerational cohousing; networks of mutual support; (self-)governance of multigenerational cohousing; and, the production of heterotrophic common spaces. We argue that open common 'spaces of encounter' are crucial to self-empowerment, intergenerational community building and solidarity in both self-organized house projects and high-rise buildings. However, the specific possibilities and constraints encountered are shaped by the property forms, the planning processes and the engagement of residents.

RN37 | Session 02b Policing Urban Lives

**The city as a state of exception: Drug users and
urban exclusions in Athens during the current
financial crisis**

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The purpose of this paper is to explore the drug users' experience of the urban space in Athens from their subjective perspective and the techniques employed in order to produce urban space in a way that facilitates their control and surveillance. The Athenian urban space is heavily affected by the consequences of the current financial and humanitarian crisis, while the precariousness and vulnerability of the users' bodies is further increased due to a harsh austerity regime. The analytical repertoire that is deployed here derives from Agamben's theory and the main employed methods are urban ethnography and interviews, as well as mapping techniques to understand issues of coerced immobility and relocations. Initially, I briefly discuss how the urban space of Athens is experienced on the micro-level by drug users as stigmatised urban homines sacri, namely deprived of basic human rights and the right to the city. Additionally, I contend that the urban space is produced in a way that facilitates the users' control and surveillance through the assertion of biopower by the police and the state. Specifically, a segregated space is produced shaping this part of the city as a camp of exception, where law is suspended. There, biopower is asserted on the meso-level on the users'

bodies in the form of coerced immobility by the police increasing the precarious nature of their dwelling. the macro-level, biopower as part of state policies is exercised through coerced relocations within the camp of exception and from within to distant areas in order to discipline the bodies of the user.

Three dimensional cities: vertical security and the politics of visibility

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This paper draws from recent theorisations of vertical space to reimagine the politics of urban securitisation. Vernacular expressions which talk of controlling areas, managing borders, and marking ground, are commonplace within security discourses, and perpetuate two dimensional (horizontal) visualisations of city spaces. How might these visualisations change if we were to think of securitisation in vertical terms - that is, as entangled within, across and through the height and depth of space instead of, or as well as its surfaces, margins and centres? Foucault argued that 'the vertical is not one of the dimensions of space, it is the dimension of power' (2007: 170). This paper unpacks the detail of this claim through a critical reading of urban infrastructures, specifically those which support the harnessing and circulation of digital information and data. Through such technologies, practices of surveillance, containment, exclusion, monitoring and mapping work through three dimensional space, generating alternative ways of visualising the city in both its everyday and emergency modes of existence. The paper takes stock of these new visibilities and argues for a critical reckoning of the vertical politics of urban security. More ambitiously, it opens up an interdisciplinary dialogue at the intersections of sociology, human geography, criminology, security studies, and STS.

Urban as the Theatre of War: Autopsy of Cizre

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Today, cities in the Middle East constitute a black hole. Through the destruction of the urban fabric, they absorb people, their daily lives and their history. This study is an attempt to understand the urban with relation to destruction, war and death of city. Urban, in that sense, could be read as the theatre of war. The case of Cizre, a district of Şırnak Province of Turkey, after four main curfews in 2015 and 2016 will be analyzed with respect to this understanding of urban, mainly the urbicide literature. In other words, this analysis will be an attempt to perform autopsy of Cizre. It is an autopsy because such an analysis after the destruction could only be called as a search for cause, the type of death, the instrument(s) used and lastly guidance for the possible murderer. It will be an effort to examine the case of Cizre with reference to urbicide literature by using the reports, interviews and

news about Cizre. In that sense, this study has three main sections. The first part will deal with how we understand the concept urban. After discussing the urbicide literature, I will conclude with the case of Cizre.

RN37 | Session 02c Community(ies) and(in) the City

Between Structure and Agency: Towards New Perspective on Urban Communities in Postmodern City

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Having the latest findings of community studies regarding "Community Question", as well as current trends in urban sociology and urban policies as points of departure, the paper addresses the problem of contemporary urban communities' production and reproduction processes, as well as cultural mechanisms and factors of these processes. Rejecting both the ecological determinism and cultural reductionism of community studies, I assume that postmodern city is a space of structuration of diverse urban communities that go far beyond the traditional concept of neighbourhood, personal networks or imagined communities. I assume that culture in general and symbolic meanings of territory in particular, play crucial role in the process of structuration of urban communities, and that structuration process takes place in collective cultural consciousness and is mediated by territorially embedded cultural practices of individuals. I will argue that spatial segregation of diverse cultural practices reinforces their capacity for community structuration through symbolical construction of social boundaries. The paper aims to answer the questions on how various cultural dimensions of urban space impact communal symbolic practices of individuals and what kind of cultural mechanisms shape various urban social forms. The paper provides a new theoretical and methodological perspective to analysis of cultural mechanisms of processes of urban community structuration, in which cultural practices of individuals and symbolic dimensions of urban space interact, leading to emergence, reproduction and reconstruction of a given type of social entity. Some preliminary research data will be provided in order to exemplify and support the arguments of the paper.

Neighbors online: Internet communities of neighbors as a form of micro-urban solidarity

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Neighborhood is a significant social phenomenon and a type of relationship. On the one hand, when individual thinking someone its neighbor, he or she decides to invite (include) or isolate (exclude) him to

nearby space. On the other hand, communication with people who live nearby is a way to set up familiar social space in huge unfamiliar city.

With the dynamic nature of the Internet, the neighborhood phenomenon now transfers to special online communities. Online neighborhood communities are websites where participants communicate informally with others who are living nearby or plan to live nearby in the future (especially people whose house is under construction). In our research, we analyze online neighborhood communities as a form of solidarity – activity with common goals, motivations and practices.

The methods of data collection consist of online observation (20 neighborhood communities in Moscow city), and secondary data analysis (local and international surveys with questions about neighborhood, i.e. World Values Survey).

Data analysis shows 2 main features of constructing micro-urban solidarity via online neighborhood communities: 1) social ranking of potential or current neighbors (as people as city objects), i.e. categorizing neighbors as preferable or undesirable to live nearby, 2) ability to demonstrate and growing up level of social capital – a certain kind of resource available to the individual and makes their actions easier inside the social structure.

Reinventing the community

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The term community is trendy topic. People mention community when talking about common goods, the social economy or the experiments in alternative economies. At the same time, sociologists are paying renewed attention to the character and nature of social ties in different fields such as integration of diversity, struggle against exclusion and particularly, urban regeneration studies. The debate about the decline of social capital is open, as is the discussion on the present and future of the community. Paying special attention to the urban sphere, the presentation will show how the community is not a type of association of the past, rather the contrary, because it has undergone processes of retreat, rediscovery and rehabilitation that has led us to the present moment, a point in time of reinventing the community.

Urban Community Participation in Post-Soviet Space: Community Organizing, Urban Governance and Urban Conflict in Lithuania

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Active citizenship through community involvement has become an important tool to address place-specific problems in cities. On the one hand community organizations have been seen at the centre of urban protest as they deliberately focus on the role of local

government in relation to urban-public space. On the other hand, community organizations have been found prone to co-optation and de-politicization, precisely because of their close relationship to local authorities and their focus on practical problem-solving. Thus far, most research on community mobilization has been conducted on 'Western' cities while it is less known what role community organizations play in post-Soviet urban space. This paper examines the development of community organizations and their relationship to local authorities in two major Lithuanian cities: Vilnius and Kaunas. Community organizations have emerged in response to market-oriented economic growth to resist the privatization of public space and public infrastructure. However, despite the similar national context, Vilnius and Kaunas have developed distinct urban governance models since the 1990s (progrowth urban governance vs. corporatist governance model), thus creating different constraints and opportunities for community participation. The paper compares the activities, collective action strategies and patterns of community mobilization in the two cities. It shows how local political priorities and policy choices of local elites generate different forms of urban governance resulting in different patterns of community mobilization. The analysis draws on qualitative interviews with community activists and local and national state officials as well as official statistics.

RN37 | Session 03a Migrants and(in) the City

Appropriation and representation of space in the rehousing neighbourhood of Quinta do Mocho in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon.

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We believe that the way as a territory socially produced influence the behaviour of social actors in the space, generating a new process of appropriation and representation of it, is one of the fundamental components of the processes of appropriation and representation of space.

In this perspective we analysed a residential urban territory in a context of migration focusing our attention on a specific group of Bissau-Guinean immigrants, chosen according to their time of arrival in Portugal and their gender, in consideration of the rich cultural and ethnic background of Guinea-Bissau, particularly related to symbolic and sacred meaning of the territory.

With this aim, we analysed the constitutive process of the rehousing neighbourhood of Quinta do Mocho, in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon, whose history gave us important clues regarding the spatial evolution of the city in the critical years of the post-revolution, underlining the role of its suburbs, the needs and orientations of its housing policy and the importance of the presence of migrants in the current territorial configuration. This research was based on a qualitative reflection, favouring a theoretical approach,

applied experimentally through the conduction of semi-structured interviews and participant observation. We tried to contribute, even from a small database, to question the traditional conceptual categories used in social and spatial analysis of residential areas of immigrants, and also to develop an alternative thinking about the relevance of the inclusion of different perspectives in the epistemological validation process.

Mechanisms of urban migration control

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Today, ever more, local authorities and other local agents play an important role in the control of mobile persons, foreigners, and those considered strangers and outsiders. We observe the growing involvement of local authorities and local non-state actors in checking residence statuses of persons in relation to eligibility for social services, a growth in police controls and identity checks in many cities as well as evictions and deportations of “unwelcomed” migrants.

The literature on migration and cities has thus far contributed to our understanding of urban diversity, the role of migrants in the making of contemporary cities, and in general the urban policies and practices of inclusion and multiculturalism. As sites of exclusion cities have been investigated mainly in terms of their segregation patterns. However, urban migration research has so far not been concerned with the ways in which cities are now becoming places for the exercise of immigration control. Recent scholarship in border studies, in turn, has revealed the fundamental transformations and respatalization of the border away from the state’s territorial margins, including a multiplicity of new sites into immigration control. The key border changes that concern cities and urban space have hardly received attention here either, in particular not in Europe.

Based first results from an ongoing research project investigating this vastly unexplored field this contribution asks how local authorities and other local agents engage in the control of immigrants and immigration and identifies several established, renewed and new mechanism of urban control across European cities.

The Ambivalent Dealing With Diversity

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Migration and the ensuing diversity are integral parts of urban societies. However, engaging with the urban society and its diversification is rarely perceived as something trivial but rather as a difficult task and a major challenge. Based on exploratory field research in a German inner-city neighborhood, it is aimed to show that the discourses about migration and diversity are completely contrary to the everyday life actions of

the urban society. The results of the study demonstrate that the current discourse about the challenges of migration seems to legitimize interventions beyond humanist approaches where migrants serve as collective scapegoats for social problems and affected by different discrimination and criminalization processes. On the one hand, everyone takes advantage of the super-mobility and super-diversity in their daily lives and on the other hand, powerful stakeholders and designated authorities operate a sort of retro-nationalism and identity collectivism. Political players, the municipalities and other stakeholders then follow an urban public policy that takes actions (increasing police presence, concepts and activities for special groups, exclusion from active social life, preventing participation etc.) towards different “groups” of residents, produced along ‘ethnic’ lines. The results also show that, despite the obstacles and adversities placed in their way, the excluded residents perpetually relocate and re-position themselves and attempt to empower themselves by redefining their identities in their neighborhood.

RN37 | Session 03b Urban Transformation & Gentrification Processes

Practicing solidarities through urban regeneration. A critical analysis of an innovative urban regeneration and refugees welcoming project in the city of Bologna

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Urban areas face multiple and interconnected challenges related especially to employment, migration, demography and environmental crisis. As for migration, it has to be underlined that flows are ever more increasing all cross Europe, putting under pressure mainly Mediterranean countries, such as Italy, which are geographically more exposed to such flows.

This trend requires a new systemic and structural approach able to go beyond the current reception model, quite often scarcely integrated in the urban context, sometimes creating new ghettos and urban social conflicts between local inhabitants and newcomers immigrants.

European Union set up programme called UIA (Urban Innovation Action), an Initiative that provides urban areas throughout Europe with resources to test new and unproven solutions to address urban challenges.

The municipality of Bologna has been selected among others for its project “S.A.L.U.S. ‘W’ SPACE - Sustainable Accessible Liveable Usable Social space for intercultural Wellbeing, Welfare and Welcoming”.

The project consists of a requalification of a dismissed building and the surrounding area to create a reception center, and it’s based on the following main milestones: urban regeneration, social innovation and

active participation of the various urban stakeholders - migrants, civil society, social enterprises, and public institutions as well. In this framework our contribution, as researchers of Ces.Co.Com (University of Bologna), involved the project UIA, consists, of a critical analysis of the participatory process, implemented according to the action- research principles, featuring the first part of the project, thus providing some insights on the emerging integrated approach and urban social innovation process.

Rethinking Gentrification-Gender Nexus

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Gentrification _'the transformation of space for more affluent users' as defined by Hackworth (2002, p. 815) _ refers to a changing class composition. Yet, gentrification is also a gendered process (Bondi 1991). It alters the ways places are gendered and by doing so it reflects and affects the ways gender is constructed and experienced. The ways places are gendered as well as changes in gender notions also affect the occurrence of gentrification. Despite the expanding literature on gentrification, our knowledge on its relation to gender constitution is limited.

In this paper, I present a critical review of the existing literature pinpointing the gaps in our knowledge regarding gentrification-gender nexus. I call for a comparative and intersectional approach to investigate gendered geographies of gentrification. I conclude by underlining the need for a feminist engagement with knowledge production about gentrification as well as for feminist praxis to contest gendered inequalities and dispossessions involved in gentrifications. This conclusion is totally in line with Peake's argument (2016) that urban theory in the twenty first century still lacks the knowledge of and inspirations from feminist theory and praxis. Inserting a feminist understanding of gender and the urban (in relation to rural) and undertaking the complexity of gender (putting its relation to class, race/ethnicity, sexuality, age etc.) in our analysis of gentrification will not only enhance our understanding of gentrification as gender serves as a critical tool to grasp and theorize on inequalities involved in production of space. Such a perspective also will help eliminate the disciplinary boundaries between urban and gender/feminist studies.

An Aspect of Change in 2017: Gentrification and Lansbury Five Decades On

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Within 'London: Aspects of Change', the 1964 book which achieved widespread fame for containing the first published use of the word "gentrification", there is a far less-cited chapter titled 'A Profile of Lansbury', which is an account of a long-term study by Ruth Glass and John Westergaard of the residents and

dwellings of the Lansbury Estate and Chrisp Street Market in Poplar, east London. The estate and market had been built for the 1951 Festival of Britain and was the showpiece exhibit of a new philosophy of how to improve living conditions for the poorest residents of London. However, following decades of divestment in council properties, and the transfer of stock from councils to "Registered Social Landlords", today the Lansbury Estate and Chrisp Street Market are managed by the Housing Association Poplar HARCA. They currently propose a complete redevelopment of the site, with eventual plans to sell off the remaining original Festival structures and planned newbuilds almost entirely at rates far beyond the means of the residents that these estates were originally supposed to provide homes for. Based on my on-going doctoral study, this paper considers the irony of the gentrification which is first highlighted in 'London: Aspects of Change' spreading to an example in the same book of the new plan of housing for the poor in the city, and also delivers an account of the processes which have seen these utopian ideas of housing disappear, while speculating what the future may hold for current residents facing displacement.

Mobilization(s) against gentrification in Lisbon: mapping discourse and action

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Lisbon, March 2016: as tourist numbers continue to grow, MacDonald's announces the opening of a new restaurant in the historical city centre. Around the same time, the nightclub Jamaica and two other longstanding downtown nightlife venues announce that their closure and replacement with a 5-star hotel. These announcements spark a chain of reactions: blog posts, opinion pieces, webpages and profiles advocating for the preservation of Lisbon's authenticity and describing a city cracking under tourist pressure, a night vigil for the nightclubs, a petition to prevent the opening of the restaurant. June 2016. A group of citizens organizes a debate focusing on tourism and resident displacement, and around 400 people show up. Tourism, and gentrification read as its consequence, become increasingly part of everyday conversations, of news in the mainstream media and debates in the associative, cultural and academic universes.

These are only a few examples. Since the beginning of 2016, different and contradictory interests and perspectives about the present and the future of Lisbon's historical centre have surfaced to the public sphere. Diverse ways of acting and voicing demands have risen.

Recent literature advocates making resistance to gentrification an explicit object of study (Brown, 2016) and exploring how people fight for their right to place in the gentrifying city (Slater, 2008) as an interesting direction for gentrification scholarship. In this paper I identify several actors/collectives that have been

mobilising around these issues. Analysing interview and participant observation materials, I seek to make sense of their discourses and actions and of the different city visions underneath.

RN37 | Session 03c Housing Policies, Actors and Processes I

(Un)making solidarities for housing rights in post-crisis Bucharest

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In the past two decades, the municipal authorities decided and regularly declared that social housing would not be built in competitive and growing Bucharest. Moreover, the municipal administration of state-owned property sold/ privatized part of its properties on the real estate market. But as the post-socialist transition unequally dispossessed and fragmented the working classes, as the real estate market became increasingly unregulated since 1990, and as the global economic crisis hit Romania's largest city, thousands of people found themselves vulnerable to housing precariousness and excluded from their housing rights (it's estimated that 10,000 homeless persons live in Bucharest, in addition to thousands at risk of eviction). Many of them are Roma, facing a long history of institutional racism and exploitation. In this context, the paper investigates how solidarity networks and social mobilization are currently being built around housing rights, aiming to bring the issue on the public agenda, with heterogeneous framings. At the same time, the analysis shows how housing struggles are systematically excluded from other forms of social mobilization and protest series taking place in Bucharest since 2008. Trying to understand this dynamic of double exclusion sheds some new light on the emerging/ restructured/ deepened inequalities and their discursive framings in post-crisis Bucharest, with its intensified neoliberal urban policies.

Urban Precarious Workers: Intersecting Labor and Housing Market Insecurities

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This research studies a recent wave of tenant-led urban transformation in Istanbul's upper-middle income neighborhoods and its impacts on doormen, most of whom are internal migrants from Anatolian Turkey and live rent-free in the basement with their families in return of their minimum-wage paying work of providing daily services to tenants. By studying a rather uncovered trend of transformation, this research exposes doormen's "double precariousness", more specifically, precarious occupational and residential structures that are intertwined with each other by the fact that doormen's residence in their basement apartments is tied to their labor. As the new building

managements in transformation areas outsource services formerly provided by the doormen to private security and cleaning companies, doormen simultaneously experience job loss and involuntary displacement, and hence are pushed to more precarious job lines and peripheries of the city or the country. With an ethnographic study of doormen and their networks with other precarious laborers, this research examines the historical mechanisms behind and contemporary impacts of market forces in urban contexts, mainly transformation of urban space through privatization and standardization of informal work. Although scholarly recognition has been given to individuals' precarious positions separately in employment and housing markets, rarely has the relationship between different forms of precarity been studied with respect to labor and housing markets. By examining intersecting forms of precarities, this paper locates social-historical processes that (re)produce precarity and recognize that it is more than an insecure position in separate market realms, and instead is a fundamental existential position in the neoliberal era.

Urban rent speculation, uncertainty, and strategic unknowns in housing market policies in Istanbul.

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In recent years, scholars of urban research have expressed their concerns about the emergence and consolidation of a new urban post-political and post democratic condition where urban politics is reduced to the administration and management of processes through 'the consensual socio-scientific knowledges' (Swyngedouw 2009). The making of the neoliberal city not only provides a stage for these new post political processes, but it also involves policy making which creates uncertainties in order to deal with possible tensions. Those whose lives are affected by these policies try to find different solutions to develop counter actions of resistance so as to acquire a way around the increasingly complicated everyday problems.

This paper examines the Fikirtepe Urban Transformation Project (FUTP) in Istanbul –the so-called 'Manhattan Istanbul' Project – as a case study of how urban policies and strategies of public/private institutions/companies create uncertainties in housing markets, and how they succeed in speculative gains through the social construction of ignorance and exclusion of uncomfortable knowledge. This paper explores how local dwellers develop counter actions to resist or to adapt to the consequences of these neoliberal place making processes. It will discuss the role and functioning of 'mobilizing unknowns' and 'strategic ignorance' (McGoey 2012) for different groups, as well as scrutinize how different 'tactics' and 'strategies' are developed by different actors during the neoliberalization of the city space.

Comfort and housing inequalities in France: What sustainable housing policies changes ?

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1- Increasing housing inequalities and criteria

While the right to "appropriate housing" is stated in article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, statistics, which summarize housing issues (overcrowding, equipment deprivation, absence of a bathtub or a toilet, a roof leaking inside the dwelling), show there are 5.5% vulnerable households within the EU (2009). Housing fragility can include also energy precariousness, which has yet been condemned by numerous authors. In France, nearly six million people can be considered as bad housed regarding these different criteria.

2- Comfort as a policy concern

The discrepancies between law and official statistics show how difficult it is to define housing conditions despite more than 150 years of thinking within the states. Much historical research shows that the evolution in cultural values geared towards industrial progress as well as to medical and architectural doctrine. Sociological studies include technology trajectory in daily housing habits. Therefore, comfort need to be studied as a macro and micro policy.

3- From policies to practices: new standards and inequalities

In this presentation, I will give a qualitative definition of the Housing Regime in France explaining what are the planning instruments for comfort (I) how they have evolved within structures of various stakeholders (II), and how, through a survey on 1000 owners and qualitative interviews, French households' behaviours regarding to the new sustainable housing standard, illustrate new housing inequalities (III).

RN37 | Session 04a Urban Cultures and Identities

A day at the museum: inclusive technologies and the cultural fruition of the city

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In Europe, the transition to the post-industrial city has been characterized by the key role played by culture as policy instrument and resource for regeneration and attraction.

This paper reflects on the conditions of access to cultural goods within pervasively digitized urban environments, arguing that the increasing role of technology can potentially both shift social dynamics from places to flows (Castells 1996) and determine new rules of inclusion and exclusion.

Culture does not escape the ambivalence of such conditions: on the one hand new technologies open up wider opportunities for cultural access, but on the other can intensify forms of exclusion which further

reduce the "right to the city" (Lefebvre 1968).

In other words, our aim is to understand which technological and material conditions can reshape environments so as to effectively allow inclusive and accessible use of cultural resources.

The physical and digital environment should be considered as closely and mutually connected dimensions within which social practices are situated. Social sciences and the ICT disciplines need to rethink the concept of the smart city towards a reading of the social morphology as a blend of physical and virtual practices. In this sense, some preliminary results of an in-progress interdisciplinary research into the museum experience in Italy will be presented. A combination of quantitative (online survey) and qualitative methods (semi-structured interviews) were selected in order to give evidences of the complexity of the mix between real and digital environment and practices.

Castells M. (1996), *The Rise of Network Society*, Blackwell, Oxford

Lefebvre H. (1968), *Le droit à la ville*, Anthropos, Paris

Transforming urban homes and construction of identities. Symbolic meaning of home design in intercultural partners' experiences

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The research introduced in this paper aims to understand the transforming nature of contemporary urban homes upon the study of home design practices of intercultural partners – an increasing experience in especially the cities, regarding cross-cultural European and global mobility. With a specific focus on interconnectivities forming between the symbolic aspects manifested in the materiality of design and the construction of identities, the research draws on biographical narratives of individuals in an intercultural union between Estonians and partners either of Northern or Southern European origin. The analysis clearly shows that the present practices of home design and decoration are informed by individuals' earlier biographical experiences in diverse cultural contexts and the symbolic connotations in the materiality of things are of significance at deconstruction and (re) construction of identities. The analysis indicates a complexity of dimensions embedded in this process which relate to both the uniquely personal and societal experiences. Lifestyles, individual tastes for home design, partners' perceptions of and dispositions towards gender relations, economic capacity and individuals' capacity to adapt to a particular intercultural relationship, interlinked with a sense of solidarity in the community and structural conditions in the society at large, appear as advantageous or disadvantageous at negotiating the home space and enabling identities. The paper discusses the intercultural experience of home creation and construction of identities upon the typology of home design practices: 'equal

representation of cultural origins', lifestyle-driven supra-cultural practices', 'single-culture dominance', 'neglected cultural origin', 'necessity-driven practices'.

Social Street and territorial development: analysis on local communities, public spaces and urban governance

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The Social Street is a new form of neighborhood communities: it aims to facilitate relationships, trust and collaboration among neighbours, in order to strengthen their sense of community. Adopting the paradigm of Social Innovation, the Social Street may be seen as an alternative practice of territorial development.

Cities are struggling between global and local pressures: at the one hand, technologies and mobility make people connections around the world easier, the space of flows seems to take advantage of the space of places; at the other hand, urban governments are changing toward forms of participant and horizontal governance in dealing with local-scale issues. Public spaces have lost their traditional socialization function, the global processes delete the territorial identities and, consequently, the identification between populations and the places to which they belong. The life is more individualized than in the past and the urban territory is not anymore a factor conducive to the establishment of a social network.

In this context, Social Street groups, born to answer the sociability need of citizens, then refocus the attention on the territory's value and the important relationship between the community and the local area. The public spaces, both in the physical meaning and in the socio-political one, are considered as a common good, while the citizens empower their capability of caring and managing it, in a perspective of active citizenship and urban governance.

The methodological perspectives for the analysis of the phenomenon in reference to an ongoing doctoral research project will also be presented.

Social Street phenomenon: an innovative answer to sociality need and urban regeneration

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This abstract is aimed to present the research done on Social Street phenomenon, born Fondazza road, Bologna in September 2013. At the moment, there are more than 455 Social Street worldwide (www.socialstreet.it). Social Streets are defined as "streets where neighbors aim to create or re-create proximity sociality, using Facebook as communication tool" (C.Pasqualini, 2016).

Thus far, the Social Street phenomenon has not been a widely researched topic, with the tiny exception of social street in the context of technology and social networks. The study of this phenomenon, both locally

and internationally, has elucidated the diffusion of Social Street in urban metropolis as well in smaller contexts. Social Street are inclusive and potentially accessible to everyone, and they are also able to create social and technological innovation. Social Streets take care of social control, and about information, they participate to events that occurs in the neighborhood, promote sociality, take care of common goods of the city, especially in the neighborhood context.

The research, based on the Mixed Methods Research Theory (Burke Johnson, J. Onwuegbuzie, A. Turner, 2007) has investigated the Social Street phenomenon with on-line surveys, qualitative interviews to Social Street founders and ethnographic (and web ethnography) observations in the Social Street activities.

RN37 | Session 04b The Production of Urban Space

Architecture and City Branding: Istanbul, the City of Phantasms

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At the post-capitalist global times, consume branded items is the popular way to get an identity. Just as other branded products, architecture became the branding phenomenon for the cities. Tall, glass covered, extraordinary facade having buildings are the places in where the idealized post-capitalist social relations and its related commodities are fictionalized. Istanbul, the city of history and natural beauty, became the global capitalist city in the last decades, due to its strategic geopolitical location. International capital flows, huge internal and external migration, increasing population, tourism are the major factors affecting on the new planning of the city of Istanbul. New industrial regions, new airport, new bridges, new residential districts are popularized as the spaces of global modern urbanization as well as spaces of hope for the city dwellers, to work and housing. Branded architectural projects for new residential districts, shopping malls and hotels are the signs of transnational capital flows and neoliberal urban politics. As well they are the phantasms to merge local and global dynamics.

In this paper, we will try to discuss the dilemma or coincidence between the relationship of architecture and neoliberal urban politics by focusing on Istanbul as a global city with its local dynamics. The specific architectural projects will be analysed to answer following questions: How branding architectural projects affect the everyday life of people in Istanbul? How are they affective on the establishment of phantasm that encompasses both global and local values? Are the branding architectural projects serving the idea of Henri Lefebvre's "right to the city"?

Endogenous (un)making of the region. The regional innovation regime and its stakeholders

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While metropolises are believed to represent spatial and social incubators for innovation, agglomeration-distant regions symbolize an antipode to this. These structurally weak areas came into existence during political and economic upheaval in the 1990s. Mostly in East-Germany this included the deindustrialization of large regions, the city-ward migration of large population parts and a strong demographic change.

These processes have also been observed in the shrinking cities debate. Within these discussions, it is argued that urban and regional planning cannot approach the development of these regions with the means of conventional top-down and purely growth-directed methods. Moreover, this requires integrative bottom-up and community-focused strategies. This approach is generally applicable to agglomeration-distant regions as well.

An ongoing research project focuses on broadening the shrinking cities debate. This leads to the following research questions: Which factors characterize the innovation regimes of successful agglomeration-distant regions? Which stakeholders formulate which needs in a way stressing and incorporating endogenous development potentials? These questions are not only focused on success stories but also on the partial processes of failing and learning on the way to success.

By comparing two exemplary regions in Germany we investigate spatial and social dimensions. The spatial dimensions focus on criteria leading to the formation and reproduction of negatively afflicted spaces. By integrating local stakeholders and project initiatives the social dimensions focus on the research and evaluation of endogenous development processes. The identification of regional innovation-driving as well as innovation-inhibiting factors forms the basis for developing strategies to overcome the latter.

Reputational value and city consumption at contemporary Lisbon

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The use of spatial representations based on distinctive features and labelling has become a strategy to generate and increase value to urban areas seeking to attract investment and promote themselves as an objects of consumption in the domestic context of cities. However, this differentiation does not stop only on economic factors linked to the territories. The historical and architectural features, social experiences, affective relations and symbolic

representations that are generated around these territories are elements equally or more important to understand how they can be valued, how they are promoted and consumed by creating reputation and how that same reputation can be used to enhance social inequalities in accessing certain urban territories.

Taking the example of Lisbon, in Portugal, we intend to demonstrate how the city circumvented the crisis through a process that not only involves the production of differentiated areas - in terms of meanings and uses, as well as in terms of exchange values, users and consumption patterns – but also by the legitimisation of built reputational value.

Urban Marketing and Representations in Print Media: The Case of Turkish Cities

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This paper is a part of an ongoing broader research aiming to investigate how Turkish cities are represented both in local and international printed media in order to attract the globally circulating capital into their local units. In this paper, the concept of urban marketing is defined as the growth oriented development strategies of cities in the context of changing spatial economy of global capitalism. Supported by civic and business organizations growth promotions are generally strengthened by the local media. Since the key objective has been to attract local and foreign investors in cooperation and partnership with the other developmental organizations in the city beside the tourists and residents, many cities advertise themselves in major business and travel journals. In addition, the concept of urban representation, a kind of duplicitous metaphor encapsulating the unity of the city in its present and prospective images, is defined as the acts of naming, mapping, figuring and picturing of cities along with their written and spoken descriptions.

Including all issues between 2010 and 2016, as the sample of local media the most read newspaper and business journal in Turkey; and as the sample of international media the Turkish Airlines Travel Magazine (Skylife) and Europe Edition of an international business journal have been chosen. Based on content analysis method (quantitative and qualitative), the research is to analyze the various urban representations of Turkish cities in the news and advertisements in abovementioned printed media. This paper primarily focuses on the data gathered from Skylife.

RN37 | Session 05a Using Public Spaces & Building the City I**Public gaze and uses of the city: the (in)visibility of territories in parkour and slacklining.**

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A multitude of different subjects and groups experiences urban spaces, that make them continuously open and in realignment (Amin, 2008). Planned activities coexist with more unexpected and unpredictable practices. Different kind of uses, aims, ideas of space are linked to practices: they modify the city, both materially and symbolically, becoming a contended terrain. The urban is broken into territories, constituted and defined by social thresholds, physical boundaries, and norms to be considered as "in place" (Cresswell, 1996). Every territory is maintained by some practices and challenged by other, in a daily struggle between order and resistances, in a continuous process of (un)making the city and public space in definitions, aesthetics, temporalities.

I will present the preliminary result of a multi-sited and visual ethnography, developed starting from Padua, in the Northern Italy and following practitioners' networks and their movements in other cities and regions. The aim of the paper is to deepen the understanding the strategies to legitimate ephemeral uses of the urban space, starting from the modalities utilised by practitioners of two urban sports, slacklining and parkour.

More specifically, I will focus on the role of public gazes: considering visibility as an ambivalent concept, within "spectacle", recognition, and control (Brighenti, 2010), what is shown and what is hidden of the practice is a key element of tactics of re-appropriation of spaces (Karrsholm, 2007). Taking place and making spots, liners and traceurs create an interstitial territory (Eisenman, 1998) managing (in)visibility in their practices, through the choice of spots, timing, type of performance, and trying in this way to legitimate their use of space as in-between through other activities.

Redefining public spaces as an answer to urban crises in Medellin.

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Medellin is the second biggest cities on Colombia and for years was rated as one of the most dangerous places in the world, based on the homicide rate. The city faced the industrial crises, the period of massive population growth caused by civil war and internal displacement, the domination of drug cartels and urban gangs and finally social and spatial disintegration. The answer for those multilayered crises was a self-organization on the level of local communities and building the movement that demand civil rights. In 2004 the independent candidate Sergio Fajardo was elected for the mayor and started

introducing demands of the civil movement. One of the priorities of the urban movement and local government in that time was to create new public spaces, especially in marginalized districts inhabited mostly by internally displaced people. In my presentation I will show how the understating of public spaces has changed in the case of urban transformation of Medellin and what role the space itself plays in urban policies. Based on my research conducted in Medellin in 2013 I will elaborate on meanings and functions that public spaces have in the context of post-conflict city and how it relates to the problems of modern European cities. The theoretical framework of the research derives from the critical urban theory and idea of the Right to the City, developed by Henri Lefebvre and David Harvey. The presentation will also correspond with the methodological aspect of my research – the usage of visual methods and maps as a tool to describe relation between spatial and social dimensions of the public spaces.

The Child in the City revisited: Children's urban encounters in two European cities

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The term 'child friendly cities' is an adult term. This paradox prescribes the complex set of exclusions that children experience with regards to urban life. Children are largely excluded from public spaces as well as from the policies that inform their design - but, they are also excluded from the theorization of urban life and indeed Urban Sociology has only marginally been interested in children's views of city life. This omission has both epistemological as well as political implications given that children are in a constant critical process of making and unmaking the urban environments that they inhabit. Children, in their everyday, have to make sense both of the complex urban realities that they inhabit, as well as the restrictions they encounter therein. For this presentation, we draw on data from Athens and London from the ERC-funded Connectors Study, a longitudinal comparative ethnography, which investigates the relationship between childhood and public life, in order to explore precisely these meaning-making processes in urban childhoods cross-culturally. We have implemented a range of creative methods in order to closely explore children's everyday realities and understandings of being in the city. The close, multimodal and reflective study of children's lived experiences in urban realities reveals elements of transgression, imagination and critical projections of desires, which we will be discussing in our presentation, and which prescribe a constructive set of critical (un)makings of the city. However, our analysis of children's perceptions and critical and

creative views of cities, is not only aimed at informing child-oriented policies. Instead we are also interested in widening, enriching and informing urban theory through the inclusion of urban encounters and experiences across the life course.

Public baths and the right to water: past, present and perspectives from the Parisian case.

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The research aims to creatively approach the evolution of cities and social policies, from welfare and regulated capitalism to the “enabling state”, reframing the place, powers and capacities of local authorities. The research started from the study of the 16 still in function Municipal Baths in Paris. The expectations regarding Public baths in terms of social integration vary significantly through time and space. In the current context of the welfare state’s transformation, increasing poverty and blossoming of pooling of resources initiatives, they appear to be a potential laboratory for technical and social innovation.

The research aims to increase knowledge about uses and the users of public baths starting from France (several cities are included in the Project). The idea is to extend the research to Western Europe, specifically Italy (Torino), Belgium (Brussels), England (London; Birmingham) and Scotland (Glasgow), in order to identify the various functions – and destiny - of these institutions.

The project is multidisciplinary, from sociology and anthropology, to history, geography, and architecture. It mobilizes various methods: archive, observation, interview, and questionnaire. In the ESA conference, the paper will present a focus on the French case, developing the first results of a representative Survey on users of the Parisian establishments (1000 questionnaires) in collaboration with INED (Paris). We also propose to discuss the relevance of the research vis-à-vis current sociopolitical events (migration crisis, access/right to water, new solidarities; energy transition).

RN37 | Session 05b Living the City & the Neighbourhood

Interethnic capital(s): Social capital and inter-ethnic relations in eighteen European multi-ethnic neighborhoods

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European cities have been receiving growing stocks of international migrants and facing important challenges related to an increasing ethnic diversity. This has generated a sprout in the number of works trying to

uncover the effects of this diversity for urban livelihoods and, particularly, its influence for the establishment of social interactions at the urban (from the neighborhood to the metropolis) level. I will try to contribute to such scholarship by exploring how inter-ethnic contacts are established in eighteen multi-ethnic neighborhoods, located in six European cities, with three neighborhoods per city: Bilbao (Basque Country, Spain), Lisbon (Portugal), Rotterdam (the Netherlands), Thessaloniki (Greece), Vienna (Austria), and Warsaw (Poland). Using comparative data from a common questionnaire applied to both migrant and native residents of those neighborhoods, I reveal how inter-ethnic contacts are established in those areas. Using various regression models predicting inter-ethnic contacts of different levels of intimacy, I found that: (a) one’s migration background is the single most influential socio-demographic predictor for the establishment of inter-ethnic contacts; (b) perceptions of neighboring relations and the neighborhood seem to matter more for the formation of non-intimate inter-ethnic contacts than for more intimate relations; (c) the ‘neighborhood’ plays a more relevant role for migrants than for natives; and (d) statistically significant differences between neighborhoods were found in all the models, signaling the presence of important ‘neighborhood effects’ affecting the establishment of relations across ethnic boundaries. A detailed analysis of the potential causes and implications of these, and other, results for those urban areas will be presented.

Social groups and urban space: representations and intergroup relations in Athenian neighbourhoods

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The research in Metaxourgeio, Kerameikos and Gkazochori neighbourhoods in Athens has indicated that belonging and self-identification are factors of separation from other groups. The criteria of separation are mainly based on issues of aesthetics, political ideology, free time management and sexual orientation. The analysis of semi-structured interviews has shown that there is a clear differentiation between immigrants and refugees by most interviewees, expressing more negative opinions about the first, despite many interviewees having a migratory and/or a refugee background in their families. The individual’s status within the neighbourhood (e.g. habitant, employee, visitor), ideology, sexual orientation and the robustness of the district a visitor or an employee comes from, are factors that influence representations for immigrants, in contrast with locality, age and level of education. Other social groups lack visibility. The representation of sexual cultures are limited only in homosexuality and not in the broader spectrum of sexual expression. Non mainstream music cultures are also invisible due to the fact that social interest is less stimulated by music preferences, compared to sexuality. Moreover, it is rather interesting that interviewees are careful to express a more politically

correct speech about sexual issues, in contrast with music. The research concludes that the identity of a neighbourhood is not formed by its members, but by its groups or subsets and their relations. Sexual cultures “provoke” the aesthetic standards of heteronormativity, while music cultures are not considered equally “dangerous” for deregulating normativity. These aesthetic standards are the main “fear of overlordship” in space, which determines the group relations.

Territories of Social (Dis)Order: criminal landscape and spatial dynamics of St. Petersburg 'neighborhoods'

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Problems of social order, improvement of territories and social organization have been always acute all over the world. Scholars have provided enough evidence to talk about significant correlation between cues of social disorder and deviance and crime contextualized within certain historical and spatial environments. In this paper we will focus on the transformations of social (dis)order in connection with crime and landscape over time using St. Petersburg as a case-study.

Using empirical data from police reports and various characteristics of municipal territorial units of St. Petersburg we would like to verify the main hypothesis of the theory of social disorganization theory, that is, that the environment, in which the individual lives, has a significant impact on their behavior contextualized within normative models of social order. The paper analyses the spatial distribution of crime by GIS and environmental determinants of deviations in various areas by OLS.

The paper consists of some parts. The first part deals with analysis of the spatial distribution of crime and mapping to highlight serious differences between the historic centre and more modern areas. The second part of the paper is dedicated to connection between crime rates and the set of variables such as socio-demographic characteristics of residents, socio-economic development of districts, access and density of infrastructure objects, transport or entertainment venues.

Social mix Policies in the French Eco-districts: Discourses, Policies and Social effects

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Since the 1980s, the issue of social mix has become a public policy aim in France. Included in legislation, yet remaining controversial, it represents a major issue on which housing policies have been redesigned. The

concept of social mix is mainly based on who lives where, but it is also raised in the context of urban renewal schemes for social housing estates, as well as in relation to new-build developments. Nowadays, projects of sustainable neighborhoods called “Eco-quartiers”, driven by the State and local authorities, are implemented. Social mix and social cohesion represent mandatory components in the Eco-quartier framework. A study of the bases of social mix policies conducted in France through the Eco-quartier framework shows the fundamental role of social housing stock. In most eco-quartiers, the share of social housing is above 30 %. However, there are some doubts and contradictions between the objective of social mixing and others objectives of the projects. One of the goals of the eco-quartier framework is creating high quality of life neighborhoods thus creating spaces which are more attractive than the rest of the city. As a result, the implementation of eco-quartier may create segregation in the access to housing. The objective of green marketing is opposed to the aim of social mix. That study will aim to investigate whether local authorities managed to establish social mix in a context of increasing attractiveness of the neighborhood for the living environment, which causes gentrification.

Politics of Space from Engels to Lefebvre: the Condition of Romani Community in Fevzipasa Neighbourhood

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In “The Condition of Working Class in England”, Engels tried to understand the social and political consequences of the condition of working class. Since then, there has been many changes both epistemological and factual. Concerning the epistemology, we can say that historical materialism left its place to the postmodern approaches that focus on detecting cultural and other kinds of differences. The methodological reflections of this situation are the rise of descriptive studies. Concerning the factual changes, we see that cities today and their function are different than Engels’ time. According to Lefebvre capitalism eases its internal contradictions by occupying and producing space, and “the urban crises” is the most essential one among all crises.

From Engels’ theoretical point of view, this paper focuses on a Romani Neighbourhood named Fevzipasa (Canakkale-Turkey) in Lefebvrian way. Fevzipasa is situated in the historical centre of Canakkale. Due to its location and the bay bridge project across the Gallipoli Strait, the land prices in the neighbourhood are getting higher. Besides Romani people are amongst the first groups suffering from discrimination. So, there is a gentrification process to displace the Romani community from Fevzipasa.

Therefore this is not a descriptive study. We are going to study on the political struggles of Romani community such as creating “Solidarity Group For Fevzipasa” (which later became

The Assembly of Fevzipasa working under Canakkale City Council) to protect their property rights. We believe that this study is going to be helpful to anticipate the future cases in similar Romani settlements.

RN37 | Session 06a Urban Inequalities, Conflicts and Mediations

Challenging neighborhoods: a cross-cultural perspective on violent behavior and violence-related norms

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Violence, both as an act and symbol, is underpinned by and legitimated through a raft of norms and beliefs and implicit prescriptions generated both as a result of individuals' relationships with others and the social structures which frame the context in which they live. This paper provides a snapshot of results derivative of an ongoing cross-national research project that specifically focusses of the violence-related norms of male juveniles between the ages of 16 and 21, who live in 'risky neighborhoods' in three countries – Germany, Pakistan and South Africa. In particular, the discussion focusses on outlining some of the factors that makes neighborhoods risky.

The purpose of such a focus is twofold. Firstly, to discuss the theoretical issues which inform understandings of the interplay between local structures and implicit 'street codes' that young men use to position themselves, and to provide an account of the role of space in settings the parameters on violent behavior. Particular attention is paid to the term 'risky neighborhood' as a useful analytical concept. It is explained and developed to an analytical framework. Secondly, the methodological challenges of cross-cultural comparison of often dissimilar examples of violence and space will be discussed.

The presentation is divided into four sections. Firstly, the state of the art is presented briefly, before an overview of the research designs and analytical framework is discussed. Thirdly, the preliminary empirical results are presented, before finally an outline of further analytical work is provided.

Conflicts in urban development - visions, values, participation

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In development of modern cities dilemmas related to networking, dispersion of power and conflicting interests of different social groups become more and more apparent. Key reference points for those

dilemmas are the concepts of quality of life, sustainability, equality, creativity and freedom. Main objective of my research was to analyze visions and values carried by different actors/stakeholders engaged in conflicts regarding urban development, especially in the context of public space. I'm interested in hot conflicts, being manifested by collective actions, protests, riots etc.

My first argument is that spatial conflicts should be analyzed in three dimensions: not only as interest conflicts or structural conflicts, but also value conflicts. Social perception and understanding of the concept of urban development, with the values hidden behind, influence process of shaping of urban space. Spatial transformation of the city tells us much about the social values and the society in general. As Hannah Arendt stressed, „the way we define public space is related to concepts of: human, nature, society and type of political community that we desire”.

In my paper I'm also trying to argue, that engagement in conflicts can be seen as an act of “organic” participation, that could be interpreted not as a threat to development, but as potential contribution of the civil society in constructing and reconstructing the cities.

I use cases from Poland and Slovenia. Research is based on 45 IDI and participant observation. Theoretical background refers in particular to Butler, Arendt, Lyotard, Urry, Mouffe and Habermas.

Spotting emerging disorders and conflict management in urban public spaces

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The attempts of this paper is to develop some observations over the issue of the disorders and conflicts occurring from social interactions in urban public spaces, on the basis of an ethnography conducted during a period of three months among a team of social mediation professionals whose a significant part of the job consists in the spotting of social disorders, current or in the making, and reacting in order to find solutions and end the problem. My paper will focus on the Belgian “gardiens de la paix” (peace keepers), who are not “law enforcement officers” but are parts of these new professions created during the last twenty years in Western Europe and Canada to ensure prevention and social mediation. They act at the local level by walking, providing a visible presence supposed to be reassuring and trying to discuss with the population, in order to prevent and solve conflicts, to “create social links,” to “reduce insecurity”, etc. I followed different teams on the field, wandering through territories and various temporalities, collecting their testimonies and analyzing a corpus of 800 reports (two full years) by which these peacekeepers reported to their superiors some events they considered as being problematic. By combining these methods, I was able to access both the ordinary dimension of experience (by participating in their walks) and the rather exceptional

events which play an important role in the way these actors define their role. Acting on the basis of the identification of disturbing events, they are particularly concerned with the upkeep of the conditions necessary for the Goffmanian "interaction order", both "moral" and "public" order, they seek to guarantee.

Study of Inequalities in Urban Regions with Census Data of 2011: The Spanish Case

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This paper discusses whether the "Urban Region" concept improves the analysis of inequalities in our European cities and towns. An Urban Region is a cluster of towns and a city with strong fluxes of communication and people that produces commuting areas.

We know many people live in a town or village but work in another. Labour, leisure and housing markets of a post-industrial city are bigger than a municipality. Then, we should consider "Urban Region" as a better concept than "city" or "town" to understand the inequality structures and their consequences.

In my paper, I ask if the stratification system of an urban region could be a better example of the inequality structure today than its cities and towns.

I have analysed the data of Population Census, 2011 in Spain to study occupational stratification. I have compared cities and towns with their urban regions to find out whether the pictures are different. With the results, one can decide what level gives a clearer idea.

RN37 | Session 06b Urban Encounters & Everyday Life

Disappointing Encounters in the Urban Life of London and Berlin

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Encounters with difference in the city - the 'micropolitics' of everyday social contact (Amin 2002) - are deemed significant for new and meaningful forms of belonging. Simultaneously, processes of urban change disrupt the possibilities of such encounters through the economic and symbolic displacement of poorer residents. These dynamics come together in Dalston (London) and Reuterkiez (Berlin), two ethnically diverse and gentrifying neighbourhoods that are home to the creative industries. This growing sector is celebrated by policy-makers and place marketing and takes part in the representation and making of the city. Based on semi-structured interviews and ethnographic observations in the two capitals, this comparative paper argues that predominantly white and middle-class creative professionals - e.g. artists, designers and media workers - have a desire for difference and diversity that is tied into discourses of creativity and a self-

understanding of 'being creative'. However, which forms of diversity (and creativity) are valued is highly selective.

Investigating how creative professionals experience and understand ethnic, social and cultural difference, findings show an awareness of the marginality of encounters that occur in these neighbourhoods. A pronounced search for diversity is the reason why these marginal encounters with difference are experienced as unrequited, challenging or disappointing; judgements that are explained by the attribution of minority ethnic communities as self-segregating and lacking of 'openness'. Adding to predominantly positive conceptualisations of encounters in the literature, an exploration of encounters with diversity that are experienced as disappointing sheds light on the multiple ways in which difference is made sense of. Doing so then reveals a complex relationship between a desire for living with difference, gentrification, and old and new forms of exclusion.

From Strangers to Strangers: (Non)Migrant Encounters with Difference in Café Spaces

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In this paper, I revisit the concept of conviviality (Gilroy, 2004, 2006a, 2006b) and its much-romanticized use in understanding encounters with difference in everyday urban life. In contrast to the tendency to privilege daily interaction with difference in semi-public spaces as cohabitation of difference, or 'indifference to difference' (Amin, 2012, 2013), I see that the concept overlooks the evident asymmetries of so-called prosaic negotiation of difference, as it fails to answer how individual experiences of so-called unremarkable difference at a micro-level can translate into group-experiences at a macro-level to the same degree. In critique of the concept that celebrates encounter with difference as an ordinary feature of urban multiculturalism, I stress that the individual moments of prosaic interaction shall not be mistaken as moments of cultural transgression, where cultural, ethnic, racial and/or religious differences become unruly and unremarkable. Rather, I argue that the concept, of which strength is said to do away with the patronizing principles of 'European, white normativity' (Valluvan, 2016), fails to register how habitual encounters with others can go beyond individual moments into 'respect for difference' (Valentine, 2008). For this, I introduce my observations on encounters with difference in three café spaces in three different neighborhoods in Vienna, Austria to demonstrate whether low-level sociability witnessed among my participants from each site translates into a normative urban multiculturalism.

**(Im)possibilities of (urban) (food) autonomy.
Everyday life struggles in the city of Athens.**

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New forms of struggle on the everyday life are emerging where heterogeneous radical protesters are challenging the deconstruction of the capitalist relations against life that last phases of global capitalism have reshaped. In this way, as a turn into radical politics that enforced this trend, autonomy its being claim and practice by radical protesters in the city of Athens. Furthermore, they are having the city and social reproduction processes as decisive sites of confrontation where directly connect to new everyday concerns and basic needs resulted by last capitalist crisis. Hence, Food, among other basic needs such as water, housing or education, are new spaces of confrontation but also of affinity and affection. After two year ethnographic research 2014-2016 (observatory participation and in-depth interviews) and having as departing point the 2008 December revolts in Athens in this paper we aim to explore the everyday life struggles for the reconstruction of food autonomy triggered in this city. Furthermore, we embrace agroecology, eco-feminism and radical geography as analytical frameworks to better understand the (im)possibilities of the urban (food) autonomy that these radical protesters propose and practice. To conclude, that through the reconstruction of urban food autonomy these radical protesters they got to transform Athens socio-spatiality integrating "ruralities" and thus, to challenge the limits of the urban. Yet, they have also created new forms of relation to tackle dignified life reproduction by engaging the collective, the neighbourhoods, as main new actors.

Lessons from the experiences of the city residents in a marginal perspective

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This work, based on an ethnographic research in a half Brazilian city, Campos dos Goytacazes, located in the Northern Fluminense region, seeks to establish a relationship between the ways of living and acting in the margins of the city and perceptions about everyday life. The first hypothesis is that residents' readings of where they live - both the conditions of their physical structure and the dynamics of the internal organization of space - are strongly related to their subsequent life trajectories. These trajectories are sometimes structured within the limits of poverty, between risk and vulnerability, and in the absence of social rights and guarantees. But they also show that in the struggle they consolidate diverse activities, artistic expressions and, with them, the hope of a decent dwelling can be realized. The second hypothesis is that the favela as a margin is a center of material and symbolic production that facilitates the

constitution of everyday objects and shows how the role of subject is permanently renegotiated despite the violence exercised in these places. Three questions arise in this interpretive line: 1) what does it mean to live in the favela? 2) how to interpret the process of change from the experience of the residents themselves? And 3) With what methods to approach the socio-spatial dynamics that impose the routines in the locality after the change of address?

RN37 | Session 07a Post-Industrial Cities

A Public Realm in Post-industrial City. Some reflections on restoring public spaces in Katowice city center.

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The paper aims to discuss the case of public spaces in Katowice – now post-industrial city, the heart of upper-silesian conurbation, with history defined greatly by coal mining and metallurgy. Only ten years ago, its center was a rejected area, even referred to as "a nightmare" – defined rather by the lack of typical city center qualities. A communicational node at its best, but certainly not the "place" capable of fostering social relations. Ironically, Katowice lies in a region of unique local culture and folklore.

All of the above has undergone a significant alteration over the past few years. Degraded sites, left by shut-down coal mines, now change their meanings and functions, being implemented with malls and institutions of culture and arts. In a way, Katowice started over – as UNESCO Creative City of Music and a host of multiple international film or art festivals.

The change is also being reflected in the city's public spaces. They've been regenerated by introducing small architecture, means of interaction and a completely new main square holding fairs, seasonal markets and cuisine festivals – finally an enchanting place, with "a hum of conversation". Simple, but significant modifications unveiled how even the most rudimentary qualities were always needed by those who live and work in Katowice. However, said improvements have also met some criticism. Consequently, following works of Lyn H. Lofland and Stephen Carr, an attempt will be made to settle, whether the new city center holds its social functions, and how it addresses our needs and rights regarding city's public space.

Inequalities of the quality of life in the post-industrial city. The case of Lodz

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Lodz, the third largest city centrally located in the Poland is often called Polish Manchester or Detroit. The collapse of the textile industry after systemic transformation in Poland left the city and its citizens in very difficult situation. High level of the structural long-term unemployment followed by increasing scope of

the social problems influenced the functioning for the next decades. What is more, the accumulation of poverty and social exclusion, as well as the intergenerational transmission of inequalities is present in the particular districts of the city, contributing to severe spatial segregation.

The presentation will be focused on the inequalities in the quality of life of the adult population in Lodz and their determinants. Quality of life is treated as the multidimensional construct covering different spheres (health, relations, leisure, productive activity, etc.) measured by objective and subjective indicators. The most important questions addressed in the presentation are: which social divisions: gender, age, neighborhood, socio-economic status influence the level of the quality of life? How deep is the gap in the level of the quality of life between particular categories? How different categories are structured considering the level of well-being? Is spatial dimension important variable in the analysis of the quality of life in Lodz? Answer on those questions will help to discover and understand different faces of social divides in the city, processes of segregation and possible ways of overcoming them. The findings are based on the empirical research conducted in 2012 on the representative sample on Lodz inhabitants using CAPI (N=1000).

Post-socialist city and the new class divide

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The paper investigates the post-socialist urban changes of Cluj-Napoca, the second-largest Romanian city, focusing on the recent class divide and its spatial counterpart.

Its development after 1990 encountered the predicaments specific to other post-socialist, industrial cities (Stanilov, 2007), being limited by its socialist past (Szelnyi, 1996). After an episode of nationalist movements in the 1990s, the city entered, after 2002, the global circuits of capital. Looking for the cheap labour force of the former socialist workers, flagship multinational companies like Nokia and Emerson settled in the city. Following them, but this time targeting the younger, well educated labour force provided by the city's six universities, other companies (of national or international capital, making business in communications, finance, services and especially in IT) settled in the city in the last ten years. Finding a proper place for value production, accumulation and extraction, these companies provide opportunities for some categories of labourers to get higher incomes and to reach or aspire to a middle class status. Like elsewhere in Central and Eastern Europe after 1990, middle class aspirations came along with spatial reconfigurations (Bodnár, 2007; Fehérvári, 2012), especially at the level of house and neighborhood.

Analyzing public data, Internet forum discussions and ethnographic material, I analyze how this new class under formation is reshaping the city of Cluj-Napoca (privatizing spaces, raising suburbias, excluding the

poor, requesting quality public services and leisure spaces etc.), following common trends specific to the neoliberal development of urban spaces everywhere (Baldassare, 1992; Low, 2001), and more particular developments specific to CEE (Nedović Budić: 2006; Polanska, 2010).

Bilbao: the search for a new city model

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As is the case in other European industrial cities, Bilbao has suffered the impact of successive economic changes to its urban structure. The crisis in the naval and steel industries in the 1980s turned the industrial jewel in Spain's crown into a city in decline. However, the dull and foggy city began undergoing tremendous changes as of 1992. This change has been labelled a success in contemporary writing on urban analyses. However, the economic crisis which came into full force as of 2008 meant yet another new period and, whilst the city is continuing to complete projects, the factors which, at the time, made its transformation possible have now changed.

The aim of this paper is to describe the city's current structural reality and specify what social agents and actors are saying about this charged and uncertain future. Based on this, two analysis procedures have been drawn up. First of all, definition of the city's vulnerabilities based on socio-demographic and economic secondary data. Secondly, bringing together the various players' discourses using in-depth interviews as a qualitative technique. This has provided us with interesting conclusions on the urban activities which have an impact and the situation in Bilbao neighbourhoods and its metropolitan area.

Industrial City Development towards Citizens Participation

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The paper describes problems of the development of modern (post)industrial cities, whose emergence and development were connected with industrialization. Article firstly describes the crisis of the industrial city in societies which are called as a postindustrial. Secondly is characterized mutual relations exist between urbanization and industrialization of the post-war period and the problems of industrial cities of the period political transformation in Poland. The third part describes the role and importance civic participation in the process of forming future vision of the city. This part is the presentation of the project implemented by a grant Trust for Civil Society in Central and Eastern Europe and the results of empirical research. The research program envisaged undertaking both quantitative and qualitative research. First quantitative Research, a questionnaire survey amongst the citizens of Konin, conducted on a sample of 620 people. Secondly, qualitative research, individual in

depth interviews on a sample of 20 people. Residents of the city have initiated and actively participated in the creation of civic development strategy.

RN37 | Session 07b Urban Crisis & Austerity

Lessons from the Greek public debt crisis: The indebted subject as the paradigm of a new urban dweller

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This paper delineates the manifestation of the subjectivity of the debtor as the new sovereign paradigm of the urban dweller in the context of the Greek public debt crisis. In Maurizio Lazzarato's approach, debt represents both an ethico-political activity of constructing the subjectivity of the debtor, morally devoted through guilt to repay debt, and an adaptation of governing policies to the austerity dogma. Following that scheme, we examine the shift in the self-representation and behavior of the urban dweller in Greece through a binary process. On the one hand, the incrimination of house and land ownership as a main factor for the increase in public debt through various semiotics, result to the construction of a guilty subject introjecting responsibility to repay his personal share of it. On the other hand, the implementation of austerity measures that concern heavy house and land taxation and strict mortgage regulations, result to the alteration of housing practices from a social security mechanism — established in the context of the welfare system that the country developed throughout the postwar period, constituting the fundamental tool for the social mobility of Greek urban populations— to the unattainable management of a heavy financial burden. The indebted subject, deprived of his —prior to the crisis— strategies of social reproduction, manifests his existence —as trapped— in urban space through rapid growth of homelessness, generalized energy poverty and insufficient maintenance of the building stock, contributing to vast changes in the social geography of Greek cities.

The Louvre-Lens between urban transformation and social transition

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In 2012, the first regional branch of the Louvre opened in Lens, former coal mining town in the north of France. As was the case in Bilbao (Guggenheim Museum), Metz (Beaubourg) or Manchester (Imperial War Museum North), among other cities, this “cultural” decentralization in a de-industrialized and pauperized city stems from a policy of “Territory development” and “urban renewal” which is imposing itself everywhere in post-industrial Europe.

After more than a century of mining which shaped and strongly marked the city of Lens and its surroundings - both economically and socially, both architecturally and culturally - after two decades of deindustrialization and massive unemployment, the arrival of the Louvre was announced to the residents as an opportunity to relieve themselves of this heavy past and to take a new start.

On the basis of an urban ethnography carried out in an old mining yard in Lens, I would like to analyze the frictions, the antagonisms between the logics of neoliberal developments and local identities.

Solidarity in crisis? Exploring the conditions for place-based solidarities in diversity.

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This paper starts from the observation that both formal and informal solidarities are challenged by increasing ethnic and cultural diversity in Western cities. While institutionalised mechanisms of redistribution are under pressure of welfare chauvinism, direct and personally motivated acts of support and solidarity encounter may not bridge ethnic and cultural lines if others are perceived as a ‘cultural threat’. In this paper, I build on previous work on innovative forms of solidarity in diversity in cities and argue for a focus on the concrete and everyday practices through which urban citizens take joint responsibility for places they share with diverse others to identify new forms of solidarity in diversity. On the basis of large-scale collaborative research on 31 in-depth case studies of place-based forms of solidarity in diversity, I explore the conditions under which place-based solidarities transcend ethnic-cultural lines. Firstly, I show how place-based forms of solidarity in diversity often move beyond the social cohesion perspective that is still the dominant approach in governing urban diversity. Instead, they require the transformation of existing social structures and group dynamics. Secondly, the case studies suggest that encounter and conviviality, which have received much attention in the urban studies literature recently, are useful but insufficient sources of solidarity. Moreover, contrary to the neo-assimilationist turn in urban diversity governance, the research shows that imposing pre-existing norms and values is less effective to nurture solidarity in diversity. Thirdly, because citizenship understood as a formal status often fails to include migrants and newcomers as equals in society, the latter take recourse to citizenship as something that is practiced in urban (semi-)public spaces.

RN37 | Session 08a Urban Planning & Gentrification

Planning and exclusion, when the city is on sale. A new vision for Buenos Aires.

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With the new access to international financing, Buenos Aires is strongly working on an update in the infrastructure (mainly in mobility) that had been neglected for several decades.

The current (liberal) government, in its quest of building the desired urban fabric of a world class creative city, is re-shaping Buenos Aires with the release into the market quite a few number of former brown fields plots of public-owned land to endow the city with the desired spaces of representation (consumption?) the new service knowledge economy requires.

The consequence of the first action is an increase on the land and housing unit's prices within the core of the city forcing a vast part of the population, including middle class families, to live in the marginality of the inner-city slums or to move far away from the city centre.

The consequence of the disposing of the public land in this manner produces dramatical changes in the uses and appropriation of the city, now limited to that statement of the society able to fit, and afford, this new spotless and secure new environment.

The economic effort to achieve these changes is socially constructed, as its finance with public debt. The benefit is enjoyed by a small percentage of the selected ones.

Focusing on the results of two recent competitions (Parque de la Innovation y Eco-parquet Buenos Aires) this paper emphasize the strong process of gentrification and expulsion the city is facing, with these array of interventions when compared with other experiences of urban intervention in Latin America.

Access to urban green space and the gentrification of gardens

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As a growing majority of the world's inhabitants live in cities, urban green spaces become ever more important. They act as resources for social interaction, belonging, psychological restoration etc. Gardens are an important part of urban green, with much research dedicated to community gardens. In our case study city, Zurich, Switzerland, community gardens are new and receive a lot of attention, but the number of people who use them is very small compared to those with residential or allotment gardens. We ask who has access to which gardens in the city, how the social landscape of garden use is changing and how this is connected to the current political economy of Zurich, with its central position in the global financial industry. We base our findings on a survey of gardeners and non-gardeners (n=850) conducted in Zurich in 2016, on qualitative interviews and document analysis. The three garden types are used by distinct social groups,

regarding their migration biographies and social class. While (as yet) allotment gardeners generally belong to a (broadly conceived) working class, many community gardeners are part of to a highly-qualified, mobile urban middle class. This urban middle class is increasingly entering allotment gardens – and to some extent replacing more traditional owners of residential houses and gardens.

So parallel to more typical residential gentrification, we identify a gentrification of garden spaces. This is not only a question of displacement, but also of cultural struggles. In particular, new gardening practices seem to give rise to new, neoliberal forms of community. The changing social landscape of gardens connects of more general questions of the right to the city and commodification of the urban (Lefebvre).

Middle class education strategies and segregation processes in mixed neighbourhoods in Athens

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This paper focuses on the explanation of different forms of middle classes education strategies centered on school choice in the city of Athens. The competition for education advantages and social mobility creates more class struggle and multiplies social racism especially in working-class areas of the city, with high mixture of groups with diverse socio-economic and ethnic and cultural differences.

In a period where financial crisis diminishes the financing of public goods, the powerful neoliberal economic relations makes the competition for education advantages more class oriented. Moreover, cities became the central issue of socio-spatial debate as the main units of receiving refugees either in state camps or in social housing. At present, refugees and asylum seekers are facing major problems especially in housing and education where local policies, bureaucratic practices and blocking strategies of 'gatekeepers' play an important role in segregation.

To this end the paper attempts to answer questions, such as: Which are the different educational strategies of middle class social strata and how their choices empower segregation? How the institutionalization of difference and inequality through education processes reproduce social segregation? How local policies and the institutions respond to 'diversity'?

The empirical material is based mainly on data collected from secondary schools (grades, drop-out rates, transfers etc.) that are further supported with data from semi-structured in-depth interviews with parents, teachers and key actors. The result of the empirical research presents a closer examination on different forms of middle classes education strategies and focuses on the explanation of social segregation.

Middle classes and gentrification in Paris : Overpassing the dichotomy "gentrifiers" / "gentrified" people

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The metropolis of Paris has been facing to gentrification of its working class neighbourhoods for the last decades. The scientific literature tends to analyse the cohabitation between the different groups in gentrifying neighbourhood and its socio-spatial effects through the dichotomy “gentrifiers” / “gentrified” people (Lees, Slater, Wyly, 2008). But these both categories gather populations very diverse socially, ethnically, economically, with differentiated positions in residential and familial trajectories, who are animated by social logics that cannot be envisaged solely in the perspective of a socio-spatial reconquest of the centre, leading to the eviction of the working class people and ethnic minorities (Smith, 1996).

In this paper, gentrification is understood as a “social (unequal) relation to the appropriation of space” (Chabrol and al. 2016). This approach takes into account the properties of the populations that coexist, local contexts, but also temporalities. Then it allows to reinterrogate the dichotomy by emphasizing its unstable nature: the “gentrifier” inhabitant of a day can be “gentrified” inhabitant a few years later.

It will show it by placing the focal point on a Parisian neighborhood, Saint-Georges. From 2011 to 2014, we conducted 40 interviews with middle classes inhabitants in order to investigate on the residential choice and their ways of living local space. It will underline that if these inhabitants have participated to gentrifying the neighbourhood, they are also confronted to its changing. They try to develop resistance strategies to stay in the centre, by mobilising local networks, doing adjustments and accommodations in their everyday life and also creating solidarities to reduce the exclusion of the most fragile populations.

RN37 | Session 08b Reinventing the City: Urban Resilience and Participation Processes I

Public dialogue – it’s sense and possible forms in the context social inactivity and social conflict

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One of the challenges of contemporary urban life in Poland is a general indifference when it comes to engagement in constructive city-making and community-based processes on the one hand, but a range of social conflicts concerning local interests on the other. Strategic policy documents at the local government level are beginning to acknowledge the significance of dialogue in decision-making processes and the importance of negotiating differing social interests. We define public dialogue as every form of bilateral social communication between local public administration and city residents (both individual actors, as well as non-organized and organized collectives) in contributing to city-building actions. We

will focus on the case of Warsaw – Poland’s capital, where a public dialogue program has recently been initiated.

The aim of our paper will be twofold. First of all we will discuss the idea and importance of public dialogue and present a diagnosis of its challenges based on various existing data. We will also debate possible indicators of the presence and effectiveness of dialogue as well as overview its possible forms and specific manifestations. Next we will present a case study based on a participatory process aimed at developing a strategic policy on public dialogue in Warsaw. We will focus on the process – its establishment, practical realization, difficulties and outcomes. In our case study the perspective of urban policy and local governance will be combined with the everyday point of view of city residents and implications will be drawn for the role of dialogue in the ‘making of the city’.

Urban diversity and the everyday: Shaping a research agenda

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Over recent years, migration researchers have become increasingly interested in examining how people in (super-)diverse environments are ‘living-with-difference’ (Valentine 2008). In large measure this is a response to the growing diversification of many major cities in Europe and beyond. Crucially, however, it is also an attempt to counter the concurrent phenomena of growing nationalism, populist movements, and panicked policy discourses centring on the notions of ‘social cohesion’ and ‘integration’ that are in evidence across the globe. Much of this research hones in on urban locales – from cities more broadly to neighbourhoods and concrete micro-publics such as parks, libraries, or public transport – as spaces where everyday multiculturalism is produced and lived and where difference is negotiated in mundane encounters with fellow city dwellers. Now spanning a large number of different geographical contexts from Europe to Oceania, this burgeoning body of work calls for a systematic review in order to take stock of current knowledge. In this presentation, I provide an analysis and synthesis of international qualitative and ethnographic studies of urban diversity published over the past ten years, from 2006 to 2016. Applying a comparative lens, I outline key findings that illuminate processes of sociability and solidarity but also processes of contestation and exclusion and the conditions that enable them. Tied to this discussion of findings I examine the research questions and theoretical lenses that researchers have employed in order to make suggestions for shaping a research agenda.

Relational Cities and Resilience: Why do some Cities Adapt to Global Change Better than Others?

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This presentation is concerned with two related issues. First, it explores the appropriateness of the concept of “relational cities” as a frame of research in global urban studies. Relational cities are relatively small in size but, nonetheless, play an important role in facilitating, managing and “housing” global flows of money, services and artefacts of wealth. Given their size and connectedness to international networks, relational cities could be more vulnerable to changes in the global economy. Cities typically categorized as relational, however, have proven to be more resilient and agile in responding to macro-structural changes in the global economy. The second issue of concern, therefore, is whether there is a relationship between a city’s “relationality” and “resilience”. Drawing on a comparison between Luxembourg, Geneva and Singapore, this presentation examines the role of history, niche sovereignty, local political conditions, and global connectivity in fostering relationality and resilience.

RN37 | Session 09a Housing Policies, Actors and Processes II

Rental housing – availability and access in two Estonian cities. Experience of university students and prospects for young professionals

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Societal changes across Europe are saliently displayed on the transforming urban residential markets and thus individuals’ opportunities to acquire or rent housing, and acknowledged to affect young adults’ access and affordability of housing particularly in cities.

The recent quantitative study of university students (2013) in two Estonian cities, Tallinn and Tartu, clearly demonstrates that there is a high demand, in particular, for the rental housing during the study years as well as at entering the labour market as young professionals. The primary assumptions behind the formation of this demand are a preference for renting in the phase of studies or shortly after the graduation as well as unaffordability of homeownership, which is though aspired for in a long-term perspective. The more in a cultural situation of ‘society of homeowners’, which Estonia became after the 1990s’ ownership reform with owner-occupation rate of 79 percent. Students’ assessments of the current and prospective conditions uncover a number of problems: scarce availability and limited choice of location of public rental housing which tend to be concentrating in segregated and relatively stigmatised districts, and respectively, low housing quality against

high rental costs and insecurity of rental contracts in the private rental sector. It is argued, that in order to attract the young highly educated professionals to settle down and, hence, to ensure resilient futures of the cities under observation, complex interventions into the supply of rental housing are due on the levels of urban planning and social policies and in partnership with private sector.

The House of Weaving Logics: The Institutional Work of Social Housing in Taiwan

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The housing problem is the spatialization of the governance power in Taiwan. In the early years when KMT government moved to Taiwan, over millions of servicemen and citizens were immigrated to the island and sought existing places to live, followed by urban-rural migrants and the rise and fall of real estate market, government put out different policies to promote public housing, basically the main purpose is to encourage citizens to buy house instead of rent. In 2014, NGOs found ‘Housing Movement 2.0’, one of the demands is to ask government to broadly construct more social housing only for rent, and raise the percent of social housing from 0.1% up to 5%, under the right to adequate housing. Meanwhile, Democracy Progressive Party(DPP) which latter became the ruling party respond with the policy “200,000 units of social housing in 8 years”, but it also has its drawback.

The article will be based on urban sociology, with the political economy such as “the growth machine” and regime theory, and the questions of citizenship and “right to the city”, also with the complement of institutionalism and organization sociology. I will use historical literature, fieldwork and interviews, to show following three dimension of institutionalization. Firstly, from National Housing to Social Housing, I will trace the origin of policy change to the rise of social housing. Secondly, I will point out the different relationships between government sectors, non-government organizations and firms, and affected citizens, and how do they shape and constantly reshape multiple understandings of the institution. Lastly, I will compare the different institutional work of social housing under different local government, and how does it produced different outcome.

The meaning of housing from the social mobility perspective: reflection on research methods

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The presentation is based on the data from sociobiographical project “Intergenerational social mobility from XX to XXI century - four generations of Russian history” (www.smxxi.ru). During this study, we used 3 main data sources: first, a questionnaire

(Russian nationwide survey, 5081 respondents), secondly, a biographical interview (78 semi-structural interviews) and, finally, a projective technique titled “a diagram of life path”. The data were collected in 2015 and contained the materials about trajectories of the individuals, their housing conditions and experiences as well as the social positions of the previous generations (parents, grandparents). In this presentation I plan to focus on the evaluation of the gathering data from these sources and on the revelation of the main advantages and limitations of our research instruments (a questionnaire, a biographical interview and a projective technique). The dwelling/house based on Pierre Bourdieu theory is an indicator structuring the social space. One of the research goals in our sociobiographical project is to reveal the meanings of dwelling from a social mobility perspective. The main research questions are the following: how do the housing status / experience determine the trajectory of social mobility? In some contexts, “dwelling” creates social opportunities, is it a cause of social advancements? And in which contexts is it a cause of social barriers? Basing on my analysis I try to realize a methodological reflection and to evaluate what kind of data we collected with the help of each of our 3 sources and how they enhance each other.

Planning diversity – Housing policies and spatial planning in German cities

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In my work I investigate the influence of city planning on spatial structures of diversity in German cities. Analyzing this field becomes especially interesting, as the composition of cities – through the diversification of urban societies – as well as the structures of urban planning have changed significantly in recent times. Politically, the recognition of difference and explicit ‘diversity’ policies have gained more prominence. And yet, it remains unclear which implications this has for spatial planning and thereby for the life chances of diverse groups within cities.

In my presentation I will focus on specific interventions of public and private planners towards diverse groups as well as the underlying ideas of those planners. Main aspects here will be that planners try to support social cohesion and counteract ‘ghettoization’ by means of creating a ‘good social mixture’ within the city, while mainly trying to implement these ideas through planning on the neighbourhood level.

The empirical basis for the presentation are expert interviews within public administrations and housing associations as well as insights from a large-scale project in German cities investigating how urban actors in Germany and in France respond to diversity (further information about the project can be found under:

<http://www.mmg.mpg.de/en/project/citydiv/about/>).

The project started in 2014 and involves a large

survey of urban actors in forty major German and French cities. After presenting empirical findings I will critically address the general possibilities of action and the assumptions behind the introduced ideas and strategies of planners.

RN37 | Session 09b Urban Segregations: Territories & Actors

Racial Inequalities in Continental European Cities: Expanding Diversity

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Since 19th century's massive processes of urbanisation following industrial development, diversity has unfolded along with socio-economic stratification and inequality. In the current global order, where non-citizens or just-citizens are overrepresented within cheap-labour market niches including low-skilled jobs, a major marker of urban inequalities in the Global North is skin colour and generally physical appearance. A large body of research has shown how racist assumptions and thinking behind policy and actions keep “others” on worse socio-economic conditions than the (white) majority. From such a global perspective, this paper questions the virtually complete absence of racial inequalities in the burgeoning diversity scholarship on continental urban Europe, and theoretically expands the concept of diversity to include racial inequalities as constitutive of hyper-diversification processes in this part of the Global North. Drawing on my long-term ethnography (2007-2013) of the housing conditions of Roma in Italian and Romania cities, the paper shows the pivotal role of racial thinking behind state policy and civil society discourses and actions. It historically and ethnographically dissects key economic, political and cultural factors behind residential inequalities between Romani people and the majority in Pescara (Italy) and Cluj-Napoca (Romania). It shows how local political economy concerning social housing (Pescara) and land (Cluj) merge with electoral interests, capitalising on the racist everyday and local media discourse on Roma based on racial assumptions and thinking. In order to expand the concept of diversity, the paper theoretically builds on the scholarship highlighting the need to acknowledge racial inequalities in continental Europe (e.g. E. Fassin; D.T. Goldberg; A. Lentin), and complements this literature with an accent on cities as key sites for scrutinizing diversity.

The Mechanisms of Gendered Segregation of Urban Space in Case of Ankara

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Since the second half of 1970s, the theoretical and methodological turning point considering urban space

as a social construction has provided a path for looking socio-spatial relations from a gender sensitive approach. Although early approaches focused on women's exclusion from urban public space through public sphere – private sphere dichotomy, especially since 1980s with women's increasing labour force participation rates, the analysis on gendered segregation of urban space with regard to gender roles has become a dominant endeavour. This endeavour enables us to question the binary approach to public-private sphere and to focus on dialectical relations between them which, restrict women's access to opportunities and their transformative power over urban space.

Within this scope, this study aims to analyse socially constructed barriers in front women in accessing social, economical and political opportunities in urban space and examine the mechanisms reproducing these barriers. Study questions the factors determining women's relations with urban space, the impact of their reproductive responsibilities on their in/visibility in urban public space, their access to public services, their relations with local administrations, their representation and participation to local planning and decision making processes. This analysis is based on qualitative research and a data set collected through 40 in depth interviews conducted with women living in Ankara, capital of Turkey. In the context of study, the woman is not considered as a homogeneous category. Instead, by considering the impact of education level, household composition, marital, motherhood and employment statuses, this study aims to reveal the factors that differentiate women's experiences with urban space.

Ethnic Diversity and Change in the Neighbourhoods of the Accra Metropolitan Area, Ghana, 2000-2010

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A combination of historic, socio-economic and cultural conditions results in areal concentration of ethnic groups in cities, a phenomenon described as ethnic residential segregation. However, studies on ethnic segregation in Sub-Saharan African cities in general and Ghana in particular are far in between. This situation is partly blamed on the negative use of the ethnic question by people in authority during national crises, which in some instances has resulted in conflicts in many African countries; absence of data for any meaningful analyses and; the view that ethnicity in Africa represents a vestige of traditional society which will disappear with modernization. Consequently, the subject of urban ethnic residential segregation has engaged the attention of social scientists in Europe and North America than Sub-Saharan Africa. This paper examines the changing ethnic geography of Accra, Ghana's national capital, for the period, 2000-2010 – a period noted for unprecedented urban growth, economic liberalization,

globalization and social change. Using the census data of 2000 and 2010, and location quotient results, the paper examines the patterns of ethnic residential segregation by assessing the extent of concentration and mixing of the populations of the city of Accra over the decade. It also examines the drivers of changing ethnicities in the Accra Metropolitan Area, and their implications for ethnic co-existence as well as the future development of the country's varied and diversified ethnic groupings.

Does context Matter? Governance networks and urban regeneration, a view from Andalusia (Spain)

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The study of the processes of interaction between governmental and non-governmental actors in order to influence local political decisions is a classic field of study of urban sociology. In addition, recent studies have showed how different policy domains generate different governance networks. In that sense, urban regeneration initiatives represent a particular policy area that produces specific governance networks that involve a plurality of actors, given that, urban regeneration projects operate specifically on the consequences derived from the effects of urban segregation rather on the social inequalities between individuals. These processes of collaboration are developed in particular contexts that, from an analytical perspective, configure specific interaction systems delimited by at least two components. On the one hand, by the presence of different actors who have specific resources, interests or beliefs. On the other hand, contextual elements that configure specific opportunities structures in which it is possible to develop a certain courses of action or not. The objective of this paper is to analyze the different networks of collaborative governance that are developed in the implementation of urban regeneration programs in the region of Andalusia (southern Spain) considering the particular context in which these are developed. To do this, governance networks will be analyzed in six case studies in neighborhoods of different cities in which urban regeneration and housing rehabilitation programs have been implemented. Three neighborhoods belong to historic centers and three to peripheral neighborhoods. In this way we will be able to see if the different urban contexts or the existence of previous institutional collaboration networks, form different coalitions of implementation and different patterns of relation between the actors involved in the processes of urban regeneration.

Faces and urban geographies of solitude in current Spain

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The rise of solo living in Western societies is a vivid reflection of several processes which eventually partake of the momentum of sociological change. Increasing numbers of people live alone as a consequence of longer (and more autonomous healthier lives) once separation, divorce or widowhood occurs. Also, individualization is taking over many dimensions of society which necessarily influences residential choices. And, finally, some structural determining factors do not invite to family life as it used to be in past times. These processes are expected to derive in different sociological profiles among one-person households which, we hypothesize, are attracted and clustered as a function of different needs and/or expectations. In turn spatial patterns of solo dwellers may fuel social dynamics with important implications for diverse realms of social welfare. This might be the case of urban areas in particular.

In this work, we aim at defining and examining sociodemographic profiles of one-person households in large urban areas of Spain as well as its spatial distribution. For this purpose, we use two types of data from the Spanish census held in 2011: aggregate data at census-district level and microdata at province level. Among the key individual variables of our analysis we have age, sex, educational attainment and labor status. As for the main contextual variables, we have information about the sociodemographic composition of census-districts and provinces all of which is supplemented with economic indicators from the local authorities in the case of big towns. All this information is mapped by using official digital cartography from the National Statistics Office.

RN37 | Session 10a Urban Design and Space Planning

Urban Governance in Serbia – the Case of the Megaproject “Belgrade Waterfront”

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“Belgrade Waterfront” is the largest urban revitalization project initiated in the post-socialist Serbia. Funded through the public-private partnership arranged between the Serbian government and the investors from the United Arab Emirates (Eagle Hills, Abu Dhabi), this kind of project typically challenges democratic procedures and demands for a high level of public expenditure. The aim of this paper is to explore the process of decision making from the perspective of the urban regime theory (Stone, Stoker). Special attention is given to the interplay between the government and the civil sector, whose resistance is articulated through the “We won’t let Belgrade d(r)own” initiative.

Our analysis is informed by the semi-structured

interviews (N=20) conducted with the relevant stakeholders: representatives of the civil sector, local and national government, and the experts in the field. The research findings show that the project develops as a typical neoliberal gentrification, lacking a clear policy agenda to decipher the urban regime type. The civil sector is generally against the project due to the prevailing command power in decision making (and not against the project per se). The expert community (e.g. urban planners, architects, environmentalists etc.) argues against the project as being unsuitable for the local context. However, these arguments are, in great part, disregarded by the local and national authorities, who assume the “priority lane” approach to the investors. While the government representatives perceive their mode of governance as an expanding urban regime, the civic actors consider it as a threat to the national and local interests.

Peculiarities of the Turkish Construction Drive

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This paper analyses the political economy of built environment production in Turkey under the rule of Justice and Development Party (2002-2017). It offers an analytical framework that addresses the extent, causes and consequences of the construction drive by situating the Turkish case into a comparative setting. To begin with, the vital signs of the construction sector demonstrate an aggressive growth performance similar to recent cases of construction booms such as Spain and Ireland. The underlying factors making the boom, however, reveal the impact of certain dynamics peculiar to Turkey. In this respect, the Turkish construction boom bears the distinct stamp of the strategic interventions of successive JDP governments into built environment, most notably through a persistent stream of mega projects. The investigation of the leading motivations behind this strategy highlights the political requirements of JDP’s efforts to implement a novel hegemonic project that combine neoliberalism and Islamism. On that score, accumulation patterns in construction, which are marked by the disappearance of well-established firms from the domestic market and the rapid rise of a new generation of firms with organic links to the party, demonstrate that the sector has been functional in consolidating the power of the Islamic capital fraction within the dominant class. These findings suggest that the JDP’s construction strategy is not merely a reflection of the rising importance of built environment production in contemporary capitalism, but has also been shaped by the political-ideological requirements of the struggles within the power bloc.

From the City to the Sahara – Shantytown Resettlement and the Right to the City in Casablanca

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In the wake of the 2003 suicide bombings in Casablanca city centre, the Moroccan state decided to eradicate all shantytowns within the country. Shantytowns were stigmatised as densely populated breeding grounds of crime and extremism. Within the national urban 'worlding' visions, shantytowns were framed as a housing form of the past that would threaten Morocco's development achievements and endanger future (urban) prosperity. As a policy solution, the government designed a countrywide resettlement project, called Villes sans Bidonvilles (VSB, Cities without Shantytowns). In Casablanca, Morocco's largest metropolis, the VSB programme transferred approximately 6.000 household from Morocco's 90-years-old and historically most significant shantytown, Carrières Centrales, to the new satellite neighbourhood Lahraouiyyine – more than ten kilometres away. On the one hand, households wishing to remain were forcedly evicted – without existing alternative housing options. On the other hand, the innovative resettlement scheme also enabled vulnerable households to become owners of a new apartment in a proper house. Indeed, many households appreciate the new housing comfort, however, a large majority also reports strong feelings of isolation and deracination. Especially women and young men suffer from a lack of jobs and activities, as well as from the loss of their previous social networks. Deprived from their individual 'right to the city', many feel exiled to a place they – symbolically – call the beginning of the 'Sahara'. Thus, the paper aims at critically analysing the social aspects of this internationally honoured resettlement programme and builds on four months of empirical field research in Casablanca.

The NLC or why culture led development haven't worked even if Frank Ghery was there...

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We present the results of a half year long ethnography of newly built cultural institution EC1 - located in the former power plant. The ethnography of that particular institution and area, so called New Łódź Centre, allow us to demonstrate how: 1) the Bilbao effect was used to mobilize the mega-project and public subsidies 2) how the starchitects (Ghery and Krier) help to create the vision of the city' future, and - finally - 3) how the idea failed and was taken over by the managerial staff...

The analyzed case bring us to the Melanesian "Cargo Cult" model - where the material and spatial factors

were recognized but the local infrastructure is unable to fulfill assumed functions and local hopes. In the best case the NLC can repeat the Bilbao effect with all the consequences, i.e. the gentrification and commercialization of the area...

RN37 | Session 10b Reinventing the City: Urban Resilience and Participation Processes II

Overcoming the gap: how processes of self-organization establish new forms of urban integration

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»avant-gardes [...] depart from [...] functional (monetary) equivalence« (Donati 2015: 100)

The urban crisis that is stated in various works due to 'neoliberal' processes of marketization, tourist gentrification or austerity politics (to name only a few) has recently been identified as by-product of »planetary urbanization« (Brenner & Schmid 2015). This means that the commodification of urbanity and the production of urban space (Harvey 1989, Lefebvre 1974) has reached a globalized level, letting no region and no part of society unaffected. It is thus not our aim to prove or reject this strong thesis of Brenner & Schmid, but to give examples how bottom-up urbanism may work as a counter strategy to that scenario. We should neither condemn the concept of the city as outdated, nor try to 'revive' it as an analytical category, but rather treat it as a category of practice (see Wachsmuth 2014).

Self-organized urban initiatives like the transition town movement, urban gardening or similar activities function as a new »integration machine« (Häußermann) by overcoming the limitations classic participatory approaches face: by establishing social and material structures anew these self-organized initiatives reach unexpected and intrinsic levels of collective autonomy, emancipation and re-appropriation of social and natural goods without 'sticking to the rules'. We illustrate our argument with presenting an empirical case study, which is part of our JPI-Climate Project "SELCITY - Collective urban governance, innovation and creativity in the face of climate change".

The impacts of participatory decision-making within urban contexts in crisis. The case of Lisbon

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The search for new mechanisms of public participation in policymaking has become a case in point worldwide. In the last two decades, the wide range of participatory initiatives implemented at local level scales has compelled a more structured understanding of their impacts.

This contribution aims to discuss the challenges experienced in the measurement of the impacts produced by the participatory Programme BipZip - acronym of “Bairros de Intervenção Prioritária / Zonas de Intervenção Prioritária” (Areas and Zones for Priority Intervention) - implemented by the Municipality of Lisbon since 2011. The Programme provides annual funding to local partnerships constituted by local NGOs, Parish governments, and civil society, which are demanded to implement urban regeneration-oriented projects in 67 identified ‘priority areas’ of the city. Priority areas have been classified through a consultative process enacted by the Municipality of Lisbon with civil society in 2010, and have been characterized on the basis of a threefold analysis concerning socioeconomic, infrastructural, and environmental conditions in the city. The Programme has attracted growing interest at both national and international levels, as it was awarded in 2013 as ‘best participatory practice’ by the International Observatory for Participatory Democracy. The contribution will point out the main challenges of measuring the impacts of the first five editions of the Programme, and focus on the intersections with the impacts of the financial crisis in the country. Finally, a critical understanding of the evaluation shortcomings will be addressed within the framework of urban governance in Lisbon.

Urban conquistadores (re)making the city: forms of solidarity and resistance among social groups “excluded” from urban renewal projects

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In a context of high level of acceptance to the projects of urban renewal in a city suffering of population decline, how are there some groups of inhabitants resisting to these projects? Under which conditions have they succeeded or failed?

In the last two decades, Le Havre, invests through ambitious urban projects the working-class neighborhoods. We intend to illustrate the opportunities and challenges through three cases. The first one raises the question of the gentrification promoted by local elites; the second case is the struggle of the residents of a hostel for migrant workers, fighting against the demolition of their home. Finally, there is a residents’ association, against the renewal of a part of the housing stock. Our work therefore tries to show limits of this consensus to the current urban renewal. How these local urban struggles show us alternative options of urban development.

We use urban conquistadores to highlight the symbolic component of urban reconquest. It may be related to “urban entrepreneurialism” (Harvey 1989), both emphasize that the action is undertaken in a context of uncertainty. We are interested on the ability of certain groups to oppose and propose alternatives to the projects promoted by these conquistadores.

The fieldwork was based mainly on a qualitative

approach, with a quantitative component. We conducted a survey of new residents from the “Saint-Nicolas” quarter, trying to understand their practices and representations. Meanwhile, through the activist network we got in touch with the Brindeau Hostel. We conducted direct observations during meetings, attended several events, and conducted interviews with residents. For the Aplemont neighborhood, we made direct observation of this first public consultation, and observed the protest that followed.

Right to Shelter Struggles as Justice Claims against Neoliberalism

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The deepening of neoliberalism has led to proliferation of not only wealth inequality but also forms of marginalisation. In this process, cities have been the locus in terms of reconfiguration of power. While in the Global South, state-led gentrification has undertaken regulation and securitisation of space at the expense of dispossession and loss of housing rights of affected residents (Lees et. al., 2016: 16-17), in Turkey through promotion of obedient citizenship to the squatters, their participation is targeted. State antagonism has conversely led to formation of housing struggles, through which claims from grassroots to right to the city as well as right to have rights, i.e. recognition, were expressed.

In this presentation, I will evaluate the right to shelter struggle in Dikmen Valley, Turkey. It started in 2006 when eviction was enforced by the initiation of urban renewal in the valley. The squatters most of who were without title-deeds of the land/house refused to leave collectively demanding to participate the decision-making processes about where they “illegally occupy”. By doing so, they enabled themselves as right claimants. Based on their narratives about “learning to become a citizen”, I analyse the struggle as an act of citizenship (Isin, 2009), contrary to the dominant tendency to evaluate it as anti-capitalist working class struggle. I argue that focusing on the potential of enabling justice claims offers better tools to put forward its anti-neoliberal character within the context of growing criminalisation of struggles of right by the progressively more authoritarian understanding of governance.

RN37 | Session 11a Using Public Spaces & Building the City II

Negotiating public space for animals: An examination of politics of dog-(un)friendly policy in Hong Kong.

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Animal rights is an emerging topic in different academic fields. One critical discussion is the politics

of negotiating a division between animals and human beings in public space. Specifically, the legitimacy of using and accessing public space by animals is constituted by and constituting of the process of defining and redefining the extent to which animal rights are recognized. Scholars have applied “actor-network theory” to call upon the animal agency to rethink their positions in public space. However, public space for animals, like dog parks, in international cities are usually sited in marginal areas that help constitute a power relations between human beings and animals (the former dominate; the latter are ruled out or given sanctioned access). Besides, the policy designs of public space for animals are made in a human-centred approach, or anthropocentrically that disregards the needs of animals. Based upon an analytical framework integrating Foucault’s theory of power/knowledge, and conceptual notions of political/animal geography, by illustrating the case of dog-(un)friendly policies in Hong Kong, this paper aims at examining the power relations behind the politics of (re)defining the line between animals and human beings in the public space. Through field studies of public space available for dogs, interviews with dog owners and activists, this paper answers a research question: how do government policies reinforce the constraints of animal to the access to public space? The major argument is the urban planning policies for animals to access public space have undermined their agency. Furthermore, the negotiation power of dog owners to strike for dogs’ rights to access public space is so minimal that they resort to “everyday resistance” to adapt to the dog-unfriendly policies.

"A Public Space for All Seasons: The "Religious" Beach of Tel-Aviv

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The “religious” beach of Tel-Aviv is a “gated beach” surrounded by walls dividing it from the adjacent shores, while rubber curtains hang on its entrance. Contrary to other public beaches, this one is regulated according to gender; three days it is open for women, and three days for men.

This study is based on participant observation of women on this beach during summer and fall. The majority of beach goers in the summer are Ultra-Orthodox women. They are accompanied by many children; girls of all ages and young boys. Most live in a nearby city and use organized public transportation. The only men present are lifeguards.

Ultra-Orthodox women are different than the general population in their attire and behavior. They arrive on the beach in long dark dresses; do not wear bathing suits, and are dressed in cotton robes that cover their knees. Their heads are also covered. Only little girls wear bathing suits. Most bathers cannot swim and concentrate close to the shore. In contrast to the long open seashore, to an outsider this beach looks very crowded and noisy.

The beach looks different in the fall. There are no children and the place is calm and uncrowded. Religious and non-religious women patronize the beach. Many are fully dressed, while others are wearing bathing suits or even bikinis. All women feel comfortable and enjoy the relaxed atmosphere. They take it for granted that the “right to the beach” is for all women, regardless how they dress and behave.

Demands for public space to become visited

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Everyday citizens are experiencing the city. But most of them experience the city only in the way of cars, public transportation, work place, way home, home. Those are very specific places where communication lacks some kind of improvisation and where networking is quite limited. In addition, a feeling of need to survive in complicated economic and social system of the city makes citizens more ignorant to the places and urban elements that are not involved in their practice of earning and consuming. So there arises a question: if relaxation takes some place in persons everyday life, what place will be used for this purpose?

Based on the ideas of everyday urbanism, aim of this article is to understand, what makes people to enjoy outdoor public space* purposefully – not during a move from point A to point B, but visiting the outdoor public space with purpose.

The research will be based on results of multiple methods that were made to complete case study in Riga (capital city of Latvia):

- 1) Survey;
- 2) Mental maps;
- 3) Participator diaries.

As a result will be two things developed:

- 1) theoretical and visual material to understand everyday experience of Riga citizens with the outdoor public space;
- 2) understanding of demands that Riga citizens have to the outdoor public space so they would visit these spaces purposefully.

* In this paper, the object of interests will be outdoor public space as most democratic and to more people available type of space.

Metropolies as laboratories for a post-modern conception of public space

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The expression of Public space counts as an important sociological concept for understanding societies. It is an crucial stake for modern constitution and democracy. The concept of Public space occupies an central place in the theories of the rising of an emancipated consciousness and therefore for an emancipated society, collective and city. Metropolies

are contemporary phenomena of late modernity which offer less and less space for performances which produce a meta entity, a big leading collective in which everybody recognize itself. They offer at contrario spaces for small collectives without densities. Liquid collectives grounded one the sense of present, where past and future less count then the collectives performed during the XIX and the XX century. We follow this hypothesis from different researches on artistical performances to show how cities performs themselves less as places for dialogical concerns and intersubjectivity as places of an eco-socio-system where dialog, reason and speeches aren't in the center of the contemporary sociability. Choregraphy would may be a better metafor for this new kind of performance as a agora, a salon or a cafe as Habermas as theorised for modernity. This observation is articulated with the diagnostics of modernity and post-modernity as a possible interpretative background for this change. Which meaning will public space takes in a post-modern constitution ?

“Parkinghood”: Practices of parking in post-socialist urban housing estates

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The presentation concentrates on practices of car parking in large Polish urban housing estates. Social practice of parking is understood as routinized, patterned and recurring action related to social structuration of territorial communities. Our analysis is based on two case studies conducted in Kraków: modernist 1970s estate in close proximity to the centre and a neighbourhood built in stages from late 1990s on the south-eastern outskirts of the city. This allows us to investigate differences and similarities between various cases.

Practices of parking are influenced by the condition of post-socialist city, which in the last years increasingly grew car-dependent. Number of cars in Polish cities is much bigger than in Western Europe. This means that for inhabitants parking is one of the major everyday needs. In consequence in many housing estates public spaces are transformed into parking spaces. The scarcity of parking spaces results in new, often informal, practices of taking over, appropriation or privatization of public spaces. Another effect is proliferation of various sorts of gates, barriers and parking prohibitions directed at cars from the outside of an estate. Along these practices, new spatial tactics, such as parking or anti-parking coalitions of inhabitants and other stakeholders, emerge. Our research shows that these new practices of parking are related to, and characteristic of, the general processes of structuration of post-socialist urban societies.

In our presentation we argue that neighbourhoods can

currently to a large extent considered “parkinghoods” because parking practices are one of the major spheres in which collectives are formed within housing estates and nature of community is organized around new interests and struggle for rare good, namely parking space.

RN37 | Session 11b Reinventing the City: Urban Resilience and Participation Processes III

Heterotopias of democracy. Urban-sites that invert the concept of citizenship

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“There are also, probably in every culture, in every civilization, real places—places that do exist and that are formed in the very founding of society— which are something like counter-sites, a kind of effectively enacted utopia in which the real sites, all the other real sites that can be found within the culture, are simultaneously represented, contested, and inverted. Places of this kind are outside of all places, even though it may be possible to indicate their location in reality” - the best description of ‘heterotopias’ was made by Michel Foucault, the author of the concept itself. Foucault indicated several examples of existing heterotopias: cemeteries, psychiatric hospitals, gardens (especially those from the antiquity, seen as sacred spaces) and vacation villages among others. What they have in common is their specific complexity – “accumulation of time” and cultural layers, features that turn them into distorting mirrors of the existing society or world.

In my PhD thesis I reconsider the concept of heterotopias with reference to urban autonomies – places in some way excluded from urban areas and organized collectively. I am focused on specific cases that fulfill the idea of better democracy, of an open and engaged neighborhood that is about to come in the undefined future. Thus, I decided to distinguish them from two other kinds of urban autonomies: those based on anarchistic foundation, represented by Christiania in Denmark, and those established as creative centers in optimistic confidence that art and design can solve all urban problems. I limit my field research to Polish cases, nevertheless I place them in broader international context of urban activists networks (such as re:Kreators and Transition Towns).

Social-polarisation mechanisms in the Hungarian new towns’ regions

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Our presentation attempts to provide a picture of the spatial characteristics of Hungarian new towns and their urban areas, and of social polarisation

mechanisms, while comparing it to similar aspects of more traditionally developed Hungarian urban regions. It is well known that new towns organised on (or built for) heavy industry have followed a somewhat different path of development compared to traditional cities. The question is whether they are still on a different path in East-Central Europe even after the economic changes related to the political transition, or if we can now see tendencies that are similar to those in other traditional cities.

The presentation is based on the results of a previous study, showing how the social and spatial structure of traditional urban areas had transformed in 10 year, and how the relationship had changed between centre and periphery. From these studies it became apparent that the scrutinised traditional cities and their urban areas do fit into European trends; among others by the fact that spatial social differences have increased here as well. The study's empirical background is provided by the results of a survey conducted in 2015 on 11 Hungarian new towns and their regions, and the results of another survey conducted in 2005 and 2014 on nine traditional urban areas. To highlight a broader (Central-European) context we compare our results with two case studies from Poland and Slovakia, concerning a similar new towns.

The (un)making of city in L'Aquila after the 2009 earthquake.

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This work analyses the social life of the historical centre of L'Aquila after the transformations that the 2009 earthquake and the emergency management entailed in the city's living practices. The management of the emergency produces a combined effect, establishing the creation of new urban areas and the institution of a "red zone" in the historic centre. It follows a proliferation of new, single-purpose centralities, both residential and commercial, which generate a new morphology of the city, giving rise to new mobility and consumption practices. Furthermore, today's historic centre is a gentrified space characterized by the specific regime of consumption of the nightlife, strictly connected to the current condition of degrade, neglect and lack of control.

Starting from a material culture analysis, we consider the urban space as a non-human subject and we examine it through the qualitative method of the street ethnography. The aim is to grasp the practical and representative relations that this space has with its residents.

While disaster management uses the crisis of the inhabited spaces as a destructive moment on which to build neoliberalization processes, an alternative form of creativity is born in the "red zone". Teenagers enact specific forms of appropriation of that space, as it becomes a place of desire due to its illegality. Violating the ban to use the public space, occupying temporarily the houses to be rebuilt, writing on the walls of buildings helps to "feel at home in the narrow

streets", while rap helps to narrate this relationship with the city.

RN37 | Session 11c Urban Centers & Peripheries

The Old Town in Warsaw - consequences of combining modernism, socialism and capitalism.

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The Old Town in Warsaw, the UNESCO World Heritage Site, is a special place of many opposing interests. At the same time it is an essence of Polish and Warsaw history and identity, a symbol of socialist power in rebuilding the whole Polish country and nation destroyed during II World War and a partly modernist real estate for comfort living for working class. Unfortunately this was actual in the fifties last century when the Old Town was just rebuilt.

The communist party were announcing their success in rebuilding and creating a place for living with social, cultural and educational institutions. In the process of time main use of the Old Town was changing without any support and plan.

A symbolic ownership of that area changed a lot until present times. The real estate became more like an open-air museum, but borders between „owners” is not only between inhabitants and tourists. An exclusion is there much more complex and complicated. The lack of urban policy caused that capitalism was becoming strong power that rule the Old Town. The historical area that was built with money of the whole nation and was owned by the local government was bought up in more than 50%.

What went out of the combination of modernist architects, socialist politics and capitalism? In order to show consequences of breaking the first "agreement" with inhabitants I would like to present results of my qualitative research where I used techniques of mental maps, maps of symbolic ownership, biographical interviews and everyday urbanism techniques.

Two perspectives on urban life through workplace categories

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The paper will analyse family practices unfolded by migrant members of transnational families with a Romanian member, from the perspective of their access to the „high-skilled” or „low-skilled” worker category. Not aiming specifically to apply these categories, we did encounter them as such while on field research in 2016, when our team members took interviews with low-skilled migrants in London, UK, and high-skilled migrants in Bruxelles and (both rural and urban) Mons, Belgium.

The level of urban life is different depending on the

workplace category these family members belong to: from living in houses shared with other families as against houses with a high level of luxury and domestic workers; from having children without the parents being married, in order to access the social welfare category of a single mother, as against freely choosing among elite institutions for their children.. Another important differentiating aspect is the maintenance relationships with family members at home: the difficulty in hosting a family member coming to visit due to restrained space available to the LS as against the ample family reunions in the large houses of HS migrants; rare or necessity-only visits home to save money or free, frequent visits. This paper will show how the life of transnational families is differentiated depending on the work status of migrant members and will help us understand why, for some, working abroad is a necessity, and living in a foreign town becomes a way of survival, whereas for others, the same work abroad brings a life of luxury, and life abroad is, in a way, viewed as a long vacation, be in a rural or an urban area.

Analysis of The Metropolitan Municipality Law: Rural-Urban Transformation in Turkey

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Many significant reforms have been made in metropolitan government including administrative, fiscal changes and municipal service delivery with the law no. 6360, which came out in 2012 and ended up with changes on a number of laws in Turkey. The term "village" having existed before was removed and villages turned into neighborhoods and became part of urban areas. The Law no. 6360 made such reforms, that they concern not only urban areas, but also rural areas. After the law, descriptions of rural area and rural population were changed quantitatively and qualitatively which leads to a chaotic situation. As a result, rural population rate which was 22,7 % in 2012 decreased to 8,2 % in 2014, while urban population rate increased to 91,8 % from 77,3 %. The effects of these changes on demographic structure in Turkey have a meaning beyond numbers. They have also many sociologic, economic and political impacts. While the rural population keep their lives and agricultural occupation where they have been all along, urbanization within only administrative context (!) causes a vagueness and many problems. Extension of Metropolitan Municipal boundaries by adding some new rural areas they were not familiar with, raises concerns about how to provide rural services timely and adequately because of large metropolitan districts. This paper aims to handle harmony of the law with urban and rural textures bilaterally. Firstly, economic, social and environmental impacts of the reforms on rural areas then, compatibility of the transformed rural areas with characteristics of the existing urban areas will be investigated. This issue has been named as "Political

Urbanization" in this study as any suitable term or definition in urbanization theories could not be found for the situation occurring after the law.

Business in the power structure of the Russian urban community

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Business in the power structure of the Russian urban community

The paper is based on the outcomes of the research project "Power in the small Russian town" executed in 2011-2015. The basic material was obtained in the course of 76 in-depth face to face interviews with local politicians, public officials, businessmen, local and regional experts in five small towns in three different Russian regions.

In all the communities the power potential of the large (by the standards of a small town) business is comparable with the resources of local administrations. However, in most cases the latter played the leading role in urban politics; only in the mono-industrial company town with a city-forming enterprise the leaders of the main enterprise had the reputation of the major power influentials in the community.

Political mobilization of business is relatively weak. Therefore its direct impact on the urban politics is weaker than its resources allow. Businessmen prefer to solve their problems not in the public space but on the basis of personal relationships with local and regional officials. Small business is also poorly integrated and organized; but unlike big business, it is more vulnerable because more dependent on local administrations which have a broad set of formal and informal tools to put pressure on potential and real opponents.

Therefore, coalition-building with the public sector actors on the part of businessmen is not always voluntary. This limits the possibility of urban regime formation (in terms of C. Stone) in the Russian urban communities.

RS01 - (Un)Making Europe

RS01 | Session 01a (Un)Making European Citizenship

German and Greek Citizens Talking Politics: The Eurocrisis and Political Participation

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The financial crisis affected European countries to a diverging extent. Southern European countries were hit hard and had to resort to economic assistance from the EU and the IMF on the condition that they apply harsh austerity to their constituents. Northern European countries appear to have survived the crisis, yet citizens were obliged to provide credit to crisis-hit countries and receive increased immigration flows. Citizens' political responses to the crisis differ as well. Social movement formation and voting for the left was the response of southern Europeans, while northern Europeans voted increasingly for the (populist) right. Why is this the case? The present paper attempts to answer the question by focusing on the protagonists of the crisis, i.e. Greek and German citizens, examining their experience of the crisis and their consequent political strategies. Eighteen focus group discussions were conducted in Germany and Greece with lower and higher educated citizens of various age groups as part of the ERC-funded research programme POLPART (<http://www.polpart.org/project/>). Grounded theory analysis of the discussions indicates that the financial crisis politicized different issues in the public agenda in these two countries. The economy and generalized political disenchantment at the national and European level were the fundamental issues in the Greek discussions, whereas immigration and European integration monopolized the discussion in Germany. With Greece facing a simultaneous crisis of democratic representation, citizens turned their backs to the political system, by participating in the Indignant movement and by punishing the centrist parties that mishandled the crisis. They voted instead for the left, which mobilized around anti-austerity demands. In Germany citizens primarily rewarded the (responsible) governing coalition that kept them out of the crisis, expressing though their discontent by voting for the populist right, which voices demands for control over immigration. The European question was politicized as well. Even though the European ideal remains strong, citizens in both countries were critical of the

EU perceiving it as a distant technocratic institution. Yet Greek citizens were more disapproving addressing what they perceive as a structural inequality between powerful and weak countries in the EU, with the former calling the shots and the latter mere accepting what was decided for them. Thus the financial crisis contributed to a politicization of the European question and led to a radicalization of political strategies, but was articulated differently in the two countries based on their democratic experience, the severity of the crisis, citizens demands and the supply of political organizations.

Direct democracy in Europe - empowerment of citizens or instrument of populist elites?

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The European crisis is also a crisis of democracy: Turnout at elections is decreasing, the established parties are losing ground, populist and right-wing parties and leaders are winning elections, new social media blur the distinction between information, defamation and propaganda, business corporations influence politics through tax evasion and lobbying (Barber 1994; Crouch 2008; Preiss/Brunner 2013; Merkel 2015). In this situation, direct democracy seems to offer a new way to strengthen citizens' political participation. Yet, many recent referenda about the process of European integration have shown that referenda can also be used by the elites as an instrument to advance their ambitions for power and influence and to legitimate specific (often problematic) political aims and measures. An outstanding example was the Brexit which led to a deep split between the peoples and regions of the United Kingdom and which was and is used by rising populist and right-wing parties all over the European Union to gain more support for their positions. Already in 2005, the rejection of the Constitution for Europe by the French and Dutch shocked many in the EU (Haller 2008). How can we interpret the outcomes of these far-reaching votings? Were they a true expression of citizens fears and wishes, or have they been used as instrumental, even demagogic tools by the elites?

In my presentation, which touches issues of SP06, SP07 and SP08, I first investigate citizens' attitudes toward direct democracy, distinguishing three theoretical models: new politics, political disaffection and egalitarian theory of democracy (Wirnsberger/Haller 2015). I will show that only the third is able to explain the high approval of direct democracy among the population. Second, I will investigate elites' stances toward direct democracy. Three strategies will be distinguished: avoidance, instrumental strategies, and abuse by populist and authoritarian regimes; examples for all of them are given from European history of the 20th century and recent European integration and politics. Third, I will discuss institutional prerequisites which can ensure that all citizens will become interested in and able to participate in an informed way in referenda. I will also

discuss arguments which say that many political issues are improper for referenda, either because they are too complex, or because they overrule minorities or concern fundamental human rights (see, e.g., Dalton 2001; Donovan/ Karp 2006; Bowler et al. 2007; Bengtsson/ Mattila 2009). Here, experiences from Switzerland which are most instructive will be used to show how direct democracy can be applied in a way to ensure a balanced political process of European integration, that is, a process which empowers people and keeps in check economic elites (banks, capital interests etc.) and populist political leaders and elites. M. Haller (2008), *European Integration as an Elite Process?* Routledge; S. Wirnsberger/ M. Haller (2015), *Attitudes toward direct democracy in Austria* (in German in *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft* 44).

(Un)Making Turkey's Way to Europe: Democracy, Solidarity and Refugees

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Turkey's relation with European Union is longer than a half century. Since the country had the potential candidate status in 1999, the links between EU and Turkey has been hanged on by a hair. Although it won't be fair to ignore the developments rooted in this weakening relation; the political culture in the country, the nationalist approaches, the vulnerable democratic structure and the issues regarding the refugees caused by the inhumane war along the borders seem to make the long process to have an "unhappy end". Despite all problems in the country and the ups and downs in diplomatic relations, those who are aware of the positive influence of the EU accession process in Turkish democratic process want the accession process to be kept alive as the sensitive political culture seems to take this as a driving power through a better democracy and rule of law. However, the controversial issues which look like the bleeding wound and has stayed unsolved for decades, such as the Kurdish Issue, press freedoms, human rights, freedom of expression and taught and the recent refugee crisis make those positive perspectives to turn into a hopeless case.

Therefore, based on theoretical literature and political perspective, this paper aims to look at (a) history of EU and Turkey relations, (b) why this relation has that many ups and downs, (c) the current democratic situation in the country, (d) how so-called "refugee crisis" and the conflict around the Turkish borders influenced the EU and Turkey relations, (e) and how and why these relations need to be developed for a more peaceful and democratic common future.

RS01 | Session 02a (Un)Making The European States

Growth, Capitalism and the Progressive State: new contradictions, renewed theories.

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The sociological critique of advanced capitalism must be renewed and redeployed. This is forcibly a collective and plural endeavour with many points of entry: from the political sociology of neoliberalism, to the cultural theory financialization, to the reconstruction of theories of class and the economic sociology of really existing markets and firms. It also shakes and questions our great theoretical traditions, by it the paradigm of Modernization, Marxisms, Governmentality and Constructivisms. My proposal would be to examine how a sociology informed by Degrowth can contribute to this renewal

The foundation of "Growthism" and the Progressive State rests on a constantly reenacted separation between formally productive and non-productive social labour, questioning growth implies a critique of this process. Furthermore, the relationship between growth and stagnation in advanced capitalism can be examined by revisiting mid-twentieth century theories of "over-accumulation". From this perspective advanced capitalism has a constant surplus absorption problem, rather than a surplus production problem. Whether it is on a high growth or low growth trajectory, advanced capitalism's stability rests on the articulation of overproduction to overconsumption through waste of matter, time and labour, and the socialization of subjects culturally adapted to this deep treadmill effect.

Restructuring EU's Statehood in times of Crisis

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The hypothesis this paper makes is that European integration is better analyzed as a qualitative transformation of statehood and territory as the product of changing social, legal and political relations. Strategic and relational theories of state have begun to conceive the state differently as a set of social relations which do not need to be neither depending upon a unitary power center nor limited to a defined and uniform territory (Brenner 2004; Jessop 2007). In the relational approach to statehood, restructuring statehood is defined as a set of strategic and power relations embedded into a given social and material context (Brenner 2004; Jessop 1990; Jessop 2007). Up to date, there is no in-depth and complete analysis of EUrope as an integral moment of statehood and space restructuring in the relational sense, that is considering social, legal and political relations as the main factors of statehood.

Given the political crisis that the process of European integration is facing and acceleration in the

interdependencies among states within the EU, new and more fitting explanatory frameworks are much needed. The Eurozone crisis that started in 2008 and recent developments of the Greek crisis within it during the summer of 2015 revealed at least three elements that classical theories of EU integration fail to explain: (1) European integration is a highly political and strategic field, within which lines of fracture among governing institutions, be it European, transnational (such as the International Monetary Fund) or national, have emerged in a powerful manner, and this was especially clear during the Greek crisis of 2015 (Biebricher 2013; De Wilde & Zürn 2012; Fawcett & Marsh 2014); (2) The use of Memoranda of Understanding during the Eurozone crisis and in particular during the Greek crisis puts seriously into question both intergovernmental and post-national theories of European integration, since it shows that the limits of statehood are not anymore confined into the national borders. On the other hand, reshaping of statehood (Pullano 2014a) at different scales that takes place during the management of the crisis shows that there is a need to investigate restructuring of state power at the level of the continent, at least (Durand & Keucheyan 2015). Critical theories of the state that underpin the relational approach (Jessop 2007), such as Poulantzas' concept of "authoritarian statism" (Poulantzas 2000), indicating an intensified state control over socio-economic life in a context of intense political crisis, are useful to explain the present state of Europe (Bieling & Gallas 2011; Bruff 2012; Sandbeck & E. Schneider 2014). (3) The political and economic crisis of the Eurozone showed also a different map of Europe, one in which there is a differential positioning of some states and regions with respect to others. Various terms can be used to describe this dynamic: uneven development, regional and state rescaling, territorial restructuring (Agnew 2001; Hadjimichalis 2011; Hudson 2003).

Without reconceptualizing Europe as a process of statehood and territorial restructuring, which is the aim of the proposed presentation, we will not be able to fully understand these phenomena.

(Un)Making Europe: Anomie in Intelligence and Operational Police and Border Guard Work in the Baltic Sea Area

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Émile Durkheim's sociological term 'anomie,' which indicates normlessness or a state of norm resolution, is the theme of this ethnographic study. The purpose is to analyze how intelligence and operational personnel in the various border authorities in Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania describe the category "Russian criminals" and which discursive patterns cooperate with the construction of the category "norm-dissolving Russian." Multiple forms of empirical material were analyzed in this study:

observations and photographs taken during the field work (718 field hours), interviews (73), documents produced by intelligence and operative personnel, and media coverage concerning intelligence and operative actions. This ethnography explains how police and border guards in the Baltic Sea area reinforce in-group bonds, develop a professional identity, and come to understand the moral aims of their work: by contrasting themselves against the constructed threat of Russian criminals, spies, and military invaders. Intelligence and operational police and border guard work is a practice in which the work from the first moment is characterized by an abstract threat, justified by considering that the stability of society can be transformed into instability if crime is not fought. Police officers and border guards in this study are constructed as key figures in the struggle to prevent the resolution and preserve the current state of society, which is portrayed as stable and better – at least if we speak with intelligence and operative police officers and border guards. From time to time, a "criminal" from Russia has a key role in the performance of law enforcement's fluctuating morality, with the threat of norm resolution coming from Russia and attenuation of the threat based on the representation of effective law enforcement. The media reporting on intelligence and operations, as well as the documentation that was created by the authorities involved in the fight against crime in the Baltic Sea area, call out the "criminals" from Russia by their absence. The media report on syndicates from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania who commit crimes in Sweden and Finland. In documents created by the intelligence and operational personnel, it is reported that more than 700 individuals had been suspected or convicted of a crime in any of the European countries. Most are citizens of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The picture presented in the interviews is different. Actors in this study produce Russians as the leading criminals in the Baltic region. Russian criminals are represented as organizers and leading figures in various types of crime. An informant's story is constructing a symbolic reality where law-abiding and conventional actors strive to maintain stability in the normative order, in this case referring to the crime that comes from Russia. This reality is partly an expression of fear and solidarity against norm resolution in the form of crime from Russia, and expressions of social development that raise the need for a contra-group to strengthen feelings of solidarity in the norm-stable societies. The identity-based symbolism that informants are constructing in their stories is based on the current and stable normative state of society.

Europe as Continent of Balanced Tensions

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The lecture will relate today's debates over the European status and position on a global scale plus the growing resistance against transnational

structures in the European Union to different historical imaginations of “Europe”, that have been developed, transferred and institutionalized throughout the continent's history, starting with the ancient myth of the abduction of a woman whose name already has been used in the sense of a territorial term in the writings of Ovid. In order to describe some of the most characteristic conflicts influencing the European development, it will focus on the main division lines between concurrent institutions and their specific interlacing-forms. Even though despite all the criticism towards the European Project seem to be inevitable, there is still lack of commonly shared European identities. For a better understanding of the various tensions within European Integration it might be useful to look on the history of Europe and its decisive institutional interdependencies.

After the decay of the increasingly just upon fiction based Roman Empire into an Eastern and a Western unit in 395 and the alongside coming segmentation into two separately operating churches (however it not has formally been executed until 1054), there broke out a fight for a new kind of unity in the occident. The Roman Church claims to universality brought it into competition with secular powers that led to significant armed conflicts and compromises between ecclesiastical and secular rulers and their representatives, creating and institutionalizing a peculiar tension between imperium and sacerdotium that has never been conclusively pacified.

This was more kind of a framework definition than an ultimate tension-resolve that grew and catalyzed new supremacy-claims followed by inevitable deconstruction-attempts on both sides: The highest priests were treated with secular honors while worldly rulers have conversely been sacralized at the same time. A new conflict climax that required even more efficient balancing struck on Middle-Europe with its upcoming Reformation and its transition into confessionalism.

Nevertheless it was not the claims of the church, the operations of warrior elites or the upcoming establishment of national states that efficiently contributed to the later on developed unification-ideas and –perspectives. They have foremost been catalyzed and empowered by a common opposition against the rest of the world, manifesting itself over the martial and militarily executed colonialism. It led to the formation of a continental self-awareness that formed itself around the belief that considers the occident as birthplace and cradle of the modern world: the starting point for the worldwide spreading Work- and Rationality-Processes as they were described by Max Weber.

Those development lines determined the European history of conflict and unification for a long period and shall bring into awareness that a union of differences can indeed result in orders and arrangements, regardless of whether it may be a future as European federal state or – as Charles de Gaulles once said – a “Europe of fatherlands”.

RS01 | Session 03a (Un)Making The European Identity

The Making and Unmaking of Europe, and the Promise of New Sociological Imagination

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This paper reflects on the dynamics of making and unmaking of Europe from theoretical, cultural, and historical perspectives. I argue that it is precisely in the process of such making and unmaking that the promise of the idea of Europe is to be found. In other words, unmaking is not simply a challenge but a potential opening, not only for Europe as a cultural and political project, but also for Sociology, as the science of the contemporary moment. Just as Europe needs to renew the way it imagines itself, its identity and its many senses of belonging, so too Sociology must reinvigorate its sociological imagination. These two projects must overlap, where the power of sociological imagination feeds into a sense of a collective identity that is flexible and resilient in the way it deals with diversity, adversity, and uncertainty. Europe is not so much a place, as it is a trajectory – historical, cultural, and political. Always fleeing somewhere, Europe is a perpetual migrant – in its myth, its geography, its history. That mythological Europe, begins with kidnapping and refuge. Europa, a Phoenician princess is carried off to Crete by Zeus. On Crete she gives birth to Minos, thus begetting the Minoan civilization, the cradle of ancient Greece, and eventually an entire continent. The Myth of Europa is about trauma and refuge – two defining characteristics of European history, and a theme that will be repeated many times over. But it is also about new beginnings, about re-making the foreign and initially hostile environment, at its very core. Europe is born in transit. As such, it is an ‘unfinished adventure’, according to Bauman, that is ‘allergic to borders – indeed to all fixity and finitude. It suffers limits badly’ and transgresses them, as soon as they are imposed.

How far is contemporary Europe from the one that reinvented itself continually with every blind turn, culturally, politically, even geographically? Closer than it might seem. Most immediately, it is visible in the figure of the stranger, whose identity, as Simmel observed already in 1908, is a special blend of attachment and detachment. The stranger, like the citizen of Europe today, is someone who stays, but has not given up the freedom of coming and going. In this formulation, the stranger is a hybrid, intimate figure that embodies ‘the union of closeness and remoteness involved in every human relationship’. It is precisely here, in this general logic of estrangement and mobility, where we can start searching for a European identity and a Sociology for the present and the future – where the rehabilitation of movement as the core logic of community building points a way towards a new sense of belonging. Thus, as I conclude, the renewal of sociological imagination that can serve as the base for how we grapple with the

vertigo of modern Europe and its identity in an increasingly hostile political environment, must address 'estrangement' not as a negative thing, but an enabling force; a kind of emotive logic that governs any identity building project.

The Existential Crisis of the European Union

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This paper addresses the existential crisis of the European Union, consisting, on the one hand, in incapacity, unwillingness or failure to resolve long-standing, corrosive socio-economic problems, or even major destruction and crises. The existential crisis is marked, on the other hand, by astounding lack in solidarity between European peoples and by the glaring absence of a common European vision. There is no European narrative for EU citizens to believe in for their future, nor to create hope or trust.

Conversely, revelations of corruption cases tarnish the image of European élites and EU leaders. Is it a wonder that European societies have reached unprecedented levels of euro-skepticism, euro-hostility and, indeed, were led to phenomena like 'Brexit'? Citizens wonder what the 'European citizenship' holds for them in reality? Whatever happened to the ideal of the 'European Citizenship' of 1993?

A number of strategic decisions and omissions lurk behind failures and the ensuing mass-deceptions. Implicit in these decisions and omissions are also acute problems of ethnocentrism and plain nationalist acts. These include cases of favouring particular interests against the general EU interest. Implicit to such acts were undue cases of boosting 'the global industrial champions' in order to dominate in exports at any cost. Consecutive corruption cases have however proved these also to be dead-end strategies. Moreover, despite early warnings about the dangers implicit in the democratic deficit practices, these were mocked or not considered. Consequently, the EU syndromes of today amount to the a most challenging, perhaps, insuperable existential crisis for the EU project.

Federation, Empire and Independence: The contest over the interpretation of the European project

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The history of Europe is constituted by the tension between two political forms: Federation and Empire. The creation of the European institutions after the Second World War aims at breaking this logic and building common institutions committed to the respect of human rights, democracy and economic solidarity. However, the present institutional architecture of the EU is indeterminate and unstable due to the different interests of its members and to the absence of a "European" people. Moreover, the political impact of

the current economic crisis has triggered a new divide between North and South and the expansionist logic of the EU policy of regional integration puts into question the normative principles that instituted the Union and it suggests a revival of past imperial trends. The paper explores the progress/regress that can represent for the democratic reconstitution of the EU and for the promotion of a European federal project the current processes of internal formation of new states derived from independence movements. In sociological terms, it aims at disentangling the different discursive layers in the debates about Catalonia's independence against the background divergent interpretations of the European socio-political project. The paper investigates how they are mobilized in the public sphere for political action and for the promotion of different political projects at the regional level, which may have an impact on the ongoing transformation of the EU.

The Coming Europe

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The question now is: How to rethink the idea and the concept of "Europe" in the context of the processes of globalisation, where Europe can be understood neither as essence of roots, traditions and shared values of belonging, nor as cultural dispositions, self-understandings, self-interpretations, nor as normative orientations, nor can it be reduced to the anti-essentialist constructivist version of a pure selfreferential generation of differences?

When we reconsider in particular the historical periods of Europeanisation and their corresponding steps of Cosmopolitization, we will not be very surprised to find out that the extension of the idea of Europe is a result and at the same time a presupposition of the successful development of global centers of economic and political power and of cultural and technical influences. We can say that the historical process of Europeanisation is one and the same as the process of iteration of centers of worldwide expansion of economic and political power. This long process of constituting, integrating, and centralizing, of Europe, is a process of a "Cosmo-Europeanization" or "Westernization," grounding in human rationality and its juridical forms of contracts. Even the idea and the gesture of hospitality, being one of the greatest achievements of the European Enlightenment and an expression of European mind and identity, formulated by Kant in his famous work "Perpetual Peace" (1795) it remains still a juridical law concerning only the fellow-citizen of the different national communities. But what about those without a state, the people "sans papiers," the "stateless and homeless," the "displaced persons" without identity that comes with belonging to one or another society —the kind of minority, mentioned by H. Arendt as by J. Derrida, who give an example of the ancient autonomous city of refuse, open for all people who live beyond the law in general? Based on the ethics of the Other (Levinas-

Derrida) this paper demonstrates how Kant restricts the cosmopolitan law of hospitality only to the right of visitation ("Besuchsrecht"), eliminating in fact any possibility of hospitality in its existential meaning. Kant's law of hospitality excludes even the possibility of hospitality as a right of residence and makes the right of residence an object of a particular treaty between nations and states, dependent on state sovereignty, controlled by state laws and the state police as the problems of the refugees now are treated. Further more in the paper is arguing for an existential idea of hospitality from the Heideggerian conception of "Being-with" (Mitsein) as the core of the European mind and identity.

RS01 - (Un)Making Capitalism

RS01 | Session 04a (Un)Making Capitalism 1: Rediscovering and Critically Rethinking Capitalism

Making and unmaking of capitalism. A systemic therapy approach

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The Ancient Greek term *banausoi* denoted people predominantly devoted to the making money as manufacturers, traders, or financial investors. The pursuit of those banausic activities was taken for a token for poverty because it marked the need for money and the absence of leisure time (Canovan, 1977, p. 61; Finley, 1985, p. 60). While esteemed citizens of the Hellenic polities devoted their leisure time to respected activities such as art, politics, education, or philosophy, thus obtaining further honor, “the economy was properly the exclusive business of outsiders” (Moses I. Finley, 2011, p. 52). It hence was noble ignorance of economic realities that defined the Ancient Greek worldview, which might well have been true for more contemporary Greek worldviews, too. The humor involved in that bad joke shows that things have changed. Today, Western societies are typically considered economized (Alexander, 1985; Blumler & Kavanagh, 1999; Çalışkan & Callon, 2009, 2010; Chomsky, 1999; Fournier, 2008; Habermas & McCarthy, 1985; Lash, 2007; Latouche, 2012; Polanyi, 1957; Smart, 2003; Urry, 2010; Wallerstein, 2004). This circumstance can be and has been criticized ever since its discovery. Yet, critiques of the capitalization of society have ever since remained confronted with the paradox that they co-create the problem they criticize, too.

In this article, it is our ambition to think out this well-known argument and demonstrates that anti-capitalism sustains rather than helps to overcome the very problem it aims to overcome. To improve the situation, we draw inspiration from key techniques of systemic therapies such as the externalization of problems and the shift from problems to resources or solutions (Carr, 2000; McNamee & Gergen, 1992; Paritsis, 2010; Sluzki, 1992). As the observation of the economy inevitable refers to the observation of functional differentiation (Roth, 2015, 2016), however, we are able to demonstrate that solutions for the unmaking of capitalism are not in an ever-sharper focus on the traditional problem of more versus less

(political control of the) economy, but rather in a strategic marginalization of the economy. We furthermore show that and how the higher goals of anti-capitalism may be achieved by such a strategic disinterest in the economy if it is complemented by a re-cultivation of interest in other function systems such as art, religion, education, or science.

We conclude that the most consequent way to keep capitalism alive is to defend our banausic focus on economic issues, whereas the most promising strategy of unmaking capitalism clearly is to engage in the making of a society in which the economy is neither highly regulated nor highly promoted, but rather strategically ignored. We also present prototypes of multifunctional tools that may be used to this end.

Sanctifying money, (un)making capitalism

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I argue that the financial space and 'spirit' of casino capitalism is constituted through distinct and recognizable practices of reification, rational technical and (il)legal procedures, and performativity that combined works like magic (in the sense that it makes a lot of money) for the few, but whose effects are tragic for the many. To substantiate this argument, we need to scrutinize the crucial, but to a large extent ignored role of money in the (un)making of contemporary capitalism.

The paper shows how in casino culture the social and moral relations of money have been subverted and transformed to unilateral creditor dictate and commandment. With an emphasis on the situation in Spain and Europe, I argue that the payment of debt has been sanctified to a status above all other concerns. Hence, rather than individuals and groups of people making sacrifices to secure the endurance of life and society, and the better off persons making the most sacrifices, in the global casino ordinary people and society are through euphemisms such as 'austerity measures' sacrificed on the altar of money (debt), quite literally so, to make increasingly more money for the owners and controllers of money.

"Linking Braudel's "capitalism" to Marx's "capital" via Veblen's "business"

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In this article I suggest putting the term capitalism on a pedestal higher than ever by clarifying what it stands for as an analytical construct rather than getting into a theoretical scrutiny whether it is meaningful or not in the analysis of present-day organization of material production and reproduction on the world scale. I begin with Braudel and suggest conceiving capitalism as a "mode of governance," and not a "mode of production." The discussion thus evolves into a critical

engagement with Marx's place in debates on capitalism. I argue that a sound analysis of present-day capitalism as a mode of global governance must seriously take into account Marx's elucidation of different forms of capital as money, production and commodity, introduced in *Das Kapital* throughout the three volumes. Of these three forms of capital, money as capital is especially central for today, in that it is the only one that is always mixed up with what he calls "fictitious capital" in volume three – a concept of his which has been mostly tangentially taken up in the Marxian debates on capitalism until recent times. Then I make a strong claim that all forms of capital can indeed be rendered fictitious if they come under the ownership of a "business" concern. I use the term business as an analytical construct, which is, by and large, poorly conceptualized in the critical political economy literature. My construction of business as an analytical category is derived from the works of Norwegian-American political economist Thorstein Veblen.

Capitalism can be conceived as a particular mode of governance by which unearned wealth, i.e., fictitious capital, is protected as a legal right.

RS01 | Session 05a (Un)Making Capitalism 2: The Critique of Digital Capitalism's Political Economy

Targeted Advertising and the Deception of Users

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Social media is a vehicle that makes profit for powerful groups in society, causing capitalism to become even stronger. One of the important pillars of this is advertisements. With targeted advertising, new products are being marketed to social media users on an ongoing basis. Targeted advertisement benefits from multiple scientific disciplines that provide knowledge and information about the personal features and preferences of the individual users. Capitalism can create individual differences through the internet media and have control over these differences. In this sense, what individuals perceive as liberty is actually something needed by capitalists for making profit. It is much easier for the media owners to reach the sale success by these targeted ads, which are created on the bases of users' likes and the pages they visit. Within this study, it will be discussed how targeted advertising strengthens capitalism by discussing different targeted advertisement examples and practices of different companies.

New Fictitious Commodities in the Capitalism of Networks and Flows

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The recent expansion of capitalism to new areas and levels of commodification demonstrates both

relevance of Karl Polanyi's classical concept of fictitious commodities and necessity of its extension. Now postindustrial commodification is extended to elements of consumption – images and time. They also are not 'things produced for market' but become sources of capitalist accumulation as consumers are constructing their sociocultural identities with use of brands and trendy goods.

The first wave of postindustrialization has resulted not in the 'information society' based on knowledge-intensive production but in virtualization of society based on an image-intensive consumption. Virtualization here means replacement of things and real actions by images and communications. People's social life since the late 20th century is immersed in virtual realities of branding, image making, and communications through digital media. Commodification of images takes form of branding that generates enormous market value in current economy.

The second wave of postindustrialization is related to the shift from logic of virtualization towards a logic of glamour. Glam-capitalism becomes a next phase of postindustrial economy as producers in hyper-competitive markets have to glamour consumers and products must be aggressively beautiful to be attractive for targeted groups. Market value generated by trends is accumulated in flow structures, which penetrate institutional boundaries and allow glam-capitalists and glam-professionals to exploit enthusiasm of consumers involved into the trendy communities. Counter-movements like 'copy left' and 'pirates' violating 'intellectual' property rights challenge regime of glam-capitalism. Counter-movements challenge the glam-capitalism not only in economic domain but in politics and culture as well. N

For a sociology that matters: the role of interdisciplinary action research to remake Europe

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We would like to attend the conference's main questions by presenting the relations between theory, subjectivities, and research practice in an action research project called 'PIE News'. In particular, we intend to discuss how the project can provide a valuable contribution for envisioning how and where a sociology that matters can evolve. PIE News addresses the contradictions of platform capitalism (Bauwens, 2009) by reconsidering the relations between labor and social cooperation on digital platforms (Fuchs, 2013). The project is rooted in the critique of social media platforms that change over time to extract more and more economic value from social cooperation of unpaid subjects (van Dijck, 2013), thereby leading to "accumulation by dispossession" (Harvey, 2014).

As action research, PIE News aims to contrast poverty

and social exclusion by creating a digital platform, Commonfare.net, involving several actors in Croatia, Italy, and The Netherlands (bottom-up organizations, social sciences researchers, hackers, and ICT research institutions with an interdisciplinary profile). The platform will allow people and social groups to be informed and to inform through storytelling about available welfare measures and grassroots initiatives, and to find support in networking activities able to bring use value to their everyday life. The overarching ambition is to foster the emergence of the Commonfare (Fumagalli, 2015), a form of welfare based on grassroots initiatives and equitable democracy that promotes social solidarity.

RS01 - (Un)Making Solidarities

RS01 | Session 06a (Un)Making Solidarities I

Citizens of the World: Globalization and Transnational Identity Formation

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This study assesses if globalization has led to the adoption of transnational identities over national and regional ones. Utilizing multilevel modeling and the data from the last two waves of the World Value Surveys and the last wave of the European Value Studies, which were conducted between 2005 and 2014 in 105 countries covering more than 90 percent of the global population, it examines the country and individual level determinants of perceiving self as a world citizen. The results of the analyses reveal that higher levels of globalization at the country level, measured through the flows of capital, goods, information and people, and increasing income education and professional and managerial class status at the individual level are positively associated with self-identification as a world citizen. Therefore, this study joins the scholars and studies that point out to the asymmetrical and contradictory effects of the globalization process.

Promoting the urban social sustainability: environmental movements, social media and civic participation

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The new forms of relational nature, which nowadays often come up in real urban contexts and afterwards spread out in virtual no-places, or are an expression of "movements" created in the Internet (blogs and social networks), transform already existent models of sociality and create innovative social connections. Users who set such "digital connections" feel themselves protagonists of nets of personal relationships and links which give sociality, support, information, sense of belonging and social identity which they show in public places through new forms of expression (Wellman, 1997). The idea of place as a space where social interaction develops, a space border and source of sociality, becomes a space community, a no-place which is an expression of the

social organisation (Meyrowitz, 1985). Such relational modalities don't exhaust themselves in a sum of practices and usual rituals but join with attitudes and behaviours meant to start profitable and constructive occasions of sociability as civic participation (D'Ambrosi, 2017).

Starting from this perspective, research aims to examine the new forms and practices of sociability fed in the public squares and which find continuity in virtual platforms; there is a particular reference to sharing of literary, cultural and political contents about civic participation and urban liveability and to its repercussions on social ground. The starting question of our research is to understand how the increasing availability of cultural experiences, through and outside the Net spaces, can influence the urban public places. We refer, for instance, to the "Transition Network", a movement of communities coming together against the urban deterioration spread through the Web; it started from dialoguing modalities and confronting on certain topics, and it has stimulated the users to discuss directly and personally in the city square. This is an actual case of how even sharing literary and cultural contents can influence the process of creating a civic sense, investing different people with responsibility towards concrete actions and initiatives. Using a mixed methods approach and integrating quantitative and qualitative data analysis (like web survey, interviews, etc), the research aims observing already existing national and international forms of public participation, inside and outside the Net, in order to verify its effects on society related to environmental issues and places liveability.

Solidarity as a Form of Life – Normative Ideal and Empirical Problems of Solidarity

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Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité were the famous keywords of the French Revolution. Modern philosophy reflected intensely on the concepts of freedom and equality, but neglected fraternity or rather solidarity. Hence, solidarity remained a 'wishy-washy concept' (Jaeggi 2001, 287) until today. In my presentation I would like to suggest conceptualizing solidarity as a form of life. That means: I will put forward the thesis that solidarity should be understood as a bundle of social practices, which pursue a particular goal and which are based on particular judgments about the (social) world. Solidarity as a form of life can be performed in two ways; as 'lived solidarity' within a social group or as 'sympathetic solidarity' with regard to other individuals or social groups. Both forms of solidarity aim at the same normative goal, namely to establish social relationships, in which people fulfill other's needs and desires by fulfilling their own ones, i.e. social freedom. Both forms are based, however, on various moral judgments and imply different social practices. While 'lived solidarity' encompasses practices like 'fighting together', 'helping each other out', 'avoiding hierarchies', 'making decisions consensually',

'performing sympathetic solidarity' etc. and is founded in having common moral judgements about the (social) world; 'sympathetic solidarity' (with other individuals or groups) entails practices like 'supporting other individuals or groups in a material or nonmaterial way' and 'risking something without payoff' and is based on sympathy, i.e. affirming the other's way of acting and his or her moral judgements about the (social) world. Conceptualizing solidarity in this way allows to describe the normative ideal of solidarity as well as to identify the main empirical problem, which hinders the practical realization of this ideal. According to the given account, the normative ideal of solidarity consists in social freedom, i.e. to fulfill other's needs and desires by fulfilling one own ones. This ideal binds us to perform sympathetic solidarity, that means to support those people, who fight for the realizing of their social freedom. We often fall short to do so, however, since the sympathetic interaction with those, who fight for their lived solidarity, is distorted. Hence, the question of how to realize the normative ideal of solidarity cannot be separated from the empirical and sociological question how political-affective discourses can be established, which increase sympathetic relations within our own social group as well as to other individuals and social groups.

RS01 | Session 07a (Un)Making Solidarities II

Western promises of solidarity: the objectification of Russian LGBTIQs in neoliberal times of post-homophobic identity formation and homonationalism

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Ever since the introduction of the "anti-propaganda laws" and the controversies over the Sochi 2014 Winter Olympics, LGBTIQs are at the epicenter of tremendous international attention to the human rights abuses in Russia. Organizations like the "Russian LGBT Network" or "Выход /Coming Out", along with several Russian-speaking initiatives in Europe and North-America like "Quarteera" or "RUSA LGBT" enjoyed broad media coverage across the world, which has boosted their image and impact within the local scene.

Echoing the international outcry against LGBTIQ rights violations, North/Western LGBTIQ groups launched various solidarity campaigns to support their Russian peers. Unarguably well intentioned, many of the these solidarity initiatives, however, tended to adhere to a developmentalist rhetoric that constructed Russia as increasingly falling behind the Western (= "European") ideals of Enlightenment, democracy and tolerance. The discursive creation of these different geo-temporal entities of an enlightened and tolerant Western Europe vs. a backward and homophobic Russia (and Eastern Europe) did not happen in a vacuum, but was reinforced by historic notions of Russian backwardness in matters of sexuality, freedom and civil rights as well as new tropes of

repression and isolation when discussing "Putin's Russia". Some solidarity initiatives formed newly on the basis of their political stance towards LGBTIQ issues in Russia, for instance the European-wide network "To Russia with Love", which was created to inform the public about the situation in Russia, but had little other political inclinations beyond this points. Other much older initiatives took the Russian events as an opportunity to revive their activities and/or to radically re-politicize themselves as in the case of the Berlin Pride festival, which has come under strong criticism because of its increasing neoliberal, consumerist, racist, single-issued "just gay" orientation in the past. In both cases "solidarity" became a buzzword, often and willingly used by different groups, but rarely discussed in terms of its meaning and scope.

In my paper I analyze some major examples of solidarity actions that happened in Western Europe between 2013 and 2014, their visual language and rhetoric as well as the public and political discourse around them. I focus on solidarity campaigns launched in germanophone and anglophone countries and read them against the broader background of their local context, most importantly the formation of a local consumerist, de-politicized and commercial "gay culture" and its complicity with homonationalism. I argue that some North/Western initiatives took the situation in Russia as an opportunity to "infuse" its political urgency and impetus into their own context: an attempt to re-politicize their local activist scene under the pretext of a global struggle for LGBTIQ rights. In this sense, the production of a Western post-homophobic subject happened through the incorporation of "the Eastern others", but also through a clear division between the different geo-temporal contexts. Finally, I try to pose questions of agency on the receiver's end of solidarity and to reflect on missed opportunities of less objectifying and less hierarchical forms of solidarity in the case of Russian LGBTIQ struggles.

Making Solidarities in the Context of Precarity. Grassroots Organising among Low-paid Migrant Workers in London

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Despite migrant workers' social and economic significance their organizing practices have been overlooked due to disciplinary fragmentation. Through an interdisciplinary and intersectional approach, this paper examines the innovative organizing practices that low-paid and precarious migrant workers in the UK have been articulating to promote their interests and combat their exploitation and exclusion. In examining practices of representation and self-representation of migrant workers, this paper addresses the following questions: What do the organising practices of new migrant workers look like? What do they provide that traditional trade unions approaches do not? What is the role of identity, emotions and non-material rewards in such practices?

It will do so by drawing on semi-structured interviews supplemented by informal conversations, participant observation and virtual ethnography conducted with organisers from Latin American workers and community organisations and British civic and labour organizations.

The paper will contribute original insights into contemporary industrial struggles in the service sector revealing how existing 'opportunity structures' of representation can be inadequate for these workers who then often have to develop bottom-up alternatives to be better represented. Indeed, the paper will outline how migrants' labour initiatives can have crucial representational functions that mainstream British unions are not always able or willing to provide. It will illustrate how migrant workers' industrial agency and organizing practices can be rewarding both in material and non-material terms providing a sense of how identity, subjectivity, culture and emotions all play a key role in labour organizing practices.

Solidarity by social entrepreneurship

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In recent years, the government of many European nations has been shifting from the notion that welfare services are the responsibility of the state to the responsibility of more local development or private enterprises regulated by the state. Kisby (2010) calls it a shift of "smaller government" and "bigger society". This is mostly due to the cut in public sector budgets caused by the financial and economic crisis, cutbacks in governmental spending, the governmental decentralization processes and political ideology (e.g. Healey, 2015). Since the arrival of refugees, authorities have also tried to manage the influx through changes in governmental (central and local) strategies, policies and guidance in the already changing state.

Consequently, with the arrival of the refugees and the government withdrawing, in many cities such as Amsterdam, local citizens have decided to set up social initiatives to have impact on refugee settlement and social community cohesion. Not much research has been conducted that focuses on the interaction of members of different backgrounds, such as refugees, and the experiences at a community level (Daley, 2007). Therefore, this contribution explores the relation of citizen initiatives and the refugee settlement in Amsterdam. We investigate how these initiatives grow into social entrepreneurs and how they influence the refugee integration. It contributes to the existing knowledge on social entrepreneurship as well as knowledge on refugee integration, which results in benefits for society and the creation of public value.

RS01 | Session 08a (Un)Making Solidarities III

Solidarities against the borders, States against solidarities. An ethnographic gaze from Calais and Val Roya

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Europe is going through a long period of multiple crises: in the economic field, in the mobility regimes, in the political legitimacy of its institutions, in the very idea of a supranational collective belonging. Migratory turbulences and severe borders controls are shaping new and often unpredictable trajectories for migrants and refugees. Policies of border externalization are multiplying walls and internal borders that openly contrast with the principle of free mobility at the heart of the European construction. These internal borders from margins become the core of contemporary political debates, conflicts and interventions.

Inside a scenario of countered mobility, the anti-migrant popular reactions are just one of the phenomena. Everywhere gestures of concrete solidarity are carried out by civil society supporting border crossing, as well as accompanying migrants in their routes. During the so-called refugees crisis of 2015-2016, the massive emergence of no-border practices and actors - subjects who radically differ from the industry of illegal migration - are assumed and punished by States through the lens of smuggling and trafficking. During Calais dismantlement in October 2016, an event we could document ethnographically, the only presence of no-borders in the field was equated to a terroristic threat.

The no-bordering movement connects a multiplicity of subjectivities: ordinary people and activists. These practices put together the dimension of direct action and the humanitarian support, joining different political and religious traditions. At the same time, no-borders contribute to the construction of a counter-map of Europe which challenges anti-migratory policies, providing shelters, safe routes, social relations and concrete opportunity for mobility and escape. States often respond introducing the crime of illegal immigration and new law enforcements against solidarity toward migrants and refugees. Where States develop muscular agency against citizen solidarity, no borders assume illegality and disobedience as necessary practices. No bordering is often a silent and invisible act, an art of resistance, in order to avoid State's enforcement; sometimes border-crossing solidarity comes to a more political visibility, allowing debates on free mobility, the right of disobedience and on the cultural foundations of the State, as in the case of France where the Republican principle of fraternity is mobilized in order to legitimize actions framed as illegal by authorities.

This contribution analyses from a theoretical point of view the generalization of such kind of solidarities at the internal borders of the EU, as the counterpart to State and popular racism. The empirical basis of our arguments is based on an ethnographic multi-sited

research, carried out during 2015/17 in the camp of Calais, between France and England, and in the Roya Valley, in the Maritime Alps, between France and Italy. Both are liminal zones, where conflicts between no-bordering practices and migration prohibitions become crucial and framed by a media narrative. On the one hand we will describe States' strategies against free mobility and the courts' application as charge of solidarity crimes, on the other we'll introduce a cartography of tactics of resistance in migrants' trajectories, and their connections with no border solidarities promoted by EU citizens.

Inclusive and excluding communitarization processes in Europe: enacting different modes of citizenship on people living in hardship

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Research on poverty has shown the importance community involvement, for resilience and coping with difficult economic situations. However, the economic crisis, started in 2008, has contributed to socially and economically weaken the networks that articulate communities. This could be expressed in Putnam's (1995) terms as a declining social capital, which goes hand in hand with a general understanding that in our societies the individual is at the centre of social life and collective ties and identities are more difficult to sustain.

Nevertheless, the individualization thesis does not account for the whole picture. There is still room for collective identities amidst the fragmentation of former more cohesive communities, although they will certainly be of a more fragile character. As a matter of fact, our society is not strange to neo- or re-communitarian dynamics, even if they are surely diffuse and somehow ambivalent. Firstly, many new social movements are proposing and enacting communitarian alternatives to dominant individualistic social processes. Some of these alternatives are of a profound political nature and state that "a different world is possible", while others are more of a solidarity kind, aiming to foster processes of equal inclusion for all members of society without further questioning the system. Finally, the fragmentation of social bonds is leading to the building of excluding communities in some groups, either of a national or local, religious or ethnic character.

An interesting question would be then to what extent these different re-communitarian dynamics are fostering distinct ways of social bonding through the enactment of different concepts of citizenship.

This work is part of the RESCuE project, which addresses "patterns of resilience during socioeconomic crises among households in Europe", and focus on the practices of resilience of families in situations of difficulty, based on a qualitative

methodology that examines two urban and rural contexts in nine participating countries.

The analyses show the emergence in several conceptions of communitarian bonds, both restrictive and inclusive ones. The restrictive conception of community is mainly articulated through religious, cultural and neighbourhood's groups (and in occasions through political ones), which includes a sense of shared identity built on opposition to others (also, in our cases of study, respondents associate their community to the 'natives' of one village, region or country in confrontation to immigrants, which are seen as a threat). In these cases, group cohesion is achieved by a competitive cleavage from the different ones. On the other side, the inclusive conception of community is based on integration, enhancing the common space, the 'hybrid us' which can be shared with the similar and the different ones, through collaborative activities. Both perspectives produce socio-communitarian resilience, but their different approach promotes competitive solidarity (restrictive socio-communitarian resilience), in the first case, and cooperation and universal solidarity (inclusive socio-communitarian resilience), in the second one.

An enactive approach to social life. Towards a Contemplative sociology framework.

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The enactive approach in the social sciences intends to contribute to what has been called the "Great Transition" in world societies. The term originally referred to the changes occurring with dramatic speed and impact in the environment resulting from climate change, and the necessity of modifying our behavior and lifestyles to reverse the process. After the 2007-8 financial crisis, it assumed a wider meaning: scholars from across the social and human sciences disciplines concluded that underneath the economic crisis lies a structural and cultural crisis and the search for new forms of social order. An irreversible change in our social and economic system also emanates from the technological revolution: a new society and economy in which traditional hierarchical organizations are made obsolete by new networked peer-to-peer organizations (Benkler, 2006; Castells, 1996; Rifkin, 2014).

A relevant reason for its emergence is also due to the individualization process to which it is usually given little attention. Its disruptive strength makes much easier to understand why the individual is at the center of possible whirlpools for which our culture – including in this term our institutions - seems no more able to offer safe harbors (Beck & Gernsheim-Beck, 2001). In an experiential dimension, the continuous changes in everyday life, that we have to deal with in almost any sphere, exert an enormous pressure on sentient beings.

In recent decades, scholars have included the body as well as emergent communities, or lifeworlds, in social research.

Contemplative inquiry focuses on emerging understandings of being, questioning existing theories of self,

mind, culture, and society. The integration of the traditions of wisdom with social sciences under the umbrella of contemplative research and practice implies the understanding and transcending of religious contexts in which contemplative knowledge is usually born and cultivated.

Contemplative social sciences are intended to help us be aware of our pre-judgmental attitudes and to have a more open-minded approach for the benefit of all. They place these processes at the core of their inquiry: a wise and pragmatic methodology to develop and nurture a fresh approach to social interactions.

Contemplative practices are a way of approaching the crises of understanding brought about by the continued fragmentation of learning with the aim to contribute to the construction of a new paradigm that can be grounded in an embodied and non individualistic model of knowledge.

The production of knowledge is neither subjective nor objective, but a commitment characterized by "dwelling in" (Michael Polanyi 1958). There is a sense of astonishment that captures us when we put ourselves in a position of openness toward those kinds of social practices and see them for what they really are designed: to transform ourselves, overcoming the set of patterned values and behaviors that characterize our selves. This is a surprising social invention to desocialize and resocialize through previously unseen "breaches in the wall" of social research. Within this emerging framework, we may deal effectively with economic and social suffering, and promote wise social innovations, which will liberate human potential and enhance well-being.

"Capitalism, Solidarities and Unmaking Europe: Dismantling "European" Social Policy during the Greek crisis

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This work provides an account of un-making Social Europe during the Greek crisis. The initial argument is that the austerity international plan enforced is at odds with the very idea of Europe and threatens the remaining principles of the European Social Model. Its first objective is to identify the stark imbalances of the residual Greek social policy system and to provide a narrative for the urgent reform imposed. Its second one, is to highlight the huge social implications of this violent change and its alarming discontinuities with the notion of European solidarity. Its third one, is to signify the uncontrolled inherent contradictions of deregulated capitalism which promote inequality and devalues labour. The neoliberal 'rescue' plan imposed by the EU/IMF/ECB concentrated upon cutting budgets by abolishing social and squeezing political rights. In the country with the highest European unemployment and poverty rates, this plan strongly contradicts the notion of remaking Europe.

In particular, the paper provides an interpretation of the European role in institutionalised solidarity in Greece during the current crisis and focuses upon the social consequences of the austerity plan. The retrenchment strategy imposed highlights a sharp (and, for many, unjustified) contradiction between the policy choices made by the EU in response to the Greek economic crisis and the values embraced by 'Social Europe', including the Europe 2020 strategy. These choices enforce social devaluation and deprivation. Post-war Europe, an economic cooperation founded on political and social rights, focused on a commitment to full employment and social security. This appears not to be the case for remaking Europe today. Notably, we have to be concerned by the tendency to use 'Europe' as a metonym for the EU. The same applies for the use of the term 'European Social Policy' as a metonym of the 'Social Policy of the EU' -thank God, there are several other manifestations of supranational social policy within Europe.

The residual Greek welfare state has failed to tackle inequalities and to challenge market outcomes. The value deficit embedded in socio-political relations reproduced clientelism and commodification in welfare provision. But, the social policy agenda imposed because of the fiscal crisis contributed to a set of violent changes, which minimized social provision and maximized social deprivation. The 'aid plan' is based on overall devaluation in terms of income, welfare protection and labour rights. Austerity emerged as the standard policy response to boosting social need.

At the national front, loss of jobs, income and provision became the norm during the Greek crisis and produce huge and unjust social implications. At the international front, the austerity recipe prescribed for Greece aims at macroeconomic restoration at the expense of European welfare rights. The emerging inconsistency between economic austerity and social welfare threatens Europe not less than 'Brexit' and reproduces not only 'Euroscpticism' but also conservatism, populism, nationalism and, after all, racism all along the continent.

RS01 | Session 09a (Un)Making Solidarities IV

Social Clinics and Pharmacies of Solidarity (SCPS)

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Social Clinics and Pharmacies of Solidarity (SCPS) are structures developed as a rejoinder of the citizens to the austerity policies that led to the degradation of public healthcare and medical services and to the consequent creation of millions of uninsured citizens. They are voluntary self-organized structures, which, under the slogan "No one alone in crisis", operate on three levels:

A) On the provision of health and medical services to uninsured, unemployed, economically weak, migrants

and refugees, without racial, class, sexist or other discriminatory.

B) On highlighting, recording and denouncing both of the changes in the health sector and the dramatic consequences associated with those.

C) On claiming free health care for everybody without exceptions.

The so far empirical study has shown that SCPS adopt radical kinematic characteristics, since they operate with direct democratic procedures, co-decision and without formal hierarchies. They reject in practice dominant capitalistic values such as taking money or adopting sponsors, while they offer highly professional services. Furthermore, they redefine the concept of volunteering as a political act of social solidarity and offer, detached from charity. Additionally, they promote the social economy and the concept of participatory social planning, which, despite its inherent weaknesses, seems to have significant advantages. Finally, the empirical example of SCPS sets an urgent demand for structural social and political change, while at the same time sets in practice the guidelines of this change.

Constructing solidarities in the neoliberal age: mutual-aid grassroots initiatives in Spain after the 15M

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The Spanish 15M or indignados movement –as part of a broader cycle of protest (Arab springs, Occupy Wall Street, etc.)– broke up with a trend of political apathy and opposed resistance against neoliberal and austerity policies. Following the initial protests, several mutual-aid initiatives and grassroots movements emerged with a twofold objective: to denounce the cutbacks and market-driven policies that hindered the access to basic goods (such as housing, food or healthcare) and to offer a practical support to people in vulnerable situation. This legacy of the 15M can be interpreted as a deliberate effort to (re)construct solidarities in a social landscape devastated by neoliberal individualism. This paper analyzes the features, functioning and relative success of some of these initiatives: the Anti-Mortgage Platform, the grassroots food banks and groups supporting people to get access to social assistance or healthcare. They all have in different ways built forms of solidarity operating locally that have alleviated the situation of diverse social groups and created forms of resistance against the background of austerity policies and social individualization. The paper traces back the trajectory of these initiatives, studies their interactions with other political and social actors in a broader context and analyzes the potential tensions between “users” and “activists” (with different backgrounds) participating in them. To conclude, it discusses the difficulties to overcome the individualist narratives that hinder the building of a “we” as a collective, political subject.

Crises and the Reconfiguration of Solidarity in Europe

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Solidarity has been understood as a key element of social integration and cohesion from the earliest days of the discipline (Durkheim 1893, Weber 1956). Most generally, solidarity signifies the fundamental bonds between members of a group or community. In recent years, Europe has faced a series of different crises, creating both, a threat to and an opportunity for solidarity in Europe. From the financial crunch of 2008, and subsequent financial turmoil, the recent terrorist attacks, to the refugee crisis of 2015, these crises challenge the organization and stability of societies triggering uncertainty and insecurity. In the aftermath of these events, many have started to question the viability of unified Europe as a social and political project. In addition, increasing unemployment and poverty, austerity policies, disenchantment with politics and the rise of nationalist political movements are challenging the social bonds in Europe. As a result, old and new social cleavages, both within and between countries, have become ever more salient. At the same time, the crises have opened up venues for, and helped constitute new modes of solidarity, such as help for refugees, family support, donations to the needy as well as collective protests and strikes or solidarity trade networks.

In trying to understand solidarity in times of crises, two issues stand out: the origin and the scope of solidarity. A variety of theories emphasizes different roots or explanations for solidarity, ranging from social norms, long-term self-interest, personality, ritual chains, to cultural and institutional aspects. While different theories might explain different aspects of solidarity, how can we understand the origins and conditions of solidarity during crises. The second key issue is to whom solidarity relates, i.e. its scope. Solidarity produces and reproduces boundaries between members and non-members of a group and thus is a crucial mechanism of in- and exclusion along attributes, like class, ethnicity, or nation. As membership in more particular groups seems to outrank more universal forms of belonging (Calhoun 2002), exclusion commonly becomes an integral part of solidarity. Thus, on its flip side, solidarity can advance a process of closure to outsiders (Weber 1956). The economic crisis, rising social inequality and also the recent refugee crisis have the potential to shift the salience of group boundaries and hence the scope of solidarity. Both, the recent rise of populist national movements across Europe and, quite contrary, the immense wave of solidarity with refugees might serve as examples of such reconfigurations.

After a brief discussion of different solidarity concepts and meanings, the talk will focus on the origins and scope of solidarity in times of crises. The main argument will be that the crises has enabled and revitalized certain dimensions of solidarity, like help towards people in need, both nationally and

transnationally, but has also led to a reconfiguration of group boundaries. This will be illustrated using data from different comparative surveys. I show that the making and unmaking of solidarity are closely intertwined processes in times of crises.

Solidarity in Question: Subjectivation Processes of the Precariat in Activating Societies

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What are the actual conditions for solidarity in contemporary European societies? Within governmentality studies, there has been broad research on the new making of self-responsible marketable subjects (Rose 1996; Foucault 2010). There has been less research on the effects of those techniques of governmentality on the side of the subjects. Are all subjects governable in the same way? Are they “active”-able according to the discourse of self-optimization and entrepreneurship (Broeckling 2007)? Finally, what are the effects on developing forms of solidarity?

Taking Austria’s needs-based minimum benefit system as an example, I will take a look at the effects of an activating social policy. The presentation is based on a qualitative study using narrative interviews (2013-2015) with both recipients of the needs-based minimum benefit and case managers. I reconstruct “activation” as a normative requirement and institutionalized strategy that aims to shape attitudes and behaviour in order to construct marketable and employable subjects. For answering the question, whether and how subjects are activated according to the socio-political aim of “employability“, I propose a typology of “action activation“, showing that, in general, most people are indeed “active“, though not activated through and according to the aims of “employability“.

The outcome shows ambivalent constellations between loss and gain of autonomy under the regime of activation policy. A key result is that activation policy has individualizing and not solidarizing effects and does not lead to collective action.

RS01 - (Un)Making Subjectivities

RS01 | Session 10a (Un)Making Subjectivities

Precariousness forever? Young people at risk of an existential crisis

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Precariousness has become a common social situation among the young population. This generalization started before the financial crisis but with the escalation of the austerity measures in countries such as Portugal, Spain or Greece, these trends have been rising tremendously. One of the main causes of precariousness is labour uncertainty provoked by the trivialisation of non-standard job contracts (temporary, outsourced, informal or even illegal work) and low wages. Frequently this contract positions interwoven with periodical situations of unemployment. Precarious jobs are related as well to lack of control over working conditions and absence of trade unions and social protection rights.

However, the vulnerable condition of precariousness may also contaminate other dimensions of living apart from the professional insertion, particularly the difficulty of making autonomous life plans or considering long-term projects and possibilities (Carmo et al, 2014). Besides of being associated with resource inequalities (low wages, low levels of social protection, etc.), a precarious situation may involve existential inequalities (Therborn, 2013) that constrains personal autonomy in pursuit life projects. Thus, to develop a deeper analysis regarding the social and individual impacts of job precariousness in young people's way of life, it is crucial to consider the subjective and existential dimensions.

This presentation will firstly make a comparison between the European countries and then will focus on Portugal. After four years of an intense adjustment programme, there was a recent change on the Portuguese government composition which is now supported by left wing parties. This change has brought some hope within the population due to the alteration in the policy orientation, but regardless this fact, the country is still living in a vulnerable social and economic situation.

The first aim of this presentation is to characterize these trends through a statistical analysis of several indicators by comparing Greece, Spain and Portugal to other EU countries in regards to the main labour market indicators, as a way to understand the

changes happened in terms of employment, unemployment and precarious work among young people. The second aim is to analyze precariousness as a subjective and existential dimension that is conditioning the young people perceptions and feelings regarding their own future lives. For this part I will make use of a qualitative research analysis based on in-depth interviews conducted to 24 Portuguese young workers with degrees in different scientific areas, living in Lisbon Metropolitan Area (aged until 30 years old). One of the main conclusions is that the future is becoming very unpredictable, which affect not only their vulnerable economic condition but also their way of living. In fact for most of the interviewed the present labour experience incorporates some alienating aspects that constrains the autonomy and the agency of the self. They cannot foresee a path through which it is possible to change the present. The communication ends with final theoretical reflections and remarks regarding the notion of existential crisis and some policy recommendations to increase social cohesion and solidarity in Europe.

Competitive Egocentrism: Modular Individuals in a World of Institutions

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This session will engage with an overall conceptualisation of the demise of the modern subject and its transformation into the vulnerable – albeit expansive – individual of our times. There have been many critiques of the impact of late modern conditions on subjectivity and selfhood, mainly inspired by postmodern, post-structuralist and risk-society perspectives. Despite their accuracy and interest, these critiques do not supply a framework that structurally explains the paradox of an ever-expanding individuality combined with an ever-increasing fragility. To do so, we need an overarching view on the transition of human sociality – from direct to institutional sociality – and its effects on subjectivity. In the context of a long effort to build that framework via a series of empirical and theoretical works, I will discuss the emergence of a 'modular' contemporary subject. The characteristics of that subject will be addressed via three converging analytical perspectives: a) the decline of direct social control and its replacement by a multitude of sociotechnical environments; b) the development of a dense institutional web and the consequent qualitative transformation of the interaction between individuals and institutions; c) the continuous dependence of the late modern subject on externally produced modules of institutional efficiency in order to build a competitive self.

The argument will then turn to the construction of the individual via the selective use of resources that he or she does not possess in an inalienable manner. Unlike social belonging, which is experienced as a 'natural' permanent link, accessing and choosing such resources is a matter of capacity and competence.

Otherwise put, there is no obvious ground for social integration and the subject starts from a point of social deficit that he or she must continuously strive to fill. This is no mere disembeddedness that leads to “tribulations of the self”. It is the beginning of a genuine structural reversal whereupon individuality becomes an appendix of organisational and institutional priorities.

Access to an adequate self can only be built via collecting and managing institutional modules ranging from educational qualifications to discount coupons and from professional experiences to online profiles of likely partners. The great proliferation of institutional modules, and the interminable options that they generate, turn individual social existence into an inward-looking competitive operation.

The consequences of this transition in terms of social identities and of the paradoxical competitive access to one's self will be then discussed via the concept of competitive egocentrism.

The Gendered Impact of the Crisis: An Autonomist Marxist Feminist Perspective

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The global financial crisis has triggered a dramatic transformation of employment in the weakest Eurozone economies. This is evidenced in deteriorating work conditions, limited employee negotiating power, low pay, zero-hour contracts and most importantly, in periods of prolonged unemployment for the majority of the working populations, especially the young women. In this article we focus on the gendered consequences and explore how austerity policies implemented to address the crisis have transformed the everyday lives of women including both their productive and reproductive aspects. We examine these issues in the context of Greece, the country with the highest rates of unemployment in Europe and discuss how unemployed women narratively construct their future working/non-working lives. Adopting a Marxist feminist approach, we propose Federici's thesis on reproductive work by women acting as social buffer during the crisis as a useful frame for understanding current developments in the unfolding crisis of capitalism.

From welfare to misery. The subjective experience of retirement from individuals living with “low pensions”.

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In France as most of European societies the pension systems was built on the aftermaths of WWII and

since then it is part of the institutional arrangement defining the welfare regims of capitalist societies (Esping Andersen, 1991). But France is one of the countries where rate of poverty among pensioners is among the lowest in Europe while public pensions are the main source of income for elderly in France (OCDE, 2016). Since a few years, the question of “low pensioners” has become a public issue and a political stake in France and this official speech is assimilating low pensions (defined in France as 1200€ per month and under) with the question of poverty among elderly. Mainly built on the politician goal to gain vote of the popular classes, this statement can be criticized because of the existence of the different foresight strategies made during their life course among individual earning “low pensions”. Starting from this paradox, the study of the subjective experience of retirement of individuals living with low pensions is the main subject my researches are about.

In 2002, Daniel Beland criticized the historical neo-institutionalist approach as it did not take into account the influence of the epistemological question of ideologies and the role of private actors as part of the institutional arrangement of the welfare regime (Beland, 2002). Since then, recent works led in the field of pensions in European societies insists on how dealing with the question of lower pensioners implied specific institutional arrangement in different national pension systems that are deeply questioning the concept of solidarity (Leimgruber, 2008; Naczyk, 2015). According to the previous figures, by taking into consideration those references and by building the sociological concept of “foresight strategy” inspired by works of Bourdieu (Bourdieu, 1967; 1999; 2002) this presentation aims to present results taken both from a fine analysis of pension system architecture and from qualitative interviews made among individuals earning the lowest pensions, in order to present how individuals are making the subjective experience of retirement with low pensions.

The leading hypothesis of this presentation is to affirm that the French pension system by itself is shaping specific economical habitus according to its “conservative-corporatist” nature (Esping Andersen, 1999, Esping Andersen and Palier, 2002). This economical habitus is producing specific foresight strategies among individuals, directly linked with the minimum of contributive pension defined by the main pension regims. Adopting a neo-institutional approach and inspired both from the social bond sociology (Paugam, 2008) and works of the life course sociology (Guillemard and Gaullier, 1999; Van de Velde, 2015), a model of the living experiences of retirement with low pensions will be presented. Based upon the articulation of foresight strategies and the shape of life course, four ideal types of subjective experiences of retirement with low pensions will be presented: the welfare retirement, the frustrated retirement, the vulnerable retirement and the miserable retirement.

RS07 - Greece and the European Socioeconomic Crises

RS07 | Session 03a Greece's Prospects: Structures of Core-Periphery and the EU

Cores and Peripheries : How the management of the Eurozone crisis generated enduring structural dependencies and inequalities

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Applying structural theoretical frameworks to the way in which the EU (and particularly the Eurozone) managed the global financial crisis since 2010, we argue that a new durable configuration of dependency and subordination has emerged in a Europe newly divided between dominant cores and dependent peripheries. While dependency theory was widely used in the 1960s and 1970s to elucidate the historically constructed relations between the industrialized countries of the Euro-Atlantic « North » and « Southern » postcolonial societies and states, it proves a powerful tool to understand current divergent EU patterns. A close analysis of the structural adjustment policies implemented by transnational European institutions and the most powerful EU states (e.g. austerity regimes, privatization programs, forced restructurings of labour markets and laws and so forth) brings to light a methodical effort to establish and consolidate a new system of domination. The paper examines the case of Greece, focusing on the reconfiguration of the working class municipalities and the port of Piraeus, which was forcibly wholly privatized in August 2016. Once one of the vibrant industrial and urban working class areas of Greece, whose economic activities irrigated surrounding communities and the rest of the country, the port has become an enclave comparable to the Latin American industrial enclaves described in dependency theories. Piraeus can thus be understood as a microcosm of a broader process. The consequences include a loss of sovereignty and, crucially, the dispossession of local communities.

E.U's fading lure

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Our aim in this paper is to examine the impact of the 2015 Greek referendum on attitudes towards the European project. In this broader context we pay special attention in the examination of people's perception as to the relation between E.U. membership and Greek democracy's robustness as well as the role played by the former in the unravelling of the Greek crisis. Something which brings us to public's changing attitudes with regards to the role and importance of the national state vs that of supra-national unions such as the E.U. Such an analysis will provide the basis for a subsequent evaluation not only of the depth and character of the emerging Euroscepticism but also of its implications for the inability of the power bloc to articulate a hegemonic discourse able to resolve the legitimacy crisis that currently underlies the political system.

Methodologically speaking our analysis follows a mixed method approach that combines survey data and forty interviews with individuals from both sides of the yes/no divide. This enable us to illuminate better the differences that exist between the two groups (i.e. yes voters-no voters) while keeping track of the general development of these attitudinal trends with regards to the entire population.

Greece after the world economic crisis: is there a last chance for a take-off within/without the E.U.?

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In Greece we are already experiencing the seventh year in crisis and unfortunately the signs are anything but good: no exit in sight yet, although much effort has been undertaken, more so by those who are less responsible for our predicament.

In this paper it will be argued, first, that as far as the Greek economy is concerned, the crisis did not come as a result of the respective worldwide one but it preexisted, being thoroughly concealed by the political system itself. Secondly, and maybe more so important, it is urgent to realize that the Greek problem is far less economic/financial and much more a problem of political culture, that refers to the wider issue of the lack of rules and standards that generally modulate social life and action. And, thirdly, I shall try to delineate, in a most tentative manner, a possible course Greece could follow in the post-crisis era. My thesis is based on the following: a) the course of today's globalization affects each and every one; let us also not forget that its most profound characteristics are of a neoliberal origin, b) the narrower context, within which Greece is found, is that of the European Union and, more specifically, that of the Eurozone, c) nowadays global and neoliberal capitalism differs significantly compared to that existed

in the pre-1989, bi-polar world, so policies adopted to cope with it, should be accordingly different, and d) return to a situation similar to the pre-2009 state of affairs should be out of the question, both because of the wider-objective conditions as well as due to Greece's all-important need of structural change and modernization.

Foreign investors and Greece during the sovereign debt crisis: an economic sociology approach

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The paper will examine a number of selected particular foreign direct investment (FDI) projects in Greece during the sovereign debt crisis (such as the privatization of the ex-airport of Hellinikon). The main research questions of the paper are:

- How the bailout agreements affected the institutional framework that regulates FDI in Greece?
- Which are the specific configurations of institutions and actors that shape the investment projects under research?

The paper will comprise two parts which correspond to the above-mentioned research questions. The first part will analyze the changing FDI-related institutional framework during the crisis as a process of "state rescaling", that is as a process of reorganization of political authorities at the national and supranational levels. The second part will present an analysis of the actors who are involved in the selected investment projects. For this purpose the paper will use socio-professional data in a Multi-Correspondence Analysis. Data used in the paper will come from official documents, the press and interviews with policy-makers.

RS07 | Session 04a Refugees and Migrants into the Economic Crisis

Mobility and Social Justice: Theorizing migrant/refugee mobilities in crisis-stricken Greece

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During the last six years Europe has been in the midst of the most severe recession since the Second World War. Migrants are amongst the most vulnerable groups and usually the hardest hit by the economic crisis. Although the impact of recession on migrant employment differs between sectors, rising unemployment rates are often accompanied by rising anxiety about the availability of labour market opportunities.

For the last couple of years migrant flows towards Europe and Greece has been escalating while an existing 'migration crisis' was recently paired with a refugee crisis leading to increasing concerns

regarding the integration prospects and challenges.

Especially during the economic downturn much of discussions and research focuses on enduring territorial inequalities in Europe and increasing social cohesion taking into consideration the various spatial levels. However the relations between territorial inequality and mobility as well as between mobility and social cohesion and spatial justice remain unexamined.

The paper attempts to provide a bridge and link between the various facets of mobility (i.e. international migration/ internal migration/ refugee migration) with the concepts of territorial inequality and spatial justice. The paper elaborates statistical data from various sources (ELSTAT, EUROSTAT) and policy documents in order to explore the socio-economic characteristics and the settlement patterns of recent migration flows. The aim of the paper is to discuss the concept of spatial justice in view of the recent migration/ refugee flows towards Europe and to touch upon the challenges posed in the design and implementation of migration policy in Europe.

Facing the refugee crisis in Greece and Hungary. /Cognitive maps, social distance and national stereotypes

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The paper deals with images of immigration in Greece and Hungary based on a parallel online survey of MTA-ELTE Peripato Research Group in Budapest and National Centre for Social Research (EKKE) in Athens at the end of 2016.

Ingroup/outgroup foci are conceived as latent structures accessed by measures of national stereotypes, prejudices, concerns and expectations regarding immigration also implying aspects of trust and social distance. An array of attitudes and values is added by contextual variables like personal experience concerning refugees and various groups of migrants, just as various sources of news consumption.

Besides survey, a wide data-base of online dailies analysis of Peripato studies enables us to outline, applying network techniques as well a semantic web of mutual images in the contents of daily papers of various political platforms from both Greece and Hungary. The dual comparison is of special importance in the light of the attention the media of both countries devoted to the events that took place in the other one between August and October of 2015, a climax period of the refugee crisis.

As a pivotal element of our conceptual frame, trust is approached by the application of a recent idea of the measurement of trust radius. A classical comparative instrument by Buchanan and Cantril has been

adopted for outlining differences of auto- and hetero-stereotypes in both countries. Adding to conventional ways of analyses, the elaborations also involve a (2-mode) network-like treatment of the bipartite matrix of attributes and national-ethnic entities for revealing the “cognitive maps” existing under certain settings in differentiated ways.

“A Point in Time: A Refugee Plight and a Local Crisis Response.”

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As we watch the world engage in the largest population movement since WWII and the daily reports on “migration crisis” and “refugee crisis” all over the world, Syrian refugees fleeing the war remain stranded in a small European country, Greece. The plight of these individuals is unique, because they are caught in the middle without much hope at present to move on to their desired destination, to meet family or friends.

Greece, at the same time, has been facing tremendous political and socioeconomic problems through severe austerity measures, with questionable assistance from the EU. The refugee crisis has been particularly hard on the country and its people, especially over the past two years, with the possibility of getting even worse affecting not only economic conditions, but also social values and cohesion in the country.

This presentation focuses on my study of a refugee camp in the city of Kavala, Greece during the summer of 2016, to identify the issues families faced in crisis situations. Women, men and children of all ages shared life histories, dreams and challenges they faced during their travels, as well as how they dealt with everyday life, while waiting to go to their desired destination country. It further examines the intersection of refugee issues in camps with the continuous economic and social recession that local populations and governing bodies face in Greece.

Integration in an era of (forced) mobility: Ethnographic insights from the Piraeus refugee camp

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The European refugee crisis abruptly changed the migration dynamics of many EU member states. As a result of this mass movement of refugees, the Western Balkan route was formed. Along this route, informal settlement camps were created to cater to the needs of people on the move. This paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork that took place at the port of Piraeus (Athens, Greece) camp. Through insights from participant observation, it brings to the fore imaginaries of movement and inclusion in Central, North and North-Western European societies along

with ephemeral acts of local integration as a result of arrested mobilities on the ground. On an abstract level, migrant/refugee integration theory is characterized by a sedentarist, normative and/or heuristic thinking. It is defined by a strong analytical bias to structure than agency and by a single-minded emphasis on a sole geographical scale/space/place that does not take into account geographical movement. Can we think of another way to theorize integration for this era of intense mobility? Can we conceptualize it not only as stasis, but also, as a fragmented process on the move, too? These are some of the theoretical and empirical dilemmas that the European refugee ‘crisis’ has thrown out on us.

RS07 | Session 05a Subjective Experiences and Emigration from Greece

Contemporary Greek emigration: professional groups’ resilience to crisis

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The focus of this paper presentation is on emigration from Greece, which forms a part of the new European migration. This migratory wave entails emigration from countries suffering from economic crisis, has largely been triggered by it and is primarily oriented towards western/northern European countries.

The paper draws from a set of 230 face-to-face interviews with persons, most of which are highly educated professionals that have emigrated since the eruption of economic crisis in Greece. From this material it emerges that this migratory movement although individualized, nevertheless is patterned too. These patterns are presented and discussed.

This migration may be seen to operate in defusing some of the hardship-related tension and to alleviate economic strain that actors and their families experience. In addition, the particular migratory movement may be seen to play a rather significant role in achieving a modicum of resilience for particular categories of migrants and for their families too, both in the home country and in the host country so that they might, at a later stage, attempt to return. However, such resilience does not conform to a universal pattern. Instead, it correlates with specific social class backgrounds and levels of education/training and orientations.

New Migrations from Greece to Germany in the Age of the Economic Crisis: Biographical Perspectives

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The paper focuses on the new migrations from Greece to Germany in the age of the economic crisis. In the first part of the paper the structural conditions of the new migration phenomena since 2009 will be compared with the so-called ‘guest workers’ migration

from Greece to Germany during the 1960s. In the second part of the paper, the results from a qualitative research project on new migration processes to Germany will be presented, focusing on the biographical perspectives. It will be shown that the biographical research perspective is particularly well suited to the empirical investigation of the dynamics of the new migrations because it offers a way of empirically capturing the diversity and complexity of migration phenomena through reconstructive biographical analysis. Thus, the collective trajectories as well as the subjective coping strategies which are available to the subjects as ways of dealing with social structures can be examined. In the last part of the paper the thesis will be discussed that in the context of the socioeconomic crisis new migration forms and family networks as transnational social support are constituted, in which transmigration becomes established as a way of life through transgenerational subject practices.

A Comparison of Subjective Experiences and Responses to Austerity of UK and Greek Youth

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This qualitative study explores the ways that the younger generation in Greek and UK have been affected by austerity policy measures. These two countries have been at the forefront of intense social, political and economic transformations that have impacted particularly on young people's current and future lives. This study aims to explore similarities and differences in young people's subjective experiences and responses as from this, it may be possible to discern whether there is a general, long-term negative effect of austerity across Europe. The data shows that there are some similarities in the two cohorts' subjective experiences and responses, but perhaps more interestingly some significant differences. The study discusses what the implications of these differences might be for young people and society in these countries, in terms of impacting on the ability of the younger generation in a way that has the potential to destabilize their personal and professional lives now and in the future.

Greece in crisis: The debt and guilt discourse and subjectivation processes

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The aim of this paper is to analyse the impact of the large moralising media campaigns in European countries, and especially in Germany, concerning the Greek debt and imputed guilt of both the Greek people and the Greek state for the current crisis, on

subjectivation processes of Greek people. We explore subjectivation processes taking into account their complexity and dependence on class positions and downward socio-economic mobility processes set in motion by the profound economic and social crisis. Our method consists of discourse analysis of online fora emerging in the Greek online newspapers. In this paper, we present our findings from the analysis of a forum in the online publication of the newspaper Kathimerini from an early phase of the crisis, namely the year 2011. We discuss the complex processes of subjectivation by identifying (i) perceptions of the crisis and (ii) its reasons, (iii) individual and collective ways out of the crisis and (iv) identity processes visible in the contributions of the online forum. Our focus will be especially on the negotiation of the Greek national identity in relation to the arguments related to the guilt of Greek people for the generation of the crisis.

RS07 | Session 06a Employment in Crisis Conditions

Employment policies under the risk of default and their impact on vulnerable groups

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The upsurge of the global financial crisis in 2008 found Greece unable to react on time and effectively in order to overcome its financial and employment deficiencies. In front the risk of default the successive Greek Governments asked three times, in a period of only five years, for the financial assistance from the European Central Bank and IMF whilst accepted very strict austerity measures which did skyrocketed the unemployment rates. Under the constraints of austerity and strict surveillance the until then dominant labour model which was based on full and stable employment is fully challenged with the widespread activation of a variety of flexible formulations and policy measures.

This paper investigates the employment initiatives undertaken by the successive Greek Governments during the long lasting sovereign debt crisis and their impact on vulnerable groups (2009-2017).

Based on the results of the research conducted as part of FP7-INSPIRES project, we investigate how the policies promoted by international organizations in the field of employment and social policy during the crisis in Greece affected the vulnerable groups. By studying in depth the origins, the development and the implementation of policies focusing on to increase flexibility, to reduce further the labor cost, to strengthen welfare-to-work incentives and to improve the administrative capacity of employment services the paper analyse those factors and parameters that determine their implementation and their failure to reduce the fragility of vulnerable groups (youths, long term unemployed, migrants, disabled) whilst accelerated the embedded trend to transforms the existed dual social model to an absolute residual.

Financial crisis impacts on Albanian construction workers in Athens

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Decline in the construction activity affected disproportionately male Albanian population in Greece, since it was mainly employed in this sector; until now the Greek construction industry is suffering as a result of the consequences of the financial crisis. In addition to few job opportunities, wage and welfare cuts put in higher risk migrant builders' livelihoods; collective bargaining is actually inexistent, and formal working arrangements (when exist) between employers and employees occur at individual level. In this context, migrants are at greater risk at falling into irregularity due to the rigid connection between the existence of work welfare stamps that certify formally builders' working days and the stay permit renewal. What is more, unemployed or informal workers fail to meet the criteria to issue the health insurance card. Drawing on 29 in-depth interviews with dependent and self-employed construction workers, this paper aims at shedding light on the impact of the financial crisis on Albanian workers' work and lives during the last 8 years. It also brings to the fore forms of social reaction with respect to migrants' economic situation, that is expression of solidarity to and forms of resilience undertaken by migrant workers.

Historical and biographical dimensions of resilience in Greece during the socioeconomic crisis

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The research program RESCuE was designed to analyze by making research into urban and rural areas, how households were affected by the economic crisis in 8 European countries and Turkey, how the households manage to face and to cope in the adversity of the crisis. In this paper we will present the longitudinal and biographical aspects of household resilience in Greece based on interviews taken between September-2014 and February 2015 in two places (one urban and one rural).

Therefore this paper will develop insights into the longitudinal and biographical structures and processes of resilience development in families and households in Greece, by focusing on trajectories of adaptation, coping and resistance over time, and by examining how household resilience to the crisis varies according to family life stage and generational relations. It will examine similarities and differences in everyday patterns of resilience across family life transitions and stages, in different socioeconomic and institutional contexts, across the case study countries and regions. This work is very based on Elder (1994) classic article, which elucidated four central themes at the heart of the life course perspective, namely: (1) lives and historical times; (2) the timing of lives; (3) linked lives;

(4) agency. These four analytical pillars also formed the basis for the national reports from each country. Patterns of Resilience during Socioeconomic Crises among Households in Europe Site: <http://www.rescueproject.eu/>

Unemployed experiences of citizens in Europe in times of crisis

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In 2013, during the financial crisis, a European research was conducted among 7 European countries (France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Romania and Spain), which was financed and prepared by the European Commission. The study was named "Facing the crisis. The coping strategies of unemployed people in Europe".

Some of the crucial questions that this study sought to answer were the following: Which survival policies are adopted by the long-term unemployed in the European Union, in times of economic crisis? Do unemployed Germans or French share the same feelings with the unemployed Greeks, Spanish or Portuguese? Do all countries activate the same confrontation strategies against the crisis and the long-term unemployment? Focusing on the Greek case, what conclusions can we draw?

Are institutions, such as the formal organizations for job seeking, or the family, activated in the same way in the different countries, in order to confront long-term unemployment?

What about the rupture (break-in) of the organic participative bond (one type of social bond), because of an inability to access labour - is it dealt and experienced in the same way in all European countries?

The main purpose of the study was to demonstrate the divergent ways and mechanisms with which poverty, social exclusion and long-term unemployment are confronted in the context of economic crisis.

The data for our analysis in this study have been extracted from a survey consisting of seven qualitative studies based on in-depth interviews.

RS07 | Session 07a Changing Structures and Responses in Crisis Baffled Countries**A changing media landscape in Greece: New and alternative business models**

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Media industries worldwide are undergoing a process of transformation under the impact of technological, economic, regulatory and political developments of crucial importance. In the emerging information and communication environment, the traditional media

business model is considered to be outdated and media content is now produced, disseminated and consumed in a new communication paradigm that is characterized by connectivity, interactivity and convergence (Leandros, 2008; Van der Wurff, 2012). However, in Greece, seven years after the onset of the Greek economic crisis, there still seems to be no record of the ways in which media organisations are trying to respond and adapt to all these changes and challenges.

The proposed paper aims to trace, record and analyse the new and alternative media business models that emerge in the current Greek communication environment. Specifically this study aims to investigate the way the new digital players respond to all of these changes, as well as the efforts of alternative media initiatives to adapt and survive in the new digital environment. The case study of this paper is the website news247.gr, and the cooperative newspaper Efimerida ton Syntakton.

The study is based on a case study methodology and aims to map for the first time the new media landscape that has been formed since the onset of the Greek economic crisis in 2010.

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In search of the Caring Collective Subject

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The on-going crisis and the austerity project in Southern Europe have brought about important transformations in people's everyday lives and worldviews. The long-established and recognised institutions of welfare and care provision – the state and the family – have been severely hit, intensifying a deep-rooted crisis of social reproduction. Yet, as a response to the violent attacks on people's livelihoods, a myriad of citizen-led solidarity initiatives have emerged in many cities, seeking to reorganise social reproduction on the basis of self-management and cooperation.

The institution of these multiple and diverse grassroots groups has opened up spaces of political subjectivation, stemming from the collective organisation around specific and everyday matters of survival and care. New narratives of solidarity and care displace the focus on identity, and outline an imaginary that re-orders life expectations, re-defines wealth and transforms the field of desire. Very incipiently, a "caring collective subject" emerges through/in these experiences, yet in friction and contradiction with the contemporary dominant forms of subjectivation, which lay on the myths of independence and self-realisation through competition, consumerism and private ownership.

Crisis and times of destabilisation provide often the

conditions for the prefiguration of new subjectivities that seek emancipation from the prevailing order and powers, while questioning established ones. Amidst the contemporary context of rising precariousness, break down of welfare, and socio-political turmoil, solidarity initiatives from the grassroots have started to render sensitive an emancipatory politics of care. This paper seeks to explore these emerging sensitivities drawing on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in solidarity initiatives in Athens.

The Crisis in the Parliament: A comparative analysis of the evolution of parliamentary discourses on austerity in Greece and Portugal (2009-2016)

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The bailout programmes signed by Portugal and Greece to face the sovereign debt crisis that progressively hit southern Europe since 2009 implied the adoption of a number of structural reforms. Yet, the implementation of the policy-agenda of the Memoranda of Understanding, monitored by the Troika (European Commission, European Central Bank and International Monetary Fund), often required a parliamentary process of discussion and legislation. These successive processes that lasted for several years and were handled by different parliamentary compositions reveal the evolution of the stances of the different parties in parliament to the whole reform agenda. In order to capture different degrees of appropriation or rejection of the policy agenda and underlying crisis narrative of the bailout programmes, the paper analyses comparatively a sample of transcripts of parliamentary debates in the two countries during the period 2009-2016. Examining the discourses of political elites at their source allows for a deeper understanding not only of the processes of policy-making during austerity, but also of the changes and realignments that occurred in these countries' political systems in recent years.

RS07 | Session 08a Solidarities and Innovative Attempts to Cope with the Crisis

Commons' Movements in the Greek Crisis

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In the last six years, Greece has been hit by a vicious circle of relentless neoliberal restructuring programs. During the years of the crisis, throughout the country urban and rural communities of struggle have been formed, which tend to employ instituent practices and to acquire constitutive characteristics, in order to collectively address unmet social needs / desires and

ensure their collective survival. In this context, socially reproductive commons have emerged with social and solidarity economy initiatives in their peripheries, alternative forms of life in common have been shaped and societies have been set in motion with the potential to establish the material foundations of their collective autonomy. Within this huge gap of social (re)production, the constituent power of social movements emerges in germ form as a resurgent force with the potential to address these needs and desires and, correspondingly, shape life in common. In the neoliberal era, it is this potential of a constituent counter - power that has the capacity to constitute the contending power to the dominant force of the capital - state complex.

This contribution constitutes an attempt to reconstruct the narrative of the Greek crisis from the perspective of the social movements, i.e. a narrative of collective struggle and emancipation. Its aim is to identify the constituent characteristics of the Greek movements within a society in crisis and reveal the ways through which such movements have confronted crisis-prone neoliberal policies. The contribution first offers an analysis of commons' movements and mutual aid institutions, which emerged during the Greek crisis, and then gives a description of social and solidarity economy structures and their dialectical relation to commons' movements.

“Food for thought”: Exploring new consumer-producer relations in crisis hit Greece

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Alternative agro-food initiatives have attracted considerable attention over the last decade. This burgeoning area of the literature, which is mostly built upon empirically grounded approaches, adopts the umbrella term “Alternative Food Networks” (AFNs). AFNs are notably conceptualised as forms of food provisioning counteractive to the conventional agro-food system. However, they encompass diverse practices that redefine consumer-producer relations by reviving or reinventing the traditional route “from field to fork”. Their starting point reflects the consumers' desire for quality, healthy and affordable food with a smaller ecological footprint and fair trade terms for producers. The existing examples vary from collective and community oriented schemes (e.g. farmer markets, community supported agriculture, etc.) to innovative business models of small artisanal agro-food firms and start-ups.

In Greece, during the crisis, several alternative agro-food initiatives have flourished. Consequently, new consumer-producer relations can be identified and new “foodscapes” become visible especially in urban areas. The big picture could be compared to trends in Europe and Northern America. When taking a closer look, though, the empirical findings reveal “idiosyncratic” characteristics linked to the incentives and the spatial context of these initiatives. In some

cases, their aim is to ensure household access to quality and affordable food products and/or to create a food security safety net for vulnerable groups of the population. In other cases, they are seen as the solution for ensuring employment and income. To conclude, it is evident that the crisis has been the catalyst not only for the emergence of such initiatives, but also for the ambiguities and contradictions that characterize them.

Ventures of Solidarity in the Greek Crisis

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This paper explores conceptually and empirically current dimensions of solidarity in Greece during the long huge crisis. Utilizing a broad range of secondary and primary data, including interviews for four case studies, our aim is to delve into the notion and expressions of solidarity, as these are reflected in policy changes and solidarity activities in four core areas of need: health, employment, housing and education. The paper begins by identifying sociological ideas about solidarity and facets of inequality in Greece. Next, the analysis turns into the respective four core social policy areas. It is argued that while the crisis resulted inter alia in the deterioration of the services provided in the fields of health, employment, housing and education, it also enforced a range of solidarity manifestations. For each policy area the discussion of the implications of the crisis is followed by the examination of solidarity activities and one case study, that is: social clinics, as exemplified by the social solidarity clinic in Corinth in the field of health; labour market, voucher programmes in the field of employment; the 'Housing and Reintegration Programme' in the field of housing; and solidarity schools, as exemplified by the 'Mesopotamia' solidarity school in Moschato in the field of education.

The Neoendogenous approach and the resilience of Rural Greece: Looking deeper into the remedy of Rural Development

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During the past two decades Greek rural areas have undergone a series of social and economic transformations, mainly in the form of population change and economic restructuring. Agriculture is no longer the backbone of rural economy, employment and income generation resulting from traditional, primary sector activities have declined and farm household members have turned to other productive sectors of the rural economy or even migrated to the urban areas.

However, the «de-ruralization» process suggested above, appears to be reversed during the long

recession that the Greek economy is undergoing since 2010. Although the austerity measures led to unprecedented unemployment rates and severe income reduction, Greek rural areas compared to the urban proved to be more «resilient». According to Greek Statistical Authority unemployment rates in rural areas remained below the national average, the contribution of agriculture sector to GDP has raised, the number of the employees in the agricultural sector remains stable and moreover an outward migration towards the rural areas has been recorded.

Taking under consideration the evolution and consolidation of Neoendogenous Rural Development (NERD) theories, which stress out the role of non-local actors in the potential of rural areas to shape their future, this paper will attempt to describe the social and economic transformations that took place in the Greek countryside, present how the long economic recession affected the «de-ruralization» process and attempt to identify any links between the counter urbanization and the implementation of LEADER initiative -a European NERD policy- in the Greek countryside.

RS08 - Memory Studies: The Arts in Memory

RS08 | Session 01a Vera Zolberg: Memory and the Arts

Vera Zolberg's Creativity and Contributions to International Sociological Networks

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The proposed paper celebrates some of Vera Zolberg's creative contributions to the theoretical foundations of sociology of the arts and culture, with particular attention to her formative influence on networks of international scholars working on projects related to the field of memory studies. Vera Zolberg's formative influence nurtured and mentored a diverse group of researchers, supporting and enhancing their collaborative work and fostered the formation of enduring international networks of collaborators.

The aura of museums as modern cathedrals of the sacred

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The historian Jay Winter argues that memorials and history museums are modern cathedrals in which individuals publicly reflect on sacred themes such as death, suffering, sacrifice and violence. They are, as he notes, 'modern cathedrals' which express 'a reconfiguration of the sacred'. At the same time, Vera Zolberg reflects on history museums as sites of social structure and theatres of spectacle. Although the growing interest in memorials, war monuments, history museums and former concentration camps sites can be understood as attempts to reflect and learn from the past, there is also a sense that rituals of commemoration might just as easily slip into choreographed routine. If Jay Winter calls our attention to the juxtaposition of the sacred and the profane in a memorial, Vera Zolberg's work on museums and the arts directs our gaze to the aura of objects such as the Enola Gay to frame how we see and understand the world.

Vera Zolberg: Her Way

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On Tuesday, November 15, 2016, Prof. Vera Zolberg had passed away. I at first only knew her as an author but over the time, I revealed that she was both: an academic model and a wonderful person. My first encounter with her was through her book *Constructing a Sociology of the Arts*. Along with the sociology of the arts, she had other special fields of inquiry: the sociology of culture and the study of collective memory. Her outstanding academic qualities were embodied in each of them.

I met her for the first time many years ago in a Conference held in Barcelona and then few months later in Exeter. The first morning in Exeter, I was having breakfast in the hotel's restaurant when Vera came in and naturally asked if she can sit with me. I was astonished! I barely could answer yes. However, over the time, I have learned that, that was her way: Vera's gift for friendship. Her way was an unusual mixture of rigorous academic work and goodwill. We were nurtured by her presence in our life and her way will continue illuminating our present and future.

RS08 | Session 02a Urban Space and Memory

Cracovia: Ghost of the Local Past or Part of a World-Class Architecture?

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Modernist architecture in the Eastern Block has been mostly labeled as boring, ugly or uninteresting for the past decades. After the fall of communist monopoly on creating urban spaces, the pool of actors with access to shaping the face of cities has been enlarged, which also brought other kinds of "ugly buildings". This experience, together with a gradual change in the plurality of evaluations of the communist era legacies in the collective memory of East-Central European countries has made it possible to spread the expert discourse on value of (socialist-)modernist architecture. Based on cultural sociological theories of meaning shifts and collective memory in connection with French pragmatic sociology, I want to offer a way to understand the process of reevaluation the meaning of a specific building in Cracow, Poland. Hotel Cracovia, just across the street from Polish National Museum, was built in the 60's according to plans of architect Witold Ceckiewicz. It had already been planned for demolition, however an intervention by a group of architecture theoreticians in cooperation with activists brought a temporary halt of demolition. Subsequent negotiations didn't bring much hope to conservationists, until a *deus ex machina* moment, when the ministry of culture bought the building to make it into a museum of Polish design. But still, the socialist-modernist architecture critique and justification in an anti-communist discourse continues...

Bridging the boundary: Imagined city – imagined community

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Over the past centuries borders have continuously changed their functions, shaped by historical events, political powers, and social and cultural forces. Therefore borders should be understood as dynamic social spaces that appear and disappear and are constantly negotiated and contested in public discourses. Urban reality is created through the content and the way its residents talk about a city. The city is created and lived (meanings are awarded to what happens in the city, how it transforms and generates urban space) precisely in the narratives.

Imaginarities that can be conceptualised as coherent sets of ideas, images, symbols, emotions, beliefs and convictions are often used to legitimise political projects, and everyday projects pursued by individual agents.

The aim of the paper is to discuss the artistic imaginary project of Slubfurt that was implemented in the divided city Frankfurt (Oder) and Słubice at the German-Polish border in order to facilitate cross-border integration and to create common identity. Can the artistic performance bring the two border communities closer together? Based on the analysis of project documents and expert interviews I will try to explore the role of the artistic projects in overcoming historical trauma by creating of a new city narrative.

Live Archive: Animating Memories of Post-Industrial Spaces

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The 'grey belt' or industrial belt is a massive territory around the historic centre of St.Petersburg and an urban representation of Soviet Petrograd. After the fall of Soviet Union the industries were closed down and nowadays are 80% underused. The industrial belt was subject to numerous foresight sessions and architectural projects, but they stayed on paper. New projects for the territory such as creative clusters were left unaccomplished due to the lack of investments. Being a blind spot for the majority of citizens, architects, investors, the 'grey' territory has a great cultural memory of the now neglected epoch as well as hosts a bunch of new residents and practices - sporadic craftsmen workshops, unregistered ethnical minorities doing unskilled labour, rehearsal and design studios. The area is full of stories that no foresighter or architect will ever know unless we let them speak through arts.

'Live Archive' is an art-science project aimed at creating a transformable archive of memories of this appealing area. It is focused on the 'Red Triangle' factory, which used to be the greatest manufacturer of rubber in Soviet Union. The research part of the

project comprises mental mapping, video-recording of personal stories of former workers and current residents, and collecting artifacts symbolizing different times and lifestyles. The artistic part is dedicated to creating site-specific games and walks, as well as visual and sound installations in the factory. In our paper we present 'Live Archive' as an approach to animating memories of neglected post-industrial areas with sociological and artistic means.

GULAG History Museum in Moscow as a reflection of traumatic experience

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The research represents the case of GULAG History Museum in Moscow, which belongs to the category of "museums of conscience". This type of museums functions in order not only to preserve memory, but also to reinterpret tragic events of the past. The GULAG Museum sets the mission to admit the past and turn to compassion and conception by creating "the site of memory", constructing space for public discussion and involvement into socially important activities. The methodology is based on the descriptive case-study. Empirical data was collected from February to April of 2015 in museum building in the centre of Moscow, including interviewing, participant observation, analysis of visitors' books and questionnaires. The data shows a variety of ways for grasping the museum idea: such social practices as "edutainment" – obtaining knowledge using interactive technologies and "time machine" – possibility to feel authentic experience of repressed people were marked. The museum is visited by different types of people, such as professionals, students, relatives of repressed, foreigners and occasional visitors. The results show that museum is perceived as the controversial place, both sacral and public, where individuals obtain knowledge, actively communicate and experience authentic emotions of repressed people. The goal of the museum resides in bringing memory of Soviet repressions to public discussion and actualize this theme in modern Russian discourse.

RS08 | Session 04a Representing collective violence

September Events as a Sample of Collective Evil-Responsibility

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Anatolian has had distinctive characteristics as a rich geography which embodies many different cultures for years. But, it was just three decades after the proclamation of the republic when this cultural diversity started to be destroyed and Turkish-Sunni domination became clear. As a result of the minority policies of the government, minorities began to think

that the government treated them like a “step-child” and Cyprus issue, which gradually became violent in this period, affected the attitudes of Turkish-Sunni people to minorities considerably and essentialization-categorization tendency, which was defined as a result of the power of abstraction by Zygmunt Bauman, became significant. Anti-Greek discourse which was mainly expressed by the Association of “Cyprus is Turkish” and spread because of Cyprus issue expanded to all minorities on 6th of September, 1955. Expression of this statement turned into action and violent events took place, which would be called as “September Events” later. Some of the people who had been living in the same neighbourhood with the minorities for years were directly involved in these events and while some of them led the mad crowd to the houses and workplaces owned by minorities, some people were just spectators. Although there have been many claims and theories about the events and these events haven’t been completely clarified yet, there were two truths about the events: September Events took place as a collective evil action and responsibility belonged to a collective group rather than a couple of people or a small group. This study aims to analyze the September Events in terms of collective evil-responsibility using “The Question of German Guilt” by Karl Jaspers.

The AKP's New Turkey: From Present To Past

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Since their inception, the nation-states are designed to be homogenous, monolithic entities. The political power that constituted the modern Turkish nation state, Kemalism, has defined the modern Turkish identity as secular, positivist and progressive, excluding the religious as regressive and marking it as its “internal other.” Since 2002, Islam-oriented AKP have assumed power to express the voice of the repressed and challenge the “official” parameters of Turkishness. Especially after 2010, the AKP has embarked upon a project to deconstruct the official Kemalist discourse on Turkish identity by way of advancing “New Turkey” as an empty signifier. Accordingly, a civilizational discourse has been employed to replace the modernist/Westernist paradigm with the Ottoman/Islamic identity. The identity is rooted in Ottoman Empire contrary to the republican roots in the national independence war. Portrayed as the closure of the 90-year-old Kemalist “paranthesis,” the AKP’s New Turkey project entailed undermining the Kemalist historiography and rituals and re-narration history, re-definition of national days and re-desinging of their celebrations. This paper discusses the way in which the AKP re-narrates the history and reconstructs the past to construct the so-called “new Turkey” by borrowing from collective memory studies. In particular, this paper utilizes P. Nora’s “memory spaces” and P. Connerton’s “commemoration ceremonies” to explain the AKP’s “new Turkey” project.

The Conflict Between History and Memory: Assyrians As a Disregarded Society

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In this study, the reason of why Assyrian massacres is disregarded in the Turkish political history will be tried to be addressed within the framework of social memory and confrontation. On this point, as Michel Rolph Trouillot referred in his piece “Silencing the Past”, reasons behind historical narratives which are non-overlapping with the social memory will be subject to review. Alongside with the differentiation between normative reality and claimed reality in the historical narrative, due to several reasons, even more overreachingly than confrontation, distortion and disregarding strategies appear before us (Trouillot, 2015). As the subject of memory and reminiscence, the Assyrian society’s affliction in the Anatolia is represented scarcely any in historical documents and books. Whereas, the affliction of the Armenian society as a minority, although being distorted from reality has more coverage in the historical narrative. In this context, the emphasis put by Halbwachs “history follows a path different than the memory and leaves some occurrences out of the picture” should be taken into consideration (Assmann, 2015). This state of affair demonstrates itself at the historical narrative concerning Assyrian society and poses an example of disregard. Disregarding and trivializing the reality causes memories to be lost, therefore, after a while there would not be a memory to be mentioned about resisting to history. In this case as T.W. Adorno states, the risk of “realization of a humanity which does not remember” arises. At this stage disregard may pose a threat which may lead up to erased memories and weaken the memory-history cohesion (Trouillot, 2015). In the study within the scope of these threats, background of non-representation of the Assyrian society’s experiences with its implications will be tried to be evaluated.

Languages on the Verge of Extinction and Memory: Kirmanckî (Zazakî) Example

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In this study, the language policies of the Republic of Turkey, which is built on the multilingual, multicultural Ottoman Empire territories, and the language losses created by these policies will be examined within the frame of cultural memory theory.

This frame will cover the example of the Kirmanckî (Zazakî), one of the languages spoken in a region of Turkey and one of the languages that is at risk of disappearance according to the findings of the UNESCO Atlas of the World’s Languages in Danger.

To homogenize the nation, the main objective of the repressive-assimilationist policies systematically applied to the outsiders is to erase the memory. For this, the language which is the carrier of cultural

memory has been exposed to the danger of extinction by being taken out of the public sphere and imprisoned in houses and turned into a language which only the elderly speaks in the houses. It is thought that Kirmanckî, which is the target of the policy, has experienced serious losses in the last 50 years. For this purpose, it is aimed to interview at least 10 people who had talked only Kirmanckî 50 years ago and have children and grand children today in order to investigate the level of cultural change or language loss in the period from grandparents to grandchildren.

RS08 | Session 05a Theatre, Art and Memory

Performing memory. Participatory theatre as a means of memory work

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Theatre has long served as a means of social engagement with the past, used by both dominant and subordinate groups. With the quite recent paradigmatic shift in the humanities, known under the label of the performative turn, theatre has become even more important as a medium of collective memory work, not to say the politics of memory. On the other hand, the present-day participatory turn in the arts is taking artistic practices from the confinement of arts institutions, to a more open space of public and community involvement. In the theatrical field, these changes have introduced a new genre, which is constituted by diverse modes of grassroots engagement in the creative process: from the provision of documentary content, through the directed use of an artistic situation, to the co-operative creation of a theatrical piece. At the same time, it is a genre that gives way to more inclusive and polyphonic discourses, narratives and histories in the public sphere. The problem that I address in the presentation is one of the relation between participatory theatre and collective memory. Pierre Nora famously claimed that memory can sustain only when it is performed, practiced, repeated. If this is the case, is participatory theatre the location of live memory in the modern, archive-oriented world? Is it, referring to the terminology of that author, a sort of a lieu de mémoire - a space where the past is collectively recalled? For answers to the above questions I search among a number of participatory theatrical (or performative) productions that deal with conflicted, often traumatic, memories of the past, question the prevailing historical frames, and/or make space for the otherwise marginalized voices.

Cultural Cold War – Realism X Idealism, in the present and in the past.

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The Observatory of Communication, Freedom of

Speech and Censorship of Universidade de São Paulo – OBCOM-USP, has been studying censorship to artistic and cultural production since 2000, building its body of work upon Miroel Silveira Archives, a set of files composed of 6137 processes of prior censorship to theater, covering the period from 1930 until 1970, in Brazil. The Observatory gathers researchers from different academic levels, who study how, within that timeframe, the State interdicted theatrical plays of political and social approach under the justification of defending order, family, childhood and morality. Those plays, bearing a tone of criticism and denounce, were modified or vetoed, and no longer staged and presented to the public.

Researchers from OBCOM-USP have also been developing researches related to the attempts of interdiction on artistic and cultural works in Brazil and abroad, after the second half of XX century, when official agencies of censorship were extinct. Based on material published on the Web in different languages, it organizes a Digital News Library (Hemeroteca), which discloses such attempts of veto to films, books, TV and radio shows. Such material is available at <http://www.obcom.nap.usp.br/hemeroteca.php> and shows that a censorship culture persists in different countries of all continents, long past the extinction of the State-bonded censorship agencies. On the other hand, our researches evidence, in studied cases, that a Cultural Cold War still lives on, just like in the past, providing opposition of quite different aesthetic models: the Critical and Denouncing Realism against the Disciplinary and Superficial Idealism.

"To re-stage the play "O Canto do Papão Lusitano" ("The Song of the Lusitania Bogeyman") by Peter Weiss - A historical document on Portuguese colonialism

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Nowadays, there are numerous Portuguese artist-researchers in all artistic areas working on (post) colonial memories, such as the Dictatorship, The Revolution, the liberation movements, the Colonial War, (post) colonialism, Returning, etc. This process, which began to expand and become more evident as the 40th anniversary of the April 1974 revolution and the end of the Empire approached, seems to contrast with the alleged lack of support for several other artistic projects emerging in the revolutionary and post-revolutionary process in Portuguese society. Portugal is hardly unique here, since post-memory studies in several European countries show the same silence regarding traumatic national events (Heinich 2011; Hirsch 2012; Madeira 2016). It is legitimate, however, to ask what transmission processes have been verified, as well as to question how some of these projects can be re-presented in our current society.

This paper aims to discuss Peter Weiss's play, "O Canto do Papão Lusitano" ("The Song of the Lusitania Bogeyman"), which was premiered in 1967 at the

Scala-Teatern in Stockholm and is now reenacted by Teatro da Garagem (with dramaturgy by Cláudia Madeira and staging by Carlos Pessoa). It is possibly the most important theatrical historical document contemporary with the Portuguese dictatorship and which, since the revolutionary process, seems to have fallen into oblivion.

Contested sites of genocide. Artistic practice against forgetting.

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We would like to present first results of a research conducted in a grant Contested Sites of Genocide and their Influence on Collective Memory, Cultural Identity, Ethical Attitudes and Intercultural Relations in Contemporary Poland. The project strive to critically expand memory studies by investigating contemporary cultural and social functions of such sites of genocide located in today's Poland, that potentially could have become sites of memory (anchoring collective memorial practices) but were not granted this status. The central hypothesis is that contested sites of genocide play vital role in the processes of identity formation and in fashioning of the attitudes toward the past, being only apparently removed from social and cultural circulation as "not representative" or "redundant". Their impact is but different from the one identified within the theory of the "lieux de mémoire". These non-sites of memory are especially former killing sites located in small towns and rural areas, where victims' bodies has been lying since a violent act and resonating down the memory of living inhabitants. On the other hand, we observe spatial and material consequences of genocide, where buildings of cultural activity were adopted or destroyed, creating noticeable oddities and dissonances, such as parking lots, markets, shops, cinemas, swimming pools etc. Presentation will therefore discuss dynamic relationship between sites of memory and non-memory mediated by various (counter)commemorative and artistic practices. We will illustrate these processes by analyzing biographies of places, which include site specific installations, photographic and video projects, but also vernacular interventions of local activists.

RS08 | Session 06a Politics of memory and monuments

Solidarnosc Square in Szczecin: how to intersect public commemoration and protest through design?

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Dialogue Centre Przełomy (Breakthroughs) at

Solidarity Square in Szczecin (Poland) was awarded the European Prize for Urban Public Space 2016. The Square and Centre are located underground were established to commemorate the victims of the urban revolt of December 1970 in Szczecin and served mostly as a place of official celebrations. Regardless its respectable form the space was used by skateboarders and this usage was discussed as "inappropriate" in the place of victims. At the end of 2015 local Solidarity trade union submitted proposal of the site protection: as principle, the square was to be allowed only for religious ceremonies, official and military parades. The proposal was rejected and on 3rd October, 2016 at the square Women's Black Protest took place - several thousand, multigenerational crowd demonstrated against the projects of radical restriction of abortion law. In the text I argue that the choice of the Solidarity Square as place for this protest was extremely effective, using the mediation of unique architectural design. Photos of Black Protest in Szczecin are very suggestive - curved edges makes demonstrators present themselves as a "stormy sea of human heads". Space of commemorating December 1970 victims again became a political space: recalling in the same place the urban revolt from 1970, brings back the discussion on local memory. Referring to this example I discuss the political potential of public commemoration sites design.

Eliminating to remember- The Vandalism of Chiang Kai-shek's Statues in Taiwan

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Ever since the pioneering works of postmemory studies, many scholars have been content to explore the transmitting of the traumatic experiences in the family. The photographs of the Holocaust are often seen as a primary medium for example. This analysis of the vandalism of Chiang Kai-shek's monuments, however, points to another passage of transmission of trauma. Nearly forty years after his death, the statues of Chiang Kai-shek have been increasingly targeted while the island confronts its contested past. As one of the most divisive historical figure in contemporary China, Chiang was seen as a hero by some for resisting communist China on the one hand, and was regarded by some as an autocrat on the other. However, the long silenced public generally inclined to avoid the highly controversial memory even after the lifting of martial law. As a result, his stone figures are still ubiquitous around the country. Yet the indifference turned into hostile in recent years particularly in youths demanding the remove of effigies. The generations of postmemory fulfill and enrich their terror memory by removing and eliminating the statues in the public space. While hardly any of the young actors are the offspring of the purged as in most postmemory literatures, the driving force and meaning of their actions need other explanations. By illustrating the process of the construction, evolving and transmission

of the traumatic memory among the young protesters, I suggest the more theoretical discussion of postmemory are needed.

Counter-Monuments in/and the Urban Space: New Dynamics in the Social Construction of Memory

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In my presentation, I analyze strategies of material commemoration in contemporary urban spaces. My main attention is drawn to the distinction between traditional ways of commemoration – connected with traditional, figurative, neoclassical and ornamental monuments – and a new form of commemorating embodied by so called counter-monuments as new tools of stimulating supra-individual social identities as well as identity of the urban space as a social and cultural milieu. I depart from the look at memory as a profoundly social activity and an expression and active binding force of group action (Halbwachs 1992, Till 2001) and foreground the necessity of seeing memory as context-dependent and deeply localized in social and physical space (Hoelscher & Alderman 2004). I then turn to the analysis of counter-monuments as new tools of production of social space and its identity as well as a vehicle of social and cultural memory. In my presentation, I focus especially on contested 'living' counter-monuments – such as e.g. the Holocaust-commemorating Monument Against War and Fascism (Vienna 1988) – and point to their evolution and change over time as a way of on-going opening of new possibilities of commemoration offered to the public. On the basis of such and other examples analysed with critical-analytic tools, I argue that counter-monuments often transgress the traditional frontiers of public and private commemoration. They allow affordances necessary in the often over-individualised societies of late modernity where commemoration cannot be collectivised and ought be open to individual(ised) interpretations & experience.

RS08 | Session 07a Literature, Music and Memory

Literature And Testimony: A Study About Zabel Yesayan

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This study aims at rethinking the subject of literature and testimony of Zabel Yesayan, one of the leading representatives of Armenian literature, in particular. Zabel Yesayan is the first feminist of both the Armenian community and Ottoman society, who has been active in first feminist organizations, witnessed the 1909 massacre in Adana, and has changed her literature and life in line with the violence she witnessed, and she has been one of the 234 Armenian intellectuals to be deported in 1915, which has managed to survive that black list.

In addition to these features, her book "Among the

Ruins" () published in 1911 was effective in choosing her as the focus of this study. This book was described by Marc Nichanian as "the only Armenian work that can transform testimony into a literary work". In the study, it is essential to clarify the concepts first. In this context, the concepts of testimony, genocide and disaster will be analyzed. This analysis gains more depth regarding the historical and extraordinary testimonies of Ricouer, and Nichanian's argument about the impossibility of testimony. Literature is important in terms of the opportunity it provides as a breakpoint of the impossibility of testimony.

Talking about social remembrance or forgetting also necessitates taking all the dynamics of that social structure into consideration. Assmann has emphasized that remembering was an emotional and conscious relationship with the past. In this context, the traces of this relationship will be investigated by analyzing Yesayan's books.

Antinomies of Historical Memory

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Theoretical thinking in the humanities and social sciences is formed by opinions often based on very different starting points. As a result, there are certain recurrent theoretical problems, which appear to us as antinomies, dilemmas and paradoxes. The study of historical memory shows that even in these areas there are many conflicting opinions. This contribution outlines ten antinomies characterized by the following terms: individual memory and collective memory, spirit and matter, saving and deleting, irrevocable and revocable history, spontaneous and purposeful memory, myth and science, rationality and irrationality, liberating and traumatic memory, connecting and dividing memory, enlightenment and incorrigibility.

Aural Borders and Archival Silence: Field Recording and the Politics of Sonic Memory

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Nationalism is back at the top of the political agenda across Europe. Borders are closing, and various voices are calling for the protection of national cultures. Music is enrolled in these developments, and the resurgence of nationalism has run in parallel with an explosion of interest in historical field recordings of traditional musics. Heard as truthful transmissions of national pasts, these field recordings are understood as existing outside of mass culture, feeding into desires for national purity.

This paper listens to the production of field recordings in Europe after World War II, hearing how folklorists, anthropologists and archivists worked within transnational media infrastructures to produce national musics. Drawing on recent work on borders—wherein nations are understood as the products of processes

of bordering—the paper posits field recordings as political objects that were created to salvage nations and secure aural borders in postwar Europe. As a result, minorities, migrants and placeless people have been denied representational space in sonic histories of nationness.

The paper thus also explores the consequences of these histories in the present. As recordings return to the aural public sphere, online sound archives at once open a space for negotiating ideas of national memory, but also provide fixed representations of national cultures, limiting inclusivity and feeding into current political problems. Histories of colonialism and displacement remain silent. The paper concludes with examples of how current artistic practices utilise these recordings: either by celebrating these signs of the nation, or by drawing attention to archival silence.

Songs of resistance: Counter-narratives to globalisation

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India has had a rough historical brush with colonialism as a former colony of European powers (British, Portugal, Dutch, French). When India became Independent in 1947, some of its states were under the Portuguese and French control, which were integrated into the Indian union in early 1960s.

There were also 565 princely states ruled by independent maharajas, which were integrated into the Indian union. For the people who were living under the indirect rule of princely states, the struggle for liberation was two-fold, anti-imperial and anti-feudal.

The princely state of Hyderabad in South-Central India was home to a left-wing, armed peasant insurgency that succeeded temporarily in redistributing land in 3000 villages and installing progressive decentralised local government in 1946-48. However, the Indian army was sent in to this area to crush the nascent rebellion and to restore the status quo.

The resonance of this rebellion continues to inspire progressive movements and there is a rich heritage of folk music and literature that is still used to reclaim people's history all over the country. The people's music attempts to reframe and produce alternative perspective to the policies of globalisation that form the dominant discourse on mainstream media. More importantly, the music attempts to correct the attempts to co-opt historical figures and events by producing a counter-narrative.

This paper will attempt to present case studies of people's poets who have created revolutionary music that forms the cultural fulcrum in the mobilisation of popular movements.

RS08 | Session 08a Politics of Memory and Forgetting

The Memory Work on the Second World War in Poland

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In times of communist in Poland the memory of events and people involved in anticommunist resistance movement during the Second World War was contested, neglected or disregarded by the authorities. After 1989 and the collapse communist system everything changed and many of these issues became not only the symbols of national heroism and martyrdom during the Second World War but also symbols of resistance communist authorities oblivion and an attempt to distort the vision of the past.

One of the examples is Warsaw Uprising 1944 I would like to focus on. Nowadays in the public sphere in Poland we could see how the events, stories of people but also the signs connected with Warsaw Uprising 1944 are being reread and reinterpreted and the past is reconstructed and presented in new contexts and in new ways. These activities are manifested in many forms : not only new monuments or museums, new films or songs but also the bottom-up memory expressions like mural paintings, activities of historical reenactment groups, new body practices (like "patriotic tattoos"; popular in some groups) or the creations of new watchword commemorating the past and people who commemorated it (like in watchword "we remember 1944"). I would like to present some examples of public memory transformation and new forms of commemoration. In the end I would also like to ask questions about the Warsaw Uprising 1944 as an example of "winning" counter-memory or discuss issues like the limits of transforming the past.

The Possibility of Forgiveness without Forgetting: Dersim 38 Tertelesi (Massacre)

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This study aims to discuss the possibility of forgiveness without forgetting in terms of Dersim 38 Tertelesi (Massacre) that was planned and implemented by the state. The Dersim 38 Tertelesi is the biggest and dirtiest page of the Turkish Republic. According to official documents made open by the Prime Minister of the time while the operation was being debated in the public, 13,806 persons were killed and 11,683 persons were forced into exile as a result of the operation (Radikal, Zaman, Cumhuriyet, 24.11. 2011). Unfortunately, such weapons of mass destruction as gas was used during the massacre of this scale as well (Hür, 2008, Taraf).

Although Dersim 38 start to take place on the agenda of media and politics to the certain degree, it is clear that the State does not intend to apologize or any reconciliation policy. In this context is it possible to

forgive? According to Ricoeur two difficulties must be avoided. The first would be that of confusing forgiveness and forgetting. On the contrary, we can forgive only where there is no forgetting, where the humble have been released from a promise.

“I think it is the mother who keeps the things going”: The Gendered Division of Labour of Transmitting the Memory of the Genocide Among young Armenians

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Marking the hundred years since the Armenian Genocide, in 2015 had a research group from Turkey started a research on the memory of the Genocide among the young Armenians in Turkey, Armenia, Lebanon, Germany and France. Consisting of 4 research assistants and a project coordinator, the research team has interviewed with 100 Armenians between the ages of 19-35. Throughout the interviews, the participants have answered various questions about how they remember the past, how the familial memory has been transmitted, how the knowledge of the genocide affects their daily life and political attitude as well as their emotional state, and what kind of practices of commemoration they prefer. In this paper, the fundamental outcomes of the research will be publicized within a comparative perspective. The gender differences on the patterns of remembrance, memorial transmission between generations, constitution of identity and selfknowledge in the shadow of genocide, and the effects of the genocide on the determination of political engagements of the young Armenians in Turkey, Armenia, Lebanon, Germany and France signify the main outline of the analysis. In this context, the analysis indicates an interpretation of how the gender plays a role in the postmemory of the Armenian Genocide. Also the analysis contributes to a comparative comprehension of the differing narrations of 1915. Accordingly, a variety of memorizing and dealing with a traumatic collective past among Armenian youth in different countries will be presented and analysed in a comparative historical and gender perspective. After revealing this variety of attitudes and strategies, diverse memory demands of Armenian youth in relation to Genocide we will be presented and discussed.

RS11 - Sociology of Celebration

RS11 | Session 06a Celebrating Identity: Community-Building, Rituals of Belonging, and Diasporic Experiences

Strengthening social ties: the role of the 'Gathering' in connecting the Irish diaspora

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Festivals and events are important social practices which have collective, participatory celebration as their central core. Drawing on social capital literature, the study reported here investigates the role that planned social gatherings play in shaping social ties within family units, specifically within families whose relationships are stretched by diasporic ties across varying geographical distances. Empirically, it draws on a study of the Gathering, a 2013 tourism initiative that encouraged people in Ireland to organise 'gatherings' aimed at attracting 'home' friends and families scattered across the globe. The initiative produced some 600 communal celebrations that ranged from the miniscule to the enormous. A significant proportion of the gatherings were family celebrations and it is a sample of these that are investigated here.

Drawing on survey, interview and focus group data gathered from both the Irish based family members who organised the gatherings, and the diasporic family members who travelled 'home' from abroad to participate, the findings demonstrate the profound meanings that the gatherings had for all concerned. They served to create and recreate social ties, strengthening connections across families members separated by geographic distance (predominantly the USA, Canada, the UK and Australia) and by chronological time (returning family members' connections were sometimes generations apart from their current Irish relatives). They further served to renew and revitalise connections with the 'home' place and to build a sense of pride in that place not just for returning emigrants but for those family members living in Ireland. Finally, the findings show that a profoundly important role played by the 'Gathering' was to strengthen both national and family identity for both Irish-based and diasporic family members.

Disentangling the ins and outs of supremacy of appearing over being: the role of social networks interactions around consumer experiences building identity in the risk society

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In the current scenario, the values guiding the behaviour of social actors are extensively subjected to the logic of the market. One of the greatest consequences of this trend drawing attention among sociologists is the growing importance of consumption both in the social and the personal spheres of life. In a previous paper, the concept of continuous consumption of new experiences was introduced along with its influence on identity construction in the risk society. The reason behind to highlight the relationship between this kind of consumption and identity is because the former is grounded on individualism, variety, change or novelty and this set of values allow individuals to become appreciated and reaffirmed.

This work aims to broaden the existing knowledge on the invisible forces driving consumer acts in the mentioned particular process of identity construction. Accordingly, a new element is introduced here with the support of the paradigm of symbolic interactionism of Mead and the externally conducted social character of Riesman: the role of communication of consumer acts in identity determination. Building on communicative methodology, which paves the way to collect quotidian insights of social actors from an intersubjective perspective while generating new sociological theory, this paper examine the extent to which 1) identity not only depends on what individuals live but on what they broadcast regarding the experiences they live, thereby developing certain types of celebration rituals; 2) social networks not only enable communication of consumer acts but strengthen these acts. As a result, interactions in social networks around consumption of experiences might be a significant driver for the dynamic of identity creation.

Young people at a revivalist movement's summer gathering: celebrating the community, or just celebrating?

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This paper asks how religiosity is constructed in temporary celebratory settings through examining youths' experiences of rituals and activities. While the religious affiliation and public participation are declining, some collective religious activities have continued popular. In Finland, the open-air revivalist mass gatherings are still build on traditional, formal rituals, and yet they attract masses of people every summer. Furthermore, it is argued that especially the appeal to young people is essential for religious

communities. This paper explores the meanings that young, firmly involved participants attach to the summer event of the moderate Awakening movement, one of the two largest traditional revivalist movements under the protestant Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland.

This paper perceives the gathering as a festival context though the gatherings are often separated from the secular ways of spending leisure time. Drawing on interviews, narratives and observation the results show that the religiosity of young people at the gathering is strongly based on the peer solidarity created through social activities in the context separated from everyday life. The gathering also signifies a liminal transition phase for the youths. In previous studies among Finnish revival gatherings, the spiritual content has generally stood out as the main motivator to attend. The preliminary results of ongoing analysis on how the community and its rituals construct a religious space for the youths show that the liberal communality of the movement is especially valued.

RS11 | Session 07a Celebrating Togetherness: Music, Dance, and Sport Festivals

1. Stakeholder relationships in the most important Danish sport festival planning process

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In 2013 the most important sport-for-all-festival in Denmark, the Landsstævne dating back to 1863 successfully took place in the city of Esbjerg. The relationship of the stakeholders managing the festival was the subject of a study of the difference in aims, strategies and power in the last four months before the festival. The stakeholders organized in the festival secretariat consisted of the DGI, who's the festival owner, the regional DGI stakeholder the DGI South West, one representative from the municipality of Esbjerg and a number of local associations. Differences in expectations, interests and aims as to the instrumental outcome of the festival were analyzed from an organizational power perspective. The study was a qualitative study consisting of nine qualitative interviews with stakeholders, a document study as well as participant observation during the festival. Whereas the DGI redesigned their festival call in order to rebranded the festival as a young festival, the city of Esbjerg used the festival to rebrand the city as a family-friendly workplace while simultaneously strengthening the networks between the civic society and the city. Some of the local sports associations took advantage of the festival's need for volunteers to recruit and strengthen the ties with potential, "sleeping" volunteers before and during the festival. In doing so, they came out of the festival with strengthened networks, while others saw the festival as an opportunity to train their collaborative skills of managing an event. The outcome of the collaboration during the planning process was a successful

rebranding of the festival and the city strengthening both the civic stakeholders and the municipal stakeholders and leaving the community of Esbjerg with improved event management skills.

Lithuanian national Song and Dance festivals: celebration to reproduce lost trauma

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Based on the case of tradition of Lithuanian National Song and Dance festival the presentation seeks to reveal, that politically inspired national celebrations built upon traumatic experience generate structure of meaning, which survives the political transformation and casts traumatic expectations upon the new reality. The tradition of massive National Song festivals was invented by the Lithuanian Soviet authorities in 1946. The political motivation to organize the Song festival was to create space for massive festivity, to restructure national symbols and national identity, and to mask the trauma of the loss of sovereignty. The festivals played a double role. Soviet political leaders used them to discipline national feelings and national expectations; and the society interpreted the festivals a conspiring celebration of the lost sovereign nationhood, and even as an act of "resistance" against Soviet politics of internationalization and russification. After Lithuania regained its independence after 1990, it continued to celebrate the massive Song and Dances festivals. The meaning structure of festivals persisted. Generated by the trauma of Soviet occupation nowadays it hunts for a new traumatising political actor. The meaning structure seats the "European regime" in the place of the former Soviet regime as a source of (lost) source of trauma. The festivals display the traumatic meaning structure in the new political and social reality and celebrates it as traumatizing.

"Classic sociological vs. historiographic approaches to celebration in relation to social organizing. A comparison of Emil Durkheim (Division du travail; Formes elementaires) and Fustel Coulanges (La cite antique)

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A larger frame for this presentation resides in an attempt to understand the historical alteration of celebration: from early antiquity to modern times and beyond, as well as how to study it. A comparison of Durkheim's and Fustel Coulanges' research methods as well as their overall potentials for understanding the nature and place of celebration in different societies will be presented. For the elaboration of analysis the paper asks, should we also know something about the presence and role of art and technology (or skills and knowledge, know how, taste) in any kind of celebration? According to Adorno, in modern societies art is a substitution for religion; for Heidegger it is

technology. Now, are there celebratory rituals attached to art, to technology? It seems that there are. Art is a passionate form of celebration while technology's celebration is more of hype (or effervescence). The role of religion, art, and technology in the material practices celebration is discussed. The paper ends in concluding comments on the direction of explanation in Durkheim and Fustel de Coulanges: the first one derives religious collective feelings from social order while the latter one explains social order from the exigencies of religion. The paper discusses summarily the role and nature of celebratory practices, and their study, in early antiquity, early Christianity, and modern secular/multicultural World.

RS11 | Session 08a Celebrating the Sacred: Politics, Holidays, and Family Rituals

The manifestation of the holiday spirit across cultures. A comparative analysis of winter holidays diaries, in the UK and Romania.

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Socio-cultural constructs, being the result of one's need for self-identification and legitimization as a member of social groups, and also the result of the necessity to structure and organize one's social and spiritual life, celebrations represent a valuable research tool that allows you to find out more about social values shared by a particular community, in a particular time at a particular place. The core concept of my research is the well-known syntagm „holiday spirit”, defined as a multidimensional value pattern, internalized through socialization, and emerged from the constant overlapping of the representations, existing at individual/community/society level, on how a holiday is supposed to be.

Being only a part of a longitudinal project, that aims at deepening the sociological knowledge of the dynamics of the holiday spirit, at three levels - intergenerational, along the individual life course, intercultural -, this paper examines the manifestation of the holiday spirit both in British and Romanian cultures, bringing into focus how individuals from different countries relate to the Christmas and New Year's celebrations.

Guided by Grounded Theory methodology, the comparative analysis is based on two qualitative data sets: one consisting of 30 British solicited diaries, held by Mass Observation Archive from Brighton, U.K. (13 `Christmas Day` diaries from 1986, and 17 `Millenium` diaries from 1999, kept for 2 weeks - Dec. 22/Jan 4), and one consisting of 32 Romanian solicited diaries (16 diaries from 2004 and 16 from 2010/2011), kept for 2 weeks, by the same sample, around Christmas time (Dec. 20/Jan. 4).

Reinventing the Sacred: Revival of the family Slava in Serbia

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The end of Real Socialism and the disintegration of the Yugoslav federal state profoundly changed the role of religion in Serbian society. The Serbian Orthodox Church experienced an upsurge not only because it was filling a perceived ideological vacuum, but also as a corner stone of nation building efforts. A unique celebration within the Serbian Orthodox tradition, the Slava, is one of the most visible ways in which religious and ethnic identities became intertwined with family life. The Slava is a celebration of an individual patron saint by a religious family and its closest friends; from the 2000s, however, it has also started to be celebrated by organizations such as schools, government institutions and private companies. The customs has also been adopted by families previously indifferent to religion.

The focus of this paper is on families in the process of discovering and reviving the Slava. How does a formerly neglected tradition again gain credibility, “objectivity” of the kind that is necessary for an institution to survive? How is the concept of the sacred re-established in a modern society otherwise characterized by rationality? How are the traditional practices molded and re-interpreted by families adopting them? The paper uses empirical material from open-ended interviews and an online questionnaire.

Celebrating Death in the Romanian Iron Guard's Ideology of Thanatic Nationalism

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Under ordinary circumstances, death is cross-culturally a reason of loss and mourning. Human cultures have everywhere elaborated intricate and sober funeral rituals to cope with the pain of loss brought about by death. In stark contrast, celebration stands at the very opposite end of the ritual spectrum, forming a rather antithetical relationship with mourning. The interwar Romanian fascist Iron Guard conspicuously departs from these cultural expectations. This paper explores the movement's political culture by paying particularly close attention to its funeral practices. In the face of continuous state harassment and political persecution, the Iron Guard had drawn on the Christian rhetoric of martyrdom which allowed it to cast its fallen as martyrs. Through a wide range of funeral practices, the movement had sacralized death as martyrdom and saw it as endowed with vicariously redemptive power. By delving into the Iron Guard's necropolitics – i.e., its politics of death – as expressed in its funeral practices of burying, unearthing, re-burying and commemorating its fallen, the paper attempts to unravel the movement's thanatic

culture founded upon the cult of martyrdom and celebration of death. This will allow us to shed light on the “existential transvaluation” performed by the Iron Guard, in which life was defined as (spiritual) death while death was transfigured into (after-) life. The paper concludes by arguing that this transvaluation of reality with its celebration of death lies at the core of the Iron Guard’s hallmark ideology of thanatic ultranationalism.

RS12 - Sociology of Knowledge

RS12 | Session 01a Theoretical Perspectives in the Sociology of Knowledge 1: Communicative Constructivism

What is Communicative Constructivism?

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In the last decades, a new approach has been emerging which came to be called communicative constructivism. It is mainly based on empirical studies in sociology, communication, and other social sciences studies. Although they are inspired by the "Social Construction of Reality", they avoid the presumed "cognitivism", "subjectivism" and "relativism" as ascribed to Social Constructivism" by postconstructivists. In this presentation I will sketch the basic theoretical frame of the emerging theory of the communicative construction of reality. Correcting some of the problems of the Social Constructivism raised by its critiques, it is based on a notion of communicative action. After sketching some of the most basic categories, such as reciprocity, performativity and relationality, in the paper turns to the question how the approach can address the notion of knowledge. In the conclusion it indicates the relevance of these social theoretical notions in order to understand the move from what has been called the "Knowledge Society" to the "Communication Society".

Variety of Communicative Constructivism

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In Sociology, Social Constructivism is a common frame of reference. Especially in the German speaking Sociology of Knowledge "The Social Construction of Reality" by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann serves as a mile stone in theory. However, even here Social Constructivism has become the notion of an old-fashioned approach that is to be seen as deficient in regard to certain topics which today are a matter of course (e.g. body, materiality, performance, discourse).

Lately there have been various attempts towards a fundamental shift from Social to Communicative Constructivism including the "Mediated Construction

of Reality", the "Discursive Construction of Reality", the "Communicative Construction of Reality", and the "Communicative Power". With each attempt different conceptual priorities are related.

Since their common point of reference is the "Social Construction of Reality", the question to ask is how close the variants actually are to the reference. Hence, we focus on the variant's relation to the "dialectic" as the book's core-idea. This allows to discuss which variant can be located either as a further development of Social Constructivism or as a new development. Subsequently, the focus lies on the variants' closeness to each other. At least two questions come easily to mind: Is there only old wine in new skins or evidence of a paradigm shift? Since none of the above mentioned approaches intends to ignore the reference to Berger and Luckmann and all of them take empirical evidence as a rationale for its renewal: shouldn't they finally end up in a significant similarity?

The communicative construction of powerful, normative social fictions - The sustainability of love and the love of sustainability

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The presentation suggests to read "sustainability" and "love" as mostly normative, social fictions. It argues that it is useful to transfer Wolfgang Iser's triad of the real, the imaginary and the fictitious to the field of sociology of knowledge. With that, we will try to see how the real and the imaginary are intertwined in everyday life, and how their interplay manifests itself from time to time in figurations that can be called 'fictions', in the non-pejorative sense of the term.

Empirically, it will be shown, how the communicative construction of 'love' and 'sustainability' is accomplished by actors and in the framework of discourses. By doing so, several dimensions of the interrelations between love and sustainability will become visible. We will, on the one hand, discuss the question, how certain aspects of sustainability, as for example durability or 'mindfulness', are part of current concepts of love. On the other hand, we will ask and try to find first answers to the question, which emotions are linked to sustainability, which emotional styles are socially desired thereby and what love, especially caring and parental love as well as the love of god, has to do with sustainability.

It will be argued that the communicative construction, as a methodological framework, allows us to understand the complex interplay between the normativity and the emotionality of social fictions, such as "love" and "sustainability". It also helps us to grasp how both of them are communicatively related to each other.

RS12 | Session 02a Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology of Knowledge 2: Theoretical Positions

Phenomenology, sociology of knowledge and interpretive social research

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Sociology of knowledge in the tradition of Berger & Luckmann (1966) has three pillars: a phenomenological analysis of the formal structure of the lifeworld; a sociological perspective on society as a constellation of objectivations, institutions and the symbolic worlds of their legitimation; and the actor's subjective view on society, its formation by internalization as well as the processes of handling meaning crises and of accounting for identities in interaction. Following Luckmann, it has become a common wisdom to make a distinction between phenomenological, egological analysis and cosmological sociological investigation, and to consider the structures of the lifeworld a protosociology that has been successfully described. Such a position has been seminal in many respects. Phenomenology is basically an epistemology that founds sociological analysis, and Alfred Schutz has greatly contributed to clarify the methodology of the social sciences. However, present-day sociologists are more engaged in exegesis of Schutz's texts than doing phenomenological analyses themselves, and they are hardly acquainted with the state of the art of phenomenological philosophy. Phenomenology has become a broad movement (Spiegelberg) and has diversified in many different strands. Even based on Schutz, different kinds of phenomenological sociologies have developed. In my presentation, I will demonstrate that phenomenological analysis is not only crucial to found the methodology of sociology, but also to achieve certain reflective achievements in empirical social research. Different types of research substantiate this, like ethnophenomenology, lifeworld-analytical ethnography and phenomenological hermeneutics. I will focus on the latter and present a brief analysis of a concrete empirical case.

Practice and Action. Opposed or complimentary?

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Social Constructivism is maybe "the" core concept in SoK. With its grounding within Alfred Schutz phenomenological sociology it is general considered to be connected to theory of action, as has also been provided by Schutz (and Luckmann). The concept of action consists in the transformation of experience of finished actions ("Handlungen") into (modified) projects "modo future exacti". Those guide the action ("Handeln") that takes place in the here and now of the subject.

Nowadays Theories of Practice are established. They do not only highlight of bodily practices and tacit

knowledge, a new focus on processes and sequences, but also a theoretical shift that decenters or even removes the subjective standpoint. For Schatzki for example, not the subject, but the practice itself is the "nexus of all doings and sayings".

I am going to argue that some of its arguments are important, but in radical reading leads to new structuralist thinking. Many of their claims have already been addressed in the discussion, especially looking at newer developments such as communicative constructivism.

Also here the universal subject is slightly decentered and replaced by cultural specific identities that emerge as a consequence of communicative processes of communicative action (Knoblauch uses a processual concept of interrelated subjectivity and objectivations). Based upon this rethinking of the concepts of action is necessary: Do we need to thread action and practice not as essential categories, but rather as culture specific? How do practice and action work in complement to each other rather than as opposed concepts?

RS12 | Session 03a Theoretical Concepts in the Sociology of Knowledge: Shared Worlds

Companionship and its Varieties of meaning – A sociology of knowledge informed action-theoretical approach

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The term 'Companionship' (companionship is used here as a translation of the German term 'Begleitung') is common in many (informal and institutionalized) contexts. Currently, 'unaccompanied refugee minors' (unbegleitete minderjährige Flüchtlinge) might be one of the - at least assumedly - most prominent examples - in Germany prevailed by authorities as well as public media. By problematizing 'unaccompanied refugee minors' simultaneously a need for 'companionship' is articulated. The overall spectrum of the societal usage and relevance of companionship is widespread. It comprises everyday encounters e.g. when someone asks a fellow-man or woman for a local shop he or she can't find by him- or herself and the fellow-men or woman offers to accompany the asking guy or woman to the shop. This intuitively reminds oneself of simple "going along with someone" respectively "bringing someone from place a to place b". Institutionalized contexts in which the term is used are reaching from activity specifications like 'Everyday companion' (Alltagsbegleiter), 'Spiritual guidance' (Geistliche Begleiter) and 'carer of dying' (Sterbebegleiter) to overall professional and also organizational conceptualizations like 'Everyday companionship' (Alltagsbegleitung) in elderly care homes. The follow-up question, the paper at hand is going to deal with is, in which way 'different' meanings of 'Companionships' are transported within these contexts. Therefore, sociology of knowledge informed action-theoretical concepts are consulted, based on

"The Structures of the Life World by Schütz/Luckmann (especially "The Social Arrangement of the Life-World of Everyday-Existence").

Everyday Reality of a Virtual World: Common Sense Knowledge in World of Warcraft

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"Under what circumstances do we think things real?" (James, 1950). Berger and Luckmann's 1966 book 'The Social Construction of Reality' dealt with this question and provided a systematized framework that takes common sense knowledge as the basis of everyday reality. In line with this particular conceptualization, this study aims to capture how everyday reality is constructed by exploring the processes that go into constitution of common sense knowledge in the virtual world of a Massively Multiplayer Online Role Playing Game (MMORPG), the World of Warcraft (WoW) (Blizzard, 2004). WoW players spend on average 20-25 hours per week in the virtual world (Statista, 2013); however, these spaces are rarely taken as objects for analysis in studies of everyday life. This may be due to the common assumption that everyday reality takes place in the 'real' world. This work, by challenging this assumption, argues that everyday realities are produced in virtual worlds as well; and looks at the habits and routines of the participants of the most played MMORPG worldwide (Activision Blizzard, 2016). In order to discern the mechanisms of everyday life, the researcher has conducted participant observation for 13 months in European servers of the game; and collected game-specific information from the official website, wikis and forums. The ethnographic data was then analyzed through three notions that organize the everyday reality (Berger and Luckmann, 1966): 'here and now' zone, intersubjectivity, and taken-for-grantedness. By showing the processes that go into construction of common sense knowledge, it is concluded that virtual worlds produce their own particular notions and experiences of everyday life, and that they make significant objects of analysis for sociological inquiry.

RS12 | Session 04a Key Topics in the Sociology of Knowledge I: Historical Perspectives on Sociology

Ludwik Fleck – European and World Pioneer in the Sociology of Scientific Knowledge

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During my presentation I would like to take the opportunity to present the main ideas associated with the works of Ludwik Fleck thanks to which we can acknowledge him as a European and world pioneer in the Sociology of Knowledge.

Ludwik Fleck (1896-1961) - a physician and

microbiologist; carried out research into venereal diseases. Aside from conducting empirical studies he also gave a lot of meta-theoretical consideration to the development of medical science, as a result of which he inspired an intriguing discussion in the field of science studies and sociology of knowledge in general, and moreover a discussion concerning the conditions of scientific knowledge in particular.

The core of Fleck's deliberations that are connected with the sociology of knowledge concentrate around three guiding themes: diachronic terms of knowledge, synchronous conditions of knowledge and paradigm. Understanding the process requires taking into consideration the historical perspective. It decides about elements such as: a) terminology, b) ideas, c) ways of looking at problems, d) the methods and means of research, e) solutions, explanations, generalisations, classifications, theories, etc.

Synchronous conditions of cognition are contained in the statement that scientific knowledge is not an act of individual consciousness, but the result of social action. Every attempt at intellectually tackling the problem is connected with reaching out to what is social and done in an aura of social tension.

Another crucial feature of Fleck's scientific legacy is the paradigm. It is characterised as a specific thought style that - says the scientist - by means of "harmony of illusions" keeps solid, impenetrable structures.

During this presentation, these three key elements will be discussed in detail.

Sociology of Knowledge in the Lvov-Warsaw School (Szkoła Lwowsko-Warszawska)

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The main aim of this paper is to analyze the findings of Lvov-Warsaw School relevant to the issues of the sociology of knowledge. I will try to show that even though this school is philosophical one, however, many issues are important for the sociology of knowledge. Collective achievement of the Lvov-Warsaw Schools representatives was the conviction metaphysical on how science should be cultivated. Formulated thesis in these investigations not found greater use in twentieth-century sociological research, but they are important from the point of view of contemporary of science and technology studies within the framework of the so-called non-classical sociology of knowledge. However, empirical studies undertaken on the work of the scientific too easily lead to relativism and subjectivism (collectivism). Relativism is associated with a too simplistic understanding of truth and rejection of the classical concept of truth for a pragmatic and deflationary conception of truth. Subjectivism (collectivism) is due to the treatment of products of knowledge and a lack of distinguishing between content of knowledge and object of knowledge, as well as, the lack of distinguishing between unstable mental products and durable psychophysical products. I will try to show the relationships between ways of interpreting these

concepts in the Lvov-Warsaw School, and as a result of these analyzes are presented differences in contemporary sociology of knowledge between constructivism and critical realism.

'Post Marx': the reception of Hannah Arendt in Italy and in Germany after 1989

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Hannah Arendt was a German-born Jewish political theorist, emigrated in the USA in 1940 because of the Jewish persecution in the Nazi Germany. Although in the fifties and sixties some of her works were strongly criticized and despite in the seventies and eighties her notoriety declined as a consequence of the hegemony of marxist theories, after 1989 she became an intellectual icon at international level. However, her consecration process in the transnational public space does not account for how her works and theories have been appropriated within specific national contexts.

The work moves then from the tension between the global circulation of Arendt's ideas and their uses in two countries, Germany and Italy, that shared similar historical experiences, pivotal in Arendt's political and philosophical reflection. Object of the comparison are the genesis and (social and symbolic) structures of the disciplinary fields where Arendt has been received, paying particular attention to their epistemological and institutional boundaries. The conceptual framework of the analysis is the Bourdieu's field theory and his studies on the consecration of (public) intellectuals. The analysis is based on quantitative (works on Arendt and quotations of Arendt in handbooks) and qualitative (semi-structured interviews with Arendt's expert) data, collected for the period from 1945 to 2015. Aim of the paper is to distinguish analytically between the 'public success' Arendt reached in the German and in Italian public spheres and her canonization in some disciplinary fields. I will finally argue that the different reception of Arendt depends chiefly on the prestige of her main mediators and on the different legitimization's criteria of public intellectuals which rule the different German and Italian fields of knowledge.

Is it possible to read history of sociology as history of receptions?

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There has been an increasing interest in new ways of grasping history of sociology since the 1960s, as seen in collections of Tiryakian, Lepenies, Dayé and Moebius. As a result of the general orientation from an abstract, pure scientific, isolating and intellectual approach toward a concrete, institutional, contextual, relational and sociological one, history of sociology seems more like sum of scientific networks rather than an aggregate of abstract theories or a simple "history of thoughts". Even if there are certain continuities in

the historiography of sociology, such as focusing on sociologists/classics, theories/schools of thought, and national traditions, it is obvious that these "old" focuses are no longer handled from old points of view. Parallel to this transition, memories, biographies, book reviews, dairies, memoirs of and correspondence between sociologists become new research objects. This also widens the scope of history of sociology, and new units of analysis come forward such as membership to schools and circles, institutional and generational identities, socio-cultural and political background. The attempt to read history of sociology as a history of receptions (Rezeptionsgeschichte) is a great example for this shift. According to this relational and sociological approach, a generic and universal reading regarding a specific sociologist, school of sociology or national tradition has to be replaced by a multitude of viewpoints stemming from diverse locations in time and space. Instances for this research program would be Max Weber's reception in France, Chicago School's reception in Germany or German sociology's reception in America in certain periods. Moving from previous attempts, this paper aims to question possibility of reading history of sociology based on diverging or converging receptions stemming from various contexts.

RS12 | Session 05a Key Topics in the Sociology of Knowledge II: Power and Discourse

Critical Meta-theory Analysis of Szelényi's Work on the Relationship between Knowledge and Power

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This paper discusses how critical meta-theory analysis relates to sociology of knowledge. Based on critical meta-theory analysis of Ivan Szelényi's work on the relationship between knowledge and power, I hope to provide the metatheoretical context that enables one to understand better his entire reflexive sociology of intellectuals. It will be demonstrated that one can do it systematically if a comprehensive frame of meta-theory analysis is adopted. While the general approach of it builds, among others, on Kuhn, Sorokin, Lakatos as well as Gouldner, it has been brought together by Ritzer (1988 & 1991) in his MU type of metatheorizing. More specifically, it will be shown how vital it is to analyze and understand: (i) the major underlying cognitive paradigms that underlie scholar's scholarship, (ii) key concepts and silent assumptions, (iii) the historical evolution of one's ideas, and (iv) how the sociocultural, political, disciplinary and methodological context influence the development of one's works. By reflecting how this multidimensional frame of metatheorizing was undertaken to study Szelényi's sociology of intellectuals from these four dimensions, methodological similarities and contrast to sociology of knowledge will be discussed.

To vax or not to vax: different answers, same discourse

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In the European Union, six out of ten people seek health-related information online, according to a Eurobarometer released in 2014. More than half trust such information and more than three quarters of Europeans believe they can distinguish between low-quality and high-quality information they find online. One special health topic researched and discussed on the internet is that of vaccination, as there is a heated debate between parents and “experts” on the utility, safety, and risks of vaccines. There are web pages, Facebook pages and groups, blogs, and forums dedicated to the topic of vaccination or, more generally, to health issues including vaccination, on both sides of the discussion.

This paper analyzes the discourses produced by each party – “vaxxers” and “anti-vaxxers” -, in order to figure out the way information is presented and what kinds of arguments are employed. The research focuses on selected blogs and their public Facebook pages produced by “vaxxers” and “anti-vaxxers”. The main findings are that, although there are major differences between the content promoted, both parties employ similar discourses and, to some degree, identical arguments. It is interesting to note that, although there is an abundance of scientific information on the topic, most arguments are emotional, even when discussing scientific findings.

Science and democracy within knowledge-society

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As we have been living in a quickly developing knowledge-society at least since WW2, scientific knowledge, either from natural and social sciences, is today the basis of almost every public policies. However, citizens' movements often vigorously contest science-based decisions, taking advantage from, and feeding as well, debates more or less grounded within scientific community. If knowledge is thought to be a (peculiar) public good, presently we are confronting dramatic challenges about current relationship between science and democracy and knowledge citizenship. Will be confronted documents such as Ventotene Manifesto (1941-1944), Vannevar Bush's Science the endless frontier (1945), Charles P. Snow The two cultures (1959/1963), Trilateral's The Crisis of democracy (1975) and from Horizon 2020, too. The urgent task for social science between socio-economic dire straits and sociological imagination deficiencies will be argued.

Construction of Consent in Neoliberalism: A Perspective from the Sociology of Knowledge

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In this paper, we discuss the problem of the construction of consent in neoliberalism from a perspective of the sociology of knowledge. Despite the fact that it is impossible to find a consistent theoretical determination of neoliberalism and that there is no unique strategy of neoliberal practices, the authors claim that every day practices are a field in which neoliberalism is manifested most clearly. We consider the theoretical approaches from human geography and digital humanities to sociology of knowledge. Our assumption is that what is called neoliberal ideology can be identified through the hegemonic, discursive practices that in daily life are imposed as something “natural” – as a “normalizing” discourse, or in other words – as hegemonic common sense. We claim that this form of knowledge brings the changes in the context of the capability of people to ‘go on’ through the flow of largely routinized social life. Furthermore, neoliberal ideology in daily life is reflected through the processes of deritualization – disappearance of old connections among discourses and practices, among social fields. Neoliberal ideology brings the “illusion of unity” without the sense of the whole, solidarity, society. On the one side, older and stable hierarchies of society are fragmented and liquid, losing the signification as an ultimate source of meaning; on the other, there is a rise and growing importance of the digital platforms for social networking. We question the neoliberal ideology through the practices of deritualization in daily life that undermines the “old” matrix of society and with examples from the sphere of digital communication we are trying to demonstrate how the autopoiesis of neoliberal ideology works.

RS12 | Session 06a Key Topics in the Sociology of Knowledge III: Discourses, Affectivity & Subjectivities**An interpretive perspective on the affective underpinning of downward mobility, precarity and ethnicity**

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This paper attempts at further developing parts of a conceptually integrated framework for the study of three domains that are conventionally discussed in conjunction: firstly, the rise of socioeconomic inequality and the corresponding growth of ‘classes’ or ‘milieus’ that have been labelled the ‘new minority’ (Gest 2016), the ‘precariat’ (Standing 2011), or ‘strangers in their own land’ (Hochschild 2016); secondly, the rise of right-wing populist and conservative movements in the USA and Western Europe, advocating conservative and nationalist political ideologies; and thirdly, the intersection of the aforementioned domains with racial and ethnic categories and self-understandings.

The paper draws on a case study that focuses on the

formerly dominant but relatively small white Afrikaans-speaking population segment in South Africa. The process of becoming a minority after the end of Apartheid has been contradictory and ambivalent: While for some, social downward mobility has become a reality, the majority remains privileged when compared to the rest of the South African population in terms of wealth and income. However, an increasingly uncertain socioeconomic outlook as well as symbolic and political marginalization have created an overall sense of decline and precarity. The paper focuses on the hypothesis that dealing with socioeconomic and ethnocultural precarity does not seem to entail only 'rational' strategies, but also emotions. It considers how such an affective underpinning of processes of negotiating (politicized) ethnic self-understandings in the context of perceived precarity and downward mobility can be conceptualized.

Angry White Men and the Jihadist Subject - Global Subjectivation Processes from a Sociology of Knowledge Perspective

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Regarding the emergence of a globalized 'society of spectacle' (Guy Debord), and considering the global distribution of knowledge through the new media and people 'floating' in and around cities all over the world, it becomes clear, that human subjectivities are no longer only bound to local ecologies. In this respect one has to take into account that "we and the people and things we choose to study are all routinely both producing and awash in seas of discourses" (Adele Clarke 2005, p.145). This paper proposes a methodological grounding for the empirical research on the discursive situatedness of the human subjectivities. For this I have developed a concept of subjectivation that is located in a Sociology of Knowledge Approach to Discourse and which considers the poststructuralist assumptions of the 'decentered subject' as well as Mead's, Goffman's and other's theories of identities. In this paper I will argue that an understanding of subjectivation as a 'sensitizing concept' (Blumer) establishes a broader perspective on the discursive situatedness of human subjectivities. In this respect I will discuss the uprising of two dominant global subject positions: the Angry White Men and the Jihadist Subject.

"Welcome to paradise [sic]" Discourse ethnography in the refugees' world/s in Europe.

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A shelter for refugees in Berlin, my experiences as a volunteer, and my participant observations as a researcher are the empirical setting which I will refer to in order to analyse the relationship between everyday knowledge, meanings of solidarity and

discourses around institutional help and asylum in Europe. Working at the shelter as a volunteer in October 2015, keeping by auto-ethnographic log-books with descriptions of experiences, feelings and visual associations related to discourses in the world of flight and asylum in European society today, led to a small live-world analysis. Based on this data, I will present a set of methodological propositions for the "The Sociology of Knowledge Approach in Discourse Ethnography". Auto-ethnography and live world analyses will be combined with Foucault's concept of heterotopia. Heterotopias are counter-sites, "the other place" of society, that can be found within the culture and that are simultaneously represented, contested, and inverted with the space in which they are embedded. I consider the shelters in particular and the migrant's world in general as such heterotopias. The questions will be answered, as to how "welcoming" as well as "deportation" are becoming patterns of meaning in this live-world and how they effect thinking and speaking. I will show how discourses structure tacit knowledge and practices, and conversely, how these patterns of meaning are constructed socially and communicatively in every-day interaction in the shelter and in society as a whole.

RS12 | Session 07a Key Topics in the Sociology of Knowledge IV: The Study of Sociological Knowledge

Translations of Sociological Knowledge: A Theoretical Model and Empirical Evidence of Practical Application of Sociology

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This presentation takes on the case of sociological knowledge and the process of its application in practice. It starts with a reconstruction of the key theoretical arguments indicating main barriers to the use of sociological knowledge: 1) the complex, emergent and reflective nature of social reality; 2) insufficient academic standards of the discipline and its backwardness in relation to the natural sciences; 3) orientation at purely scientific issues, not towards the needs of potential recipients of this knowledge; 4) organizational and institutional shortcomings of the discipline. Although all these arguments function within sociology almost as clichés, they are rarely validated with empirical data on the application of sociological knowledge.

The aim of this presentation is to review them in the light of the empirical evidence coming from the examination of 10 cases of technologies (research, consultancy and training methods) based upon sociological knowledge. The results suggest that neither reducing complexity and the reflexive nature of social reality, nor the usage of knowledge that meets highest scientific standards are the necessary conditions for the effective application of sociology. Instead, the findings suggest that: 1) the use of sociological knowledge to solve practical problems

can be more adequately described in terms of 'translation' of knowledge into a different type of object (e.g. technologies, recommendations, policies) involving displacements and inconsistencies; 2) to be successful results of such translation must offer value recognizable by its receivers. The resulting theoretical model of translation-transaction combines inspirations from actor-network theory and Luhmann's system theory.

Sociological Practices – A Gateway to Academic Sociological Knowledge?

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What is academic sociological knowledge? Contemporary sociology is a dynamic and pluralistic academic discipline of numerous established subdivisions, each with its own state of the art knowledge. While some "theoretical heroes" are shared by the majority of the discipline, most are not. Few sociologists can give a general definition of sociological knowledge, even though most can distinguish their own "breed" from others and point out sociology's contributions within and outside academia. Previous studies have sought to map the philosophical foundations of sociology and the structural circumstances of key social theoreticians. These offer a solid historical basis for the foundation of contemporary academic sociological knowledge, but not a deeper understanding of what it is. With this presentation, I want to open up for a conversation on how to empirically investigate sociological knowledge in situ by sketching the outline of my PhD-project. In my study, I approach the problem by focusing on the meaning sociologists assign to this knowledge in the academic practices where it is embedded. Initially, a division is made between teaching and researching in academic sociology since the two strive towards dissimilar overarching goals. Each goal affect how knowledge can be (re)produced. Teaching and research are further on constituted by diverse sets of practices (lecturing, debating, writing etc.), which character and temporary context of implementation also determine what shape the situated knowledge will take. With these considerations in mind, I compare how meaning of traditional sociological themes (e.g. structure-agency, quantitative-qualitative and micro-macro) alter in different practices of teaching and research.

"Commensuration" as an analytic framework for studying the expanding measuring culture in social work

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This presentation is based on a PhD-project in social work dealing with measurements and statistics as knowledge base and source for governance of social

work activities. Social workers are currently experiencing the measuring and ranking of the quality of their work according to quantitative indicators, to serve the request, typical for our time, for better knowledge about the actual effects of the services delivered by the social workers.

Participant observations of a child- and welfare management team were made during a year when they, encouraged by the participation in a state-sponsored management course, were involved in the adaptation of national indicators. The ethnographic data identified a paradox with the status of the numbers as objective "truth speakers" on the one hand, and reluctance and confusions when applied to practice on the other, along with different kinds of implications for social work. Situations played out where misunderstandings of numbers lead to conflicts, where statistics were being manipulated, where problem areas were given lower priority because of immeasurableness and where the need to show satisfying statistics changed the content of the work. Situations when figures became important ammunition for more resources and influence were also identified. The presentation explores how sociologists Espeland & Stevens' conceptualization of "numbers that commensurate" can be used to analyze the foundation and construction of modern governance tools in order to illuminate the socially transformative potential of quantification. We wish to discuss how the framework suggested of five dimensions; work, reactivity, discipline, authority and aesthetics, can guide further exploration of the identified paradox.

Dissecting Social Groups with Imitation Game Experiments

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In Imitation Game experiments participants from two different social groups, via computers, type their own questions and answers in attempting to imitate one another's social group and recognize imitators from genuine group members. The method – based on Alan Turing's idea – was developed by Harry Collins and his team to empirically test the notion of interactional expertise, a knowledge referring to the capability to grasp the conceptual structure of another's social world. Collins's idea was to develop imitation games into a methodology to inspect the distribution of interactional expertise, hence illuminating how inclusive or exclusive social groups are and provide an analytical insight on what is the social group composition of societies. Our empirical work, however, has shown that different groups use different types of questioning strategies – questions and their assessments – making straightforward comparisons between groups or societal group compositions obsolete. Instead, we propose that imitation game experiments make visible interpretative practices of meaning making of group formation,

revealing people's methodical practices of building alignments between members of (different) groups, and in that way constructing social groups. Initially, in imitation games as in many forms of sociology, social groups were taken for granted basis for social identities. In fact, the experiments enable an analysis of the methodic practices through which participants form an epistemologically and empathically relevant relationship with the recipients thereby constituting the "groupness" of a social group. We open up the constitution of social group by exploring how "we"/"them" distinction is built as a social practice.

RS12 | Session 08a Key Topics in the Sociology of Knowledge V: Expertise & Politics

Policy learning as/and translation: the making of the Chilean policy makers in the UK

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Drawing on 12 semi-structured interviews to Chilean Public Policy Masters' students in the UK, this paper aims to explore the ideas, values and beliefs that students have learned on the policy process in a different context than their country of origin (Anglo Saxon context). Scholarship programmes to study abroad Masters in Public Policy have fostered policy networks and policy mobility –or policy learning– processes that not only include the movements of policies across borders but also entail policy as a translation process. Adopting a policy post-colonial translation approach and using the Foucauldian idea of governmentality, this paper takes the Chilean case as an instance of translation and specific knowledge production process. Through an examination of students' narratives about their experience as master students in public policy and their expectations as future policy-makers the paper will show: 1) the extent to which these experiences of policy learning can be understood as an 'act of oppression' (Clarke et al., 2015) by which dominant ideas are translated from an Anglo Saxon to a Latin-American context, following a technical, objectivist and economic perspective, and reproducing a framing of policy only in terms of rational choice; and 2) the extent to which Chilean students' learning experiences are transformed into collective ones when they are considered products of a policy for advanced human capital formation and identify themselves as human capital, integrating an economic logic in their personal lives and in their relationship with other individuals and institutions. An evaluation on the limits and possibilities that a Foucauldian power-knowledge approach opens up for the study of translation policy process will be also included.

Think-tank researchers and the construction of intellectual credibility: a case study in the sociology of expertise

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Traditionally sociologists of knowledge have focused on experts and intellectuals found within established fields or professions. However, contemporary knowledge production often takes place beyond these bounded and relatively autonomous spheres (Stampnitzky, 2013). Think-tanks are an important example of this form of intellectual engagement.

Think-tanks and their researchers are located within an interstitial and ill-defined 'space between fields' (Eyal, 2011). This space is symbolically constituted, and also divided, by the worlds of science/academia, politics, bureaucracy, journalism and business (Medvetz, 2015). This is problematic for a think-tank researcher's intellectual credibility, as they lack the recognised cultural and symbolic capital derived from being located within an established field. Despite this, think-tanks are seen as valuable and relevant intellectual contributors to public life – and sometimes more so than traditional academic social scientists (Miształ, 2012). The question arises, how do think-tanks gain intellectual credibility?

In this paper I present the findings of a mixed-method social network analysis of the intellectual life within British think-tanks, and explore how think-tank researchers construct 'intellectual credibility'. I suggest that think-tank credibility is not a property or attribute of any profession, but emerges from a complex web of relationships across the established fields/professions they are located between. Think-tank researchers must engage in a complex 'dance' of positioning the symbols, capitals, and interests of a number of professions. Researchers must carefully stay in step with competing interests from different professions; at times aligning them, at other times blocking or obscuring them from one another, or risk losing their integrity.

The presentation of self in political life. On think tanks in Poland

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In spite of claims of the advance of post-factual democracy, contemporary governance still requires expert advice. Different kinds of "political experts" exercise significant political influence without any democratic mandate or control in the form of being elected or responsible to the people (Garsten, Rothstein & Svallfors 2015). Among these actors, the sociological category of think tanks is especially interesting. They have no formal function in the institutional design of the democratic system and often operate in the clandestine. At the same time they need to gain some visibility and create an account of credibility in order to influence policy-making.

Think tank scholarship is heavily biased toward the Anglo-American context (Weaver & McGann 2000; Stone & Garnett 1998; Medvetz 2012; Kelstrup 2016). To remedy this bias, this paper will analyze think tanks in a Central European country, Poland. I contrast the

external and internal image of Polish think tanks, in order to understand the position these organizations are ascribed and aspire to. How do think tanks present themselves? How are they represented in the mainstream printed media? What role and position in the decision-making system are they ascribed/do they ascribe themselves? The analysis is based on a series of semi-structured interviews with Polish think tank leaders and qualitative content analysis of two major Polish newspapers.

The Influence of Macroeconomics in Central Banks: Knowledge Production and Distribution in the Federal Reserve

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The global financial crisis 2007-08 did not only induce a broad skepticism towards economic policy-making but also propelled the sociological inquiry of the causes of the crisis. In this context the guiding role of knowledge stemming from the academic discipline of economics has gained center stage. The involved research is currently forming under the label of 'sociology of economics'. The sociology of economics is primarily concerned with issues of economic sociology but processing them with instruments of the sociology of knowledge. One of the most prominent approaches in this research area is concerned with the performativity of economics: the production of economic reality according to economic models. Building on the sociology of economics, the presentation gives account of an ongoing research project that is based on a discourse analysis of documents issued by the Federal Reserve. The leading research questions are which kinds of macroeconomic knowledge are at issue at the Fed and how the transformation of academic knowledge into policy-relevant knowledge is conducted. The presentation will show the process of knowledge circulation in the Fed and identify the instances at which economic knowledge is applied. Furthermore, the main paradigms of central banking are tackled: central bank independence, inflation targeting, and monetary policy transparency. It will be shown that these paradigms are not simply performative effects of academic knowledge produced by macroeconomics, but pragmatically translated concepts according to a political regime of problem solving.

RS12 | Session 09a Key Topics in the Sociology of Knowledge VI: World Views & Politics

De/legitimation from the fringes: UK and Serbia, two worlds apart?

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In 2016 UK citizens voted to leave the EU. At the same time support for joining the EU is solidifying in Serbia, and administratively at least, it seems that

similarly to UK there is a steady progress towards the future status. Though these two events may appear to be at the opposite ends when it comes to what Europe means to the citizens of the two countries, they still have one significant thing in common: they are driven by the dominant opinions that social and national aspirations cannot be fulfilled inside/outside of the common Europe. Juxtaposed positions of the two societies provides a unique situation where making and unmaking Europe, (re)defining common idea and understanding of, happens at the same time.

This paper presents an insight into how cases for and against EU membership, in Serbia and UK respectively, are publicly articulated and promoted – specifically, what legitimation machineries are used and what legitimation patterns are being created. Based on the analysis of national press, particularly readers' opinions and letters concerning the EU discussion, and identified legitimation patterns, the paper further discusses how these legitimation patterns fit into the wider social and institutional context relevant for the issue, and what core social values are at play. Finally, similarities and differences between identified legitimation patterns are analysed in order to assess what distinct legitimation possibilities on one hand, and obstacles on the other hand characterise the two societies. The paper also presents a methodology for legitimation analysis inspired by Berger's and Luckmann's work in sociology of knowledge.

Changing role of public opinion polls in the Czech Republic – 1946 to 2001

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Public opinion polling was established in 1946 in Czechoslovakia under Ministry of information (Czechoslovak Institute of Public Opinion) but after only four years it was stopped. During first period of communist rule (1950') opinion polls were not carried out at all. In mid-sixties empirical surveys on public opinion were revived (with personal continuity to 40' polls). In sixties Institute was part academic field, actively communicating with media and producing data on politically sensitive topics. After invasion of Soviet troops in 1968, during period of so called "normalization" rapid changes occurred. Institute was moved from academy to Statistical office, personnel policy was changed and strict control of research activities was established. After 1989 Institute was looking for new meaning of its existence in (neo) liberal society.

We try to reconstruct framework in our paper in which all the transformations (and some continuities) mentioned can be interpreted as consequence of institutional, ideological and social changes and conflicts.

To complete the reconstruction, we try to answer following questions:

How topics of polls were selected?
 What was role of institutional background of Institute?
 How results of public opinion polls were used?
 We will also present how are these data from the polls archived and how can polls be used for new sociological and historical inquiry.
 The paper is based on analysis of documents and interviews with people working in Institute of Public Opinion during (some part of) period 1946 – 2001.

The Making of a New World View: capitalism, solidarity and subjectivity and the current political turmoil

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The triad of terms included in the subtitle of the conference offers an appropriate initial point for analyzing the present political change in world views. The American case is the most important and the most dangerous, but it will be partly the template for the process of “unmaking Europe”.

First, three wide-spread anxieties. “Capitalism”: until now the experience of wealth and security and the vision of further progress; replaced by economic crisis, job insecurity, income polarization, stagnation, and job drift to less developed countries. “Solidarity”: until now feelings of community and resonance; replaced by disembedding, foreignness, and estrangement in the own country. “Subjectivity”: until now reputation and respect; replaced by the experience of disrespect, contempt, and identity confusion.

Second: It can be demonstrated by the ongoing discourse about current politics (vocabulary, arguments, images) that neo-authoritarian messages (Trumpism as well as European groups) address just these elements, and thereby they are working to create a new world approach.

Third: There are three additional conditions for converting knowledge about the world successfully. First, the leader (in the most prominent case characterized by the “dark triad”: narcissism, Machiavellism and psychopathy). Second, enemies (preferably “above” and “below” the main electorate). Third, a vision (an understandable narrative in a complex world).

Therefore we have three sources of anxiety; three promises; and three additional catalysts. A “map” can be drawn showing the relations between these items. It is a topical case study about the mechanisms of how knowledge about society can be re-arranged and re-constructed, how a new paradigm of the world is moulded, and how the entrance into the “age of neo-authoritarianism” can be implemented. And Europe might be “unmade”.

RS13 - Sociology of Law

RS13 | Session 04a ADR & Cultural Mediation as Crisis-Management Tools

Court or Compromise as a Way Out of the Personal Conflict

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The four local surveys made three times in Poland in 1970s, early 2000s and mid-2010s are the base for presentation of the different ways used and advocated out of the personal conflict situation. The private criminal procedure, available in Poland in case of slander and abuse of physical integrity is compared with civil compensation procedure as both are initiated by the wronged individual and the fate of the case remains under the private control. The incidence (rare) of mediation in these cases is discussed. The transformation of the type of conflict related to change in the technology of communication is revealed. The court records are then compared with the ideal patterns of the dispute as declared in the interviews by the general local opinion. Finally, the research is put in the general cultural context and the cultural meaning of compromise or court authoritative decision analysed through decoding the contemporary value of honour (reputation) as against the practical utility of privately negotiated compromise settlement.

Cultural Mediation in Italy. A case of Lay Cultural Expertise in-progress

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In Italy, the term 'cultural-linguistic mediation' indicates an area of expertise relating to various practices: socio-linguistic, socio-legal and social assistance, all mainly aiming at representing new migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees, and partially those of foreign origin. Cultural mediation may be considered as example of hybrid expertise, in which we find a mix between certified competence and lay expertise, which have developed in various ways over time.

In the first part of the paper I introduce a preliminary reflection on the definitions and methods of cultural mediation involving a proposal for a contextual knowledge with an intersectional approach. The second part considers cultural mediation as hybrid

and lay cultural expertise in the relationship between endogenous and exogenous cultural conflicts in Europe. The mainstream line of thought of the Europe of universal rights and individual liberties tends to be represented as a culturally homogeneous universe of non-negotiable Euro-Western values, faced with the cultural differences of groups of migrants, considered in their turn as bearers of non-negotiable values. This representation tends to marginalise the cultural expertise on social studies. However, in countries with Civil law like Italy, juridical pluralism expands and cultural expertise is involved, practically to negotiate some conflicts defined as non-negotiable in principle. We can find some examples in the judgements of Italian courts when they recognise specific effects of polygamous marriages concerning foreign mothers and their children. The third part of my paper considers research lines on the Ngo organization and on the occupational profiles of Italian cultural mediators considering their biographies, diverse forms of training, and their professional or lay expertise and competences.

Kurdish cultural mediation and expertise : a gendered perspective

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Cultural mediation and expertise -- which has always been important, constitute, more and more, an outstanding issue with "the refugee crisis" and the arrival of new migrants and asylum-seekers to the Western countries. People who come to the West belong to many different nations. However, this paper will report only the study on the Kurdish case which is important because of a fact which I will call "being guest at one's own home". This is because Kurds -- as a stateless nation-- even before becoming refugees, migrants, asylum-seekers and need cultural mediation in a hosting country, they have already had similar experiences in their own country such as cultural or linguistic mediation in Turkey.

This paper aims to explore the different types of relationship between Kurdish women refugees and men/women cultural mediators from viewpoint of national identity (Kurds as stateless nation) and gender. This paper will show using empirical methods from the field, how Kurdish women refugees and cultural mediators deal with issues regarding women, solidarity, identification, xenophobia from a gendered perspective. It is important to underline that this paper will take into consideration the personal experience of the cultural mediators in case he or she has been a refugee/asylum-seeker before. This will show us the role and --if exist-- different approaches used by cultural mediators towards women refugees and vice versa, with the particularity of the Kurdish case.

A critical approach to the language of human rights in spaces of confinement based on an empirical research on youth imprisonment

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This paper aims to bring the prevalence and authority of the human rights discourse in its ability to secure justice in the criminal and youth justice systems into question. More specifically, based on the findings of a research on the roles of remand imprisonment (pre-trial detention) in the Turkish youth justice system, this paper aims to disclose how the prevalent discourse of human rights perplexes and misleads to comprehend the complexity of the roles attributed to remand imprisonment in penal politics to control the society. Building on the literature of sociology of human rights, I approach human rights as a socially constructed language embedded in the liberalism movement of Enlightenment, and demonstrate its compatibility with the quest for security through spatial control, at times when social security remains weak. The findings of the research indicate to an intrinsic relation between security-oriented, neoliberalizing managerialist governmentality and the language of human rights. Consequently, the social constructivist study of the language of human rights in the Turkish youth/criminal justice system shows that, the language of human rights is totally compatible with the managerialist governance of the criminal justice system in the neoliberal political economy. I argue and demonstrate that the compatibility stems from the common characteristic of the rights language and managerialism, which is, mystification of the structural patterns of getting in conflict with the law and individualization of crime in the liberal individualist governmentality.

RS13 | Session 05a Social and Economic Rights at Risk: The Response of the Legal System

Social rights in peril – Right to housing in Greece

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Social rights derive from the social contract which gives to every state the freedom to use its authority in order to secure a minimum protection of these rights. References to social rights can be found in many international texts, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights. During these hard times of economic crisis, it is necessary to redefine the scope of certain social rights. According to the article 25 of UDHR, the right to housing approaches the right to a real shelter, where someone can satisfy all his physical and emotional needs. This exact right in Greece seems to be irreversibly affected by the economic crisis. Since 2010, as an answer to prevent the total recession of this right, there is a special law in Greece (law 3869/2010), which aims to the protection of the principal residence in case that a debtor cannot pay his debts to banks or state agencies. However, which sacrifices should be made in order to be satisfied the economic-or even worse – the cash interest of the

state? Because, despite the existence of this law, there are too many people who have lost not only their jobs, but also their houses during the past six years, without having any protection, as even the best legislation may not be correctly applied. This essay attempts to present that preservation of social rights is a matter of policy and continuity for every state.

Legal institutions and household indebtedness in Greece: Judicial application of the concept of debt forgiveness under Law 3869/2010.

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Consumer insolvency is a topic that has gained much prominence in the context of the greek debt crisis. Consumer bankruptcy proceedings have been recently introduced in the Greek legal order, through Law 3869/2010. The final stage of the procedure, which the debtor enters in the event creditors object to his debt restructuring proposal, purports to judicially regulate the debtor's obligations. In practice this means that in cases where the debtor's assets do not suffice, then the court taking into account the debtor's income, determines an amount that the debtor will be obliged to pay to its creditors, and relieves him or her from the remaining part of the debt.

The purpose of this study is to research the judicial application of the Law, and especially of the concept of debt forgiveness, as a counter-measure, aimed at alleviating the excessive debt burden carried by consumer debtors. Based on the biggest and most inclusive court jurisprudential data base (NOMOS), we will research the demographic profile of debtors (age, sex, occupation etc) and the main reasons for their indebtedness, to gain a truly sociological understanding of consumer bankruptcy. Furthermore, we will analyze the judgements justification with regards to the issue of debt relief, the criteria taken into consideration by the Judge, and the possible moral evaluations contained or lack thereof.

Challenges of participatory budget adoption in Polish cities

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In theory, participatory budgeting is thought to be an effective way to empower citizens and promote local democracy. However, in practice introduction of participatory budget in Poland met a number of unique challenges – moderate public interests, scepticism of lower-level city administration officials and media. In many cities those challenges brought questions about the necessity of participatory budget programme altogether.

This paper presents results of a research project that was aimed at examining causes of a low voter turnout in a participatory budget in Cracow. Opinions of various stakeholders were taken into account in explaining the phenomenon - city activists, voters, city

administration, city council, district council, and media. Results indicate that the design of the current participatory budgeting system promotes individualist rather than collectivist goals, causes conflicts between groups of citizens and district councils (instead of promoting cooperation and definition of common good) and fails to induce an attachment of the city or the district and a feeling of responsibility for the community. Moreover, analysis of individual stakeholder perspectives showed that the design of the entire programme was questionable, and that city activists, voters, city administration, city council, district council, and media; all presented different views on what the goal of participatory budgeting actually was.

The paper proposes a number of reforms to the current design of the participatory budget programme which has a potential to resolve value clashes in relation to a number of Polish cultural, organisational, and juridical practices.

ICT, learning and the absorption of democratic innovations in local government

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The aim of this paper is to reflect on formal regulations and institutional practice that hinder the absorption of democratic innovations in the Polish local government. In the context of local politics, an innovation can be understood as new procedures, tools and practices that are proposed to amend or replace old procedures, tools and practices not only to deliver community services of higher standards, but also to make the decision-making process socially inclusive, transparent and reflexive. This relates us to the model of deliberative democracy that is used in this study while we operationalize the quality of public consultations.

Three hypotheses are proposed. H1: The reflection on the methodology is hardly observable during public consultations. H2: There is a low level of knowledge and competences among public officials concerning the methodology of public consultations in general, and the role of deliberation in particular. H3: The ignorance of methodology during public consultations can also be explained by the ambiguities in the law and the pursuit of political gains.

Two empirical studies will provide data enabling the verification of hypotheses. The first comprises the results of a survey, in-depth interviews and the analysis of documents (2011-2014). In the second the In Dialogue software, which we have developed, is used to support learning of the methodology of public consultations among the representatives of local government in the real-life situations. We have gathered information on the results of this intervention through participatory observations and interviews in two cities in 2016 and eight municipalities in 2017.

RS13 | Session 06a Citizenship, Migration & Justice Systems in Transition

Judicial reforms “under pressure”: the new map/organisation of the Portuguese judicial system

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The implementation of the new map/organisation of the judicial system in Portugal, approved in 2013, became an example of an externally induced reform. The biggest reform process ever seen within the justice system took place under the rule of the Troika in Portugal, in tandem with budget cuts to the justice system as a result of the Portuguese financial crisis (since external financial support required strict austerity measures). The key word was therefore concentration: concentration of courts, litigation and resources. The reform of the organization/map of the judicial system reduced 232 lower courts to 23 district courts (the concentration process), each with jurisdiction over a larger territory and greater specialization. Most of the former smaller courts were transformed into local sections or branches of the now streamlined judicial system in an attempt to retain some proximity to citizens. However, a significant number of cases are heard in central courts rather than in these local courts. This reorganisation, including a totally new management model, led to profound organisational changes and altered the relationship between citizens and the justice administration.

The aim of this presentation is to discuss the context, actors and politics involved in this judicial reform process as an example of a top-down strategy designed under pressure in response to an external “order” and influenced by internal actors. Within this reform, citizenship and democracy remained outside the courts.

Drug addiction and the justice system in Italy: from criminalization to Public Health Model

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Introduction: in Italy, during the past two decades, relevant normative changes have occurred regarding drug addiction and the justice system. In the 2006 a national law imposed a criminalization of drug use and possession, but it has been declared unconstitutional in 2014. From 2008 the management of the health services in prison has been transferred from Ministry of Justice to Ministry of Health.

Methods: the study is based on a mixed-methods design. A secondary data analysis has been carried out by using dataset from Ministry of Justice

(Penitentiary Administration Department) and local health authorities. Semi-structured interviews has been conducted with 25 healthcare professionals involved in the drug treatment of inmates.

Results: on the one hand, the criminalization of drug possession and use have dramatically increased the rates of incarceration, in particular for immigrants, frequently implied in drug-related crimes, exacerbating the problem of the prison overcrowding. On the other hand, the application of the public health model to addicted inmates doesn't appear fully achieved. Respondents, with regional disparities, underlined some organizational difficulties to promote drug treatments inside the prison and structural discrimination of migrant inmates in the access to alternative measures.

Discussion: the study introduces important indications on the implementation of the Public Health Model regarding the treatment of drugs addicts inmates. In particular, it emerges that the recovery function of the prisoners, that is proper of the continental legal culture, in many cases is not complete neither effective.

Greek Migration Policy between E.U.'s governance and citizenship participation

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The paper will first sketch the guidelines of E.U.'s multilevel governance model of migration policy. Its embedment problems became acute after the mass influx of displaced by Syrian war. E.U.'s aporia to face the problem deepened both its regulative and legitimation deficit. Borders closed and xenophobic reactions have been fueled by extreme right rhetoric. The management of refugee's crisis has revitalized the public discussion in Greece about how citizens can actively address its challenges.

The focal point of the discussion is the meaning of citizenship. Austerity had already thrown greek citizenship status, with its dual dimensions social and political, into severe crisis. Effective democratic participation in nation-state level is eroded and welfare policies are dismantled. The refugee's crisis opened a new dimension of what citizenship means in the present context and who is to be included and excluded in Polity. Managing the refugee's crisis has given the chance to challenge the top down way to tackle the problem and to actively create an alternative bottom up approach.

E.U. besides the hotspots also finances programs of temporary housing which are realized by local governments and NGOs such as the program R.E.A.C.T (Refugee Assistance Collaboration in Thessaloniki). At the same time grassroots solidarity movements occupied empty buildings to host refugees in order to empower their self-organization abilities, such as three closed public schools in the center of Athens. Their efforts have been either received or rejected by local governments and public opinion.

Sex, Migration and the Law. Patterns of judgement in human trafficking trials

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In a context where a particular attention has been paid to trafficking in women for sexual purposes at the international, European and national level but few trafficking cases are actually recorded in most European countries, the research project ProCrim (Institutionalizing Trafficking – A French/German comparison, ANR-13-FRAL-0014-01) led by Mathilde Darley (CNRS – CESDIP) and Rebecca Pates (University of Leipzig) aims at understanding the ways state institutions deal with migrant prostitution and qualify it (or not) as trafficking (involving exploitation without consent). As the ultimate place where trafficking as an offence has to be proved and the relationship between a (migrant) prostitute and her pimp has therefore to be qualified, trafficking and pimping trials appear to be a crucial arena of analysis. Drawing on ethnographic observations of 28 trials in French courts and about 30 interviews with different legal actors (attorneys, defense and civil party lawyers, judges), we propose to analyze the role played by cognitive frameworks that are socially situated, gendered and racialized when legal professions interpret the seriousness of the offence (especially the importance of violence), the role of the different parties in the case and in fine the legal categories. In particular, we want to question how the stereotypes commonly expressed by judges and lawyers during interviews impact their daily judging practices and the designation of victims and perpetrators, questioning the racialized and gendered dimensions of a sex and migration policy.

RS13 | Session 07a Subjectivities in Law under Crisis: Theory and Method

Research Integrity in Europe: from definitions to methodology

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This paper has been produced within the context of the DEFORM project (Defining the Global and Financial Impact of Research Misconduct) in order to provide a robust theoretical building block for the specific objectives of the project. This review of integrity revolves around two main issues: firstly what is integrity? And secondly, how can it be determined and when does a researcher comply with this principle? These questions are approached with the help of a pathway starting from the definition of integrity as the shaping of a certain concept, moving to the criteria, namely the measurable conditions which fulfill the definition and lastly focusing on the methods facilitating the measurement of research

misconduct as the behaviours violating the principle. The study elucidates the importance of principles, values and ethical norms pertaining to scientific research integrity, by investigating its long history, the nature of the regulatory efforts, the dominant typology of RM (Fabrication, Falsification and Plagiarism), the legalization of the issue and adopts the position that only after the theoretical issues are addressed in a way which has gained public acceptance and broad consensus, measurement tools and indicators can be developed. This approach is followed in order to meaningfully support the attempt of this project to proceed to quantitative methods as part of policies for preventing, monitoring and regulating research misconduct. It also introduces the importance of a systemic approach of the RM phenomenon through a human rights normative perspective linked with the critical reflective character of Bioethics.

Reconstructing “Missing Links” between Education Law and Practice: The case of “Creative Project” in Greek Secondary Education

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Education policy implementation poses major challenges for the Greek society, currently still experiencing recession circumstances. If “making” national economy work presupposes “re-making” education and utilizing its dynamic forces to the benefit of people, then a key question is how education policies are translated from law into practice.

The present paper aims to propose a socio-legal lens, through which school education policy can be perceived and implemented in daily practice. A much less explored terrain lying between the development of policies and the impact of those policies is put forward, concerning the development of guidelines in which legislative intent is translated into administrative prescription for action. Legal data sources examined concern a case study on the “Creative Project” in lower and upper secondary education, as recently re-initiated in schools by two presidential decrees.

Firstly, it is discussed how non normative data affect, directly or indirectly, the implementation of an education policy institution, enacted but remaining inactive in the Greek education policy-practice continuum. Additionally, key questioning includes three successive classifications: first, distinguishing between law/presidential decrees and guidelines; next, as regards guidelines, distinguishing between requirements and recommendations; and finally, in relation to both data sources, law and guidelines, distinguishing between explicit and implicit requirements and recommendations. More theoretical legal issues, namely the twin evils of excessive statutory specificity and excessive bureaucratic discretion are also mentioned.

In conclusion, a socio-legal perspective offers the methodological framework, within which education policy-makers can develop effective ways of tracing

and reconstructing “missing links” between education law and practice.

„Anti-capitalist, anti-Fascist and feminist state- and law-critical Thought in Germany – an explorative approach

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In the sociology of law not much attention has been devoted in recent years to the state- and law-critical thought linked to a more general critical perspective on society. As far as research on Germany is concerned a huge research gap exists. This presentation aims to address both these gaps. It will show continuities and discontinuities in the state- and law-critical thinking in the German legal thought starting with the time of Weimar Republic and ending today by taking up such concepts as the Injustice State (Unrechtsstaat), Class Justice (Klassenjustiz), Patriarchal Men`s State (patriarchaler Männerstaat), among others. The aim is to throw light on how critical thinking changed its objects, actors and uses, paying special attention to the moments when concepts abandoned legal and wandered into the public sphere. The presentation will draw on the older and newer texts written by lawyers. It will connect these to the state- and law-critical views formulated in (expert) interviews conducted in 2016 with academic lawyers, attorneys and judges. Most of the interviewees define themselves as „critical“. The main idea is to analyze the original definitions of specific state- and law-critical concepts, tracing the semantic shifts, ups and downs in their careers, and the shifts in their legal and public uses.

Personal data in social science research: legal framework, ethics and integrity

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The purpose of this paper is to identify and critically analyze the interrelations between aspects of sociological research and legal provisions pertaining to personal data protection issues. Collection and handling of personal data is largely inherent in social science research methods. Nevertheless, technological advances have increased both the ease and the volume of personal data collected and processed. High level technological and digital tools facilitate the fast, automated collection and processing of personal data. Taping devices, online questionnaires, technically obtained consent, digital processing of data, automated generation of results, and storage of simple or sensitive data for indefinite time are only some of the research methods of increasing appeal; methods however which create significant ethical challenges. This paper addresses the legal and ethical issues related to personal data processed for research purposes. Furthermore, the

paper addresses research ethics challenges researchers face when dealing with data sources and tools easily accessible and available online. The analysis will consider the legal framework and case law at the EU and Greek level with special reference to the General Data Protection Regulation (679/2016). Special attention will be given to practical guidance in identifying and complying with personal data regulation. The above will be considered in light of the principle of freedom of research, the need to protect research participants' rights as well as the mandate for research integrity.

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Equal Litigants, Unequal Litigations? Access to Justice after Austerity in the Southern European Democracies

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The link between the two sides of the coins, rule of law and equality, has been observed from different normative and methodological perspectives. Even recently, an interesting work has pointed to the correlation between the rule of law and the individual wellbeing, this latter being assessed against standards of life expectancy, child mortality rate, and health. This quantitative analysis follows up along the same line traced already by previous studies, which aimed showing that a fair and transparent legal environment is strongly correlated to the economic development and, by than means, to better living standards. Far from being uncontested, these works reveal a wide spread attention for the relationship that exists between rule of law and equality. Yet, very little empirical investigation has been unfolded on the access to justice-equality interconnection.

This work disentangles the matrix rule of law – equality – equal access to justice by taking an empirical avenue. It starts by focusing on the Southern European countries – Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain –, then it develops a comparison of the policies adopted in the justice sector at the aftermath of the economic crisis that hit the Euro zone in 2007-08. It finally investigates in depth the outcomes these policies ended up with in terms of 1) capacity to respond to the demand for justice; 2) “output legitimacy of the court system”; 3) differential implementation of the policy instruments adopted, taking into consideration the interplay between the austerity-driven reforms and the on going policies of judicial governance.

RS14 - Sociology of Morality

RS14 | Session 02a Sociology of Morality III

Morality in the state of doom. Sexual abuse against women as an element of collective violence

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Sexuality is one of the most important aspects of human life, especially for female existence. Conversely, sexual activity doesn't play a significant role in scientific research and rarely been examined in research on collective violence. It didn't fit so easily into the postwar image of the concentration camps as monuments to suffering. Sexual activity is anchored in everyday society. It seems that during collective violence there is no different.

In mass conflict, survivors of sexualized violence and their family members often experience shame and keep their stories with them to the grave.

Focusing mainly on two totalitarian regimes in 20th century in Europe, the paper will start by discussing how sexualized violence is presented based on existing source, including women's history from WWII. Brothels were in concentration camps spread across German occupied Europe. While there are many suppositions as to why this was initiated, Himmler himself to clarify the complexity thought it would be an effective incentive to promote a hard work ethic.

The Soviet Union introduced their own system of prisons and forced-labor camps - Gulag. Rape and prostitution, both heterosexual and homosexual, were part of camp life. We aim at identifying and mapping practices of sexualized violence and investigate their tendency to disappear.

Our paper addresses the tension between real experience of sexualized violence and the maintenance of heroic identity. Focused on Lagerbordell, Überlebensprostitution, sex for survival and forced prostitution.

In conclusion, the paper will highlight: how sexualized violence is used as a weapon of mass violence; the relations between the moral recognition of different kinds of sexualized violence; the concept of patterns of sexual violence to clarify the complexity of this subject.

Meat, masculinity and morality

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Moralities of eating meat in everyday life are constantly evolving with associated food practices. This contribution aims at scrutinizing dynamics and linkages in practices of eating, gender performances and representations as well as moralities. The practices of eating meat evolve with associated elements of social practices: understandings, procedures and engagements. Of particular relevance for moralities is the understanding of such practices in terms of meaning and representations in performed practices. The performativity of doing food would not be possible with particular material, i.e. food, being handled that is understood as good or bad. Moral aspects of social practices become particularly apparent when considering gender roles: eating and preparing meat is broadly considered a male social practice. Barbequeing is an empirically very interesting example, as its role in many European societies has changed during recent decades. The moralities of eating meat are under constant contestation with 'lay normativity', i.e. moral orientations associated with meat, being influenced by media. Through an analysis of gender representations in the monthly magazine "beef", a journal that is targeted towards male barbequers, the dynamics and linkages of meat, masculinity and morality can be emphasized. Further, this contribution attempts to disentangle and problematize moralities being associated with masculinities and eating meat, thereby advancing theories of social practices highlighting representations of manliness without propelling meat as a symbol of masculinity. As such, this contribution avoids a reification of androcentrism but rather advances a problematization of gender roles and moralities in social practices of eating.

Solidarity or charity? On the moral orientations of the refugee helpers in Europe. A report from the sociological field research at the refugee camps in Iraq and Greece.

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The so called refugee crisis inspired the specific – both institutionalized and spontaneous – reactions of the people in Europe. In my presentation I will analyze different discourses and moral orientations characteristic for the social actors engaged in various forms of helping the refugees. One of the main discursive distinction defining the movements is built on the alternative: solidarity vs charity, or optionally: solidarity not charity. What does solidarity mean as opposed to the charity in the relevant axiological contexts of the refugee crisis?

In 2014 I visited the official UNHCR-run refugee camp Kawergosk, Iraq. In 2016 I was in the unofficial

Idomeni refugee camp, Greece. As part of my research I engaged in the informal volunteers group providing clothes and food for the refugees and organizing the painting stations for children leaving in the Idomeni camp. I will analyze the relevance of the “solidarity not charity” discourse and will verify if in fact the different discourses and moral orientations translate into different forms of alliances and help. Focusing on the unexpected alliance of the informal groups with the UNHCR office I will show what happens in practice when they cross each other. A will analyze the conditions for such an alliance and its sustainability. Among other social theories, I will ask my research questions in a relation to the findings of the anthropological research by James C. Scott described in his *Weapons of the Weak* and to the in-depth analysis of the late development of the Solidarity movement by David Ost.

The Moralisation of Society and the Rise of ‘Conscripted Volunteering’

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Militaries increasingly engage their soldiers in activities beyond their regular military duties and defence-related tasks that are framed as ‘community engagement’ or ‘volunteering’, ranging from facilitating activities for children to delivering food to the needy. The paper conceptualizes this phenomenon as ‘conscripted volunteering’, and analyses its proliferation is part of broader ‘moralization’ of contemporary society that glorifies ‘volunteering’ as a prominent route for ethical conduct, constituting it as an object of intensified political interest and promotion. The paper explores the growing spread of ‘conscripted volunteering’ in various armies, while focusing on its intensive implementation in the Israeli military, a military which is considered a paradigmatic case in studies of armed forces. While ‘volunteering’ that is facilitated by militaries can be considered as a means to enhance their public legitimacy, inspired by corporate techniques of reputation management, the paper proposes to analyse it also as a governmentality technique that reinforces the ideological loyalty and ethical coherence of soldiers in relation to their routine duties, through cognitive and affective means. This analysis enables to re-think ethics not as a ‘civic’ product that limits military conduct but as a constitutive force in the formation of militarized subjects. In the case of the Israeli military, which is embedded in an ongoing settler-colonial project, conscripted volunteering appears as a particularly useful mechanism that contributes to the regulation of soldiers’ subjecthood and ethical conduct. Through engaging soldiers in activities that are accepted uncritically as ‘good’, their self-perception as ethical subjects is restored.

RS14 | Session 04a Sociology of Morality - General Session

(Re)Moralizing the Law: Conservative Utopists as Legal Moralists. The Case of Poland

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Law and morality have long been interwoven in both legal and moral philosophy, while their relations were envisaged in a variety of manners, from the law being a source and guarantor of morality through morality being a source of legitimation and validity for the law. Nevertheless, the distinction between the two cannot be taken for granted and the connection of morality and law is currently repositioned as a practical issue by the political forces which I argue qualify as conservative utopists in the meaning of Karl Mannheim. In my talk, I will examine the constitutional practice in Poland after 2005 and, in particular, after 2015, in order to address the basic tenets of legal philosophy advocated by conservative utopists, the crucial point of which is (re)moralizing the law.

Crisis of Morality: Value-Fundamentalism as a Contemporary Challenge to Sittlichkeit

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Sociology’s entanglement with the Enlightenment and with the European project of integration had always been sensitive to the role of values. Durkheim’s moral sociology, Parsons’ value-generalization as a code of integration in the social system as well as modernization theory’s shift to self-expression values constitute different but at points converging research programmes of moral sociology. At the other end, Weber’s and Luhmann’s skepticism with regards to value-integration has cautioned sociologists from placing excessive faith in morality’s integrative role in society. If we assume, as this paper will argue, that the project of a just/good ordering of the polis (configured as *Sittlichkeit* by Hegel and as ‘organic solidarity’ by Durkheim) is still worth pursuing as a normative ideal, then salvaging it requires confronting the maladjustment of value-standpoints, so typical of 21st century social and system disintegration. Apposite to this goal is Parsons’ category of ‘value-fundamentalism’. As I shall argue this concept not only aligns diagnostically with various contemporary fundamentalisms (market-driven, religious, political) that claim to monopolize the prospect of ‘value-integration’, but also operationalizes sociologically the theme of the ‘tyranny of values’ advocated by Nicolai Hartmann and Carl Schmitt. Given the rapid deterioration of consensus-based self-moderation of values in a global environment of populism, extremism, market crises and growing inequality, taking up the sociological toolkit of ‘value-fundamentalism’ can enable us to locate the institutional junctures where values (e.g. economic,

political, moral) tend to claim 'absolute' status, to 'devalue' other values and, hence, to de-differentiate society.

Searching for the moral space: An analysis of the homology between moral thought styles and social class

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According to Lamont (1992), class sociologists such as Bourdieu, often overstated the power of cultural and economic boundaries while neglecting the importance of moral ones. People obtain access to class-specific and privileged resources not only because they value the same cultural style or have a similar economic profile, but also because they share the same moral dispositions. The objective of this paper is now to explore to what extent the configuration of the contemporary moral space is determined by the class structure. First, this means clarifying the role of morality within a larger process of creating class boundaries and the possible variations exist therein by relying on Mary Douglas categorization of four thought styles (1978). Based on survey data from Flanders (Belgium) (N: 1.600) and using multiple correspondence analysis, I empirically construct the moral field by analyzing the way people respond to eight different scenarios on private and public dilemma's. Second, it will be, by relying on Bourdieu's notion of the social space, explored whether there exists a structural similarity between the space of social classes and the moral space. This will be done by executing a visualized regression technique as has already been applied by Rosenlund and others (e.g. Rosenlund, 2009, Harrits, 2013). In this way it will be investigated whether the variations in the amount and composition of capitals are structuring principles for both the space of social classes in general, as well as for the moral space in particular.

Ugly surveillance versus privacy, trust and solidarity: Spying between neighbors, citizens and allies in the age of insecurity

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This study analyzes the new ethics and morality of the emerging 'glocal' surveillance society vis a vis privacy, trust and solidarity.

Any kind of surveillance violating privacy and freedom can be considered as a negative practice; however, the real 'ugly surveillance' is spying between neighbors, fellow citizens and allies, nullifying friendship, trust and solidarity. Although citizens watching citizens (CWC) and spying between allies are not unusual and both are going on for centuries, they have been lately expanded and normalized due to the growing insecurity in local and global scale. Locally, in many democratic societies following

neoliberal, antiterrorist and xenophobic policies, CWC is encouraged by the authorities and adapted by citizens and communities. In the global level, as the Snowden revelations have confirmed, the USA have practiced bugging of its European allies, which are also mutually spying. Yet, in our digital era, internet and Facebook surveillance, stalking and self exposure abolish privacy and sensitive data protection.

Our analysis will use pertinent 'co-veillance' data from post - 9/11 USA, UK, other European societies and especially from Greece under the current austerity crisis; we aim to elucidate the socio-economic, cultural and geopolitical reasons of the growth, success and failure of this 'ugly surveillance,' and its overall implications on morality and solidarity.

RS14 | Session 05a Sociology of Morality II

Legalizing marijuana : a moral case

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For a long time, drug policies have been primarily constructed through a moral and emotional framework. Recent efforts to end marijuana prohibition are rooted instead in frameworks that focus around areas such as health, criminality or economics. While drug use engenders some risk for the consumer's health, its prohibition reveals ambiguity in our values: we try to control risks, but on the other hand our highly individualistic society encourages individual risk-taking and sometimes values it (for example, in extreme sports). Individual risk-taking is not necessarily unusual, but it is valued in the context of athletic performance, at the same time that it is viewed with concern within the context of the modification of consciousness through drugs. Therefore, we seek to identify perspectives that allow us to see drug use not in the traditional way as a morally unacceptable risk, but instead as an acceptable risk.

Through an analysis of the various ongoing debates about marijuana legalization in several European countries (the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, the United Kingdom) but also in the United States and Uruguay, we wish to identify the values and rules that lead to change or continuation of the status-quo. Up until now, the debate around marijuana has been anchored in the discourse of moral prohibition. As these debates shift into the registers of compassion, individual rights, and social good, new arguments emerge that propose the legitimization of marijuana.

Morality and ethics in the world of theatre

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Production process of a theatre play is very unique. It gathers and distributes certain type of people in a set institutional structure for a period of time. In Polish artistic theatre, production process takes usually 2-4 months, six days a week from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m.. It

thrives on creativity, individuality and team work. Every person involved in the process is walking a thin line between “sacrum” and “profanum”. Being an established artist allows one to cross certain social and moral boundaries. Artists are allowed to drink and do drugs - all for “the greater good of art”. Creating a “real” and “emotional” scene sometimes requires real emotions in the rehearsal stage - fights, shouting, mobbing...

This paper tackles the morality of an artist. What is moral and immoral in the world of Theatre? What are the boundaries that cannot be crossed? What do such words as good and evil mean?

Based on participant observation and informal interviews I will try to describe the theoretical and practical aspects of the process of production of theatre play. With such authors in mind like Howard Becker or Maria Ossowska and others.

500th Anniversary of Reformation: ethics and morality in Luther’s writings and documents of the Lutheran World Federation

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The 500th Anniversary of Reformation which we celebrate in 2017 is an opportunity for making a reflection of the social aspect of the Lutheran theology. Issues of ethics and morality based on this ethics are one of the most important matters in the XVI Century as well as nowadays.

During my paper I will show 3 ethical problems described in Luther’s ethical writings and present in modern document of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF):

1. Relationship between Churches, state and a Christian
2. Woman issues / relationship between man and woman
3. Presence of Christians in the world and society

For understanding the ethical writings it’s necessary to know the socio-cultural context in which they’re written. Relationships in the society, it’s history and the status of a single person whose activities or opinions are analysed in the field of morality decide which opinions or activities are described as ‘morally correct’ in the society or political community.

The contexts of creation of Luther’s ethical writings (written by 16th Century former Saxon monk) and, on the other hand, of the LWF documents which are effects of many years’ discussions and debates of the Lutherans from all over the World, seems to be different in all possible dimensions. During my paper I’ll show their common characteristics (i.e. basis of the Holy Scripture) as well as fundamental changes that have occurred within Lutheranism in the field of ethics and morality presented on their social background.

Moral values and ideological motivations in residential child- and youthcare

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This paper seeks to shed light on the tension between what supporters of child-focused charitable activity believe they do following their intentions and the unintended, inadvertent consequences of their actions. It will draw on extensive desk research into institutionalised child- and youthcare examining the situation in different countries with a different socio-cultural, economic and historical context each. Starting point for this research is the observation that there are worldwide an estimated 8 million children known to grow up in residential care facilities to which adds an unknown number of children living in institutional care arrangements unmonitored by the corresponding authorities. Although most of these children are not actual orphans, but do have a living parent or other relative who would be able to take care of them, are these facilities commonly termed ‘orphanage’. The associations such wording generates ignite and contribute to maintain a variety of support mechanisms who have in some locations become an end in itself and part of what Cheney and Rotabi (2014) call the ‘global orphanage industrial complex’. The paper will analyse what the broader circumstances are that allow for this phenomenon to emerge and flourish, considering the specific circumstances that make residential care for children and young people in each location necessary and possible. Since the moral values and ideological motivations of those involved play a major part in that, particular attention shall be paid to the ethical principles guiding the establishment and maintenance of care facilities as well as the attraction of children to and their inclusion into them.

RS14 | Session 07a Sociology of Morality IV

Homosexuality through the Eyes of Russian Students

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The understanding of individual freedom and its realization in modern Russia based on the Constitution, but is not limited to it. Public opinion, social norms effect on people’s perceptions of what is allowed and what is not allowed

Unwritten norms depend on concrete society, so for this reason in the modern world there are distinctions between understanding of freedom in Russia and in Europe. The fact that socially approved framework of self-realization of the person in the context of the European culture is much wider, than in Russia.

Youth is the most proactive part of society, and student’s youth is the most progressive part of this

proactive force, therefore within the empirical research conducted by us this social group is chosen as a research object. The research was conducted in September, 2016, based on the RUDN University (Moscow) for examination of opinion towards questions related to personal freedom within the context of the nonconventional gender relations. Legislatively in Russia same-sex marriages are not allowed, however these kind of relationships which are not legally fixed do exist, as well as in many other countries around the world. They traditionally meet a negative response from the Russian public. The youth is most susceptible to changes and it is logical to believe, that their attitude towards the considered aspects can be other.

Following the results of a research of 34% of students don't see anything reprehensible in the homosexual unions, every fifth – categorically against this kind of relations, 46% are not against the similar unions if it doesn't concern personally their or their acquaintances.

Is human nature good or evil? The case of violence

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Are humans inherently good or evil? Is it part of human nature to hurt and kill others, or do humans act against their innate instincts when violence erupts? This presentation discusses these questions with regard to a human inhibition towards violence. I argue that the idea of an immanent 'cruel nature' lacks empirical basis, contrary to common belief.

The presentation connects a wide array of novel findings across research fields. Recent sociological findings indicate that all humans need to overcome an inhibition threshold to use violence. Studies on hooligans, street gangs, crowd violence, and atrocities show that being violent is difficult, not easy. Historical studies support these claims, showing that although every person at each point can use violence, violence is empirically rare across history. Anthropological research indicates that such an inhibition might exist as a product of human's necessity to live within a group or larger society in order to be well supplied and protected. Neurological studies show that if people experience trust and solidarity by other human beings, they directly experience an increase of positive neurotransmitters, whereas the use of violence does generally not lead to such an increase. Lastly, primate studies indicate that serious fights are also rare among our direct ancestors, the great apes. Cooperative and affiliate behaviors are considerably more common across all primate species.

The presentation brings together these recent research results to argue for a non-violent human nature. Findings imply that humans could invest less effort in protecting themselves from each other and instead rely more on humans' innate solidarity with each other.

The morality of homonegativity: revisiting the operationalization of modern homonegativity

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Background: Previous research has separated negative attitudes towards LGBT's into two dimensions: modern and traditional homonegativity. While traditional homonegativity is grounded in a moral (religious) traditionalist outlook on sexuality; modern homonegativity includes frustrations with public attention to LGBT's which are grounded in a lack of solidarity and empathy. Both modern and traditional homonegativity are essential parts of the multilayered way in which LGBT's are perceived in society.

Research problem: However, past results show that modern homonegativity is strongly associated with both traditional homonegativity and moral traditionalism. This questions the validity of modern homonegativity as a non-traditional type of homonegativity and makes it difficult to estimate the prevalence and social causes of modern homonegativity.

Aim: This study argues that modern homonegativity should be operationalized as a type of homonegativity that is not associated with traditional homonegativity. This takes account of the tendencies of moral traditionalists to be both modern and traditional homonegative and is based on our expectation that moral non-traditionalists will not be traditional homonegative, but are able to be modern homonegative. Using structural equation modeling, we statistically control modern for traditional homonegativity and relate both constructs to moral traditionalism and solidarism.

Results: Solidarism is related to modern homonegativity, but not to traditional homonegativity. Higher levels of moral traditionalism are related to higher levels of traditional homonegativity and, contrary to past results, to lower levels of modern homonegativity. These results reaffirm modern homonegativity as a subdimension of homonegativity with specific moral foundations and social explanations.

Moralities of provisioning amidst recession and austerity

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The Greek economic crisis has challenged notions of European solidarity and of solidarity among people living through austerity and recession. The severe decline in available incomes from state and private sectors has created serious difficulties for the social reproduction of most Greek households.

In my paper, I will present ethnographic data from my 11 months of doctoral fieldwork in Volos, Greece, to

discuss how people moralize these changes in their everyday economic lives and justify their actions in ambiguous contexts of contemporary capitalism.

In arguing so, I will focus on three themes:

First, doing one's taxes right. While longing for a redistributive state yet observing social groups with easy access to the means of evading taxes, my interlocutors were ambivalent about how to deal with taxes in their own everyday economic lives.

Second, putting one's money into the right pockets. While facing the imperative for austerity in their own households, purchasing became a means of investment - by investing into the future of one's children but also by supporting the right producers and retailers. But who are they?

Third, doing economic relations better. By founding alternative economic networks for mutual solidarity, my interlocutors created new forms of inequalities that they struggled to accommodate in their quest for the good life.

The paper concludes with a discussion of the contribution that an analysis of these moralities in turmoil can be for the sociology of moralities as well as for economic anthropology.

RS15 - Visual and Filmic Sociology

S15 | Session 04a Media Impact on General Opinion

The Spectacle of Terror

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The notion that the medium is the message is hardwired into acts of terrorism. Terrorism becomes a cultural act, a public performance in which death makes the statement, becoming a morbid work of art. Yet, the idea that terrorism is a theatre, a live-action spectacular, or a form of performance art is not particularly new. However, it is striking that there seems to be an effort to stage the enactment of violence in a way that it becomes ever more elaborate. In this context, the graphic violence of individual operations cannot be seen in isolation, but as an act within a larger trajectory of violence. However, instead of addressing each incident as an isolated occurrence, I will consider staged terrorist violence as a slow-motion, ever-evolving process, in which each new participant's action makes sense in reaction to and in combination with those who came before. This way each act becomes a new link in a chain of meaning. Another important element to consider in this process is the amplification of its effects through the representation of the message by the mass media, that becomes the message in itself. In this procedure the terrorist act ceases to be just a news story related to current affairs, and becomes a sensory experience more akin to performance art that operates in multiple modalities—not only by way of the eye and ear. The task of the 'performer' is to 'show' sensory experiences that are invisible, or more accurately, to provide visual cues that evoke haptic and olfactory sensations, provoked by the horrid spectacle of the dying body. To understand this process I will draw from Granovetter's threshold model.

Marginality and counter-culture through Europe as a criticism of capitalism. The case of the techno movement. A socio-filmic reflection.

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Rave parties, squats and marginal techno movements

have spread over Europe since the 1990's. This phenomenon can be seen as a global form of resistance to the classic labour and leisure life style. Studying the city of Le Havre in France, this industrial port where culture and merchandise circulate since its creation in the 16th century, has lead me to think of the way counter-cultures spread and circulate in Europe, revealing a common form of criticism of capitalism as a way of living and showing how people gather around a will of "something else" being either English, French, Spanish, Italian or Czech. I will then show some images of the film I made in Le havre for my Phd research in 2014 and I will open my speech to a european gaze on how counter-cultures reflect this global form of resistance to capitalism. I will also talk about how, in the case of that specific research the cinematographic language can open the reflection to an international audience in a more effective way than with a simple speech. To this end, I propose to show 10mn of the film *Cadences* during my presentation. <https://vimeo.com/132032366>

The perception of Visual Infotainment in the political news: A cultural approach through New Media

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Traditionally, Infotainment has been introduced to refer to television programs and/or tabloid news which exhibit the trend of integrating in a single reportage two seemingly contrasting concepts in mainstream journalism: information and entertainment (e.g., Bonner & McKay, 2003, p. 119; see also, Berrocal-Gonzalo, Redondo-García, Martín-Jiménez & Campos-Domínguez, 2014). With its origins in the late 1980s, infotainment is not a fairly modern trend, however the discussion around it has never ceased while in the last decade seems to be widely re-framed (see, for example, Harrington, 2008). Especially with the introduction of the New Media in the post-truth era, Infotainment seems to be evolving in a characteristic trend affecting all areas of news reporting. The proposed paper aims to introduce the phenomenon of Visual Infotainment, regarding aspects of Infotainment in visual artefacts, deployed in the news. Specifically, the research focusses on visual elements (photographs, graphics, etc.) used in the New Media, when posting and citing political news. The case study of this paper is the Cyprus talks between Greek-Cypriots and Turkish-Cypriots, held in Mont Pelerin and Geneva in 2016 and 2017 respectively, aiming to resolve the Cyprus conflict. The study is based on a qualitative approach, using Visual Framing Analysis, on an effort to identify a consistent set of frames in order to determine the perception of Visual Infotainment in the political news and the specific ways in which hard news can be transformed into soft news.

The Cinematic Representation of Cultural Identity: The Case of Turkish Migrants in Germany

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There is already a substantial scholarly work on Turkish German diasporic cinema produced by second and third generation Turkish German filmmakers since the late 1990s. Authors like Göktürk (1999), Berghahn (2012), Hake and Mennel (2012), and Burns (2006) agree on a shift in the filmic representation of the Turkish immigrants in Germany from a rather pessimistic and problem-based perspective focussing on early Turkish guestworkers' difficult lives shaped by the experience of loneliness, speechlessness, and victimization, to a cinema made by Turkish German hyphenated identity directors such as Fatih Akin and Thomas Arslan, who go beyond depicting difficulties of the migration experience and feature cultural hybridity as normality in a multicultural environment.

I argue that whilst earlier migration movies by German directors emphasised a cultural identity conflict of characters with a migration background, Turkish German filmmakers display diasporic characters and their culturally hybrid identities as an enriching and productive resource. Moreover, I particularly focus on the so far scholarly widely neglected perspective of Turkish cinema about Turkish migration to Germany and suggest that like early German cinema Turkish directors likewise represents a cultural essentialist perspective when depicting cultural identity and stress the incompatibility of diverse cultures. I argue that this filmic perspective on cultural identity is related to the fact that Turkish emigration cinema from the 1960s until the 1990s were strongly influenced by the Turkish Yesilcam cinema convention of constructing binary oppositions of good, rural, East versus bad, urban, Western (European) to establish a melodramatic overtone.

RS15 | Session 05a Democracy and Everyday Life

Democracy and Multiculturalism: A Documentary View

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The movement of people between countries and between nations is a phenomenon that goes through the whole history of men. But new questions have emerged over several decades which have generated a plurality of responses. Democracies that think themselves universalist are confronted with attitudes of refusal of this universalism and for some actors a withdrawal on themselves. Which can go as far as the will to maintain their own history and cultures with a public recognition of data considered as belonging to the private domain (religion, moral and cultural values). This is contrary to the spirit of the French law

of 1905 on secularism (separation of the Church and the State), which is shared by American researchers such as M. Walzer who insist on the private nature of religion. These demands remain rather minority among the people "of immigrant origin", but occupy a disproportionate place in the imaginations of the nations of the North countries. This is probably due to the fact that the relations between cultures have been largely associated with the inclusion of these populations among the working classes. These populations of immigrant origin and having French nationality for the majority of them - including those living in France in so-called sensitive districts - in their great majority do not share these maximalist visions. A large part of the intellectuals, by abandoning all reference to economic questions and social class issues, bear the multiculturalist claim which is only very partially shared by the populations concerned. Excerpts of the sociological documentary that we have realized shows the difficulty of living with the other according to the individual histories of each one: these emerge and are exacerbated.

« The passing of the baton » Learning in the "between-us": From situation of disability to comic side of situation.

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This communication is based on film of a learning session of "the passing of the baton" in relay races. The film has been taken by ourselves in a specialized sport association for athletes with intellectual disability*. Research was conceived in a filmic sociology perspective to put in light changes in representations of people with intellectual disabilities. It aims to show how bodies in motion can better reveal what it means to be labelled as mild or moderate intellectual deficient today, than a written paper could do. During interviews, athletes talk about their experiences of scorn and humiliation in daily life and especially at school. But during training sessions in peer group, images show athletes running, joking, laughing together and helping each other, performing various learning together, under the direction of the coach. The follow-up of a training session is an inside view that make feel pleasure and quality in relationships inside the group. Film shows how a benevolent humour about their own disability is developed by athletes. Repetitions and burlesque scenes showing the very difficult learning process of "the passing of the baton" in relay races allows to understand how athletes construct together a comic side of the situation of disability.

*The fieldwork of this research was conducted in the framework of a scientific collaboration between the Santesih Laboratory of the University of Montpellier (EA 4614) and the 'Study and Research' section of the French Federation of Adapted Sport (FFSA), with financial aid from the latter. The analyses presented in this paper do not necessarily reflect the viewpoint of the FFSA.

Migrants' deaths : visual reflections

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How to capture death's recounts and mournings in photos and films? And why? Since the beginning, this question crossed my research about migrants' deaths, started in 2015 within the Italian context and still ongoing. The study adopts qualitative research methods with a strong narrative dimension, intended as the most appropriate to answer its main questions by providing materialist and empirical based coherence. The research explores in depth the social and political treatments of these deaths, following immigrants' life traces (after death), investigating social significations of their burial 'choice' and class conditions' impact on them. The research activities, including visual and audio devices, are: several interviews (audio and video-recorded, when possible) with relatives 'left-behind' or people who were close to the dead; ethnographic research in Muslim funerals and corpses' repatriations; the lifestory of a maroccan migrant who died in a migrant detention center in Italy (included in a documentary project); various narrative and visual materials on immigrants' unidentified-anonymous deaths (media, public discourse and policy papers). Taking pictures and filming has sometimes expanded, in different ways, the stories' expressivity becoming a medium between respondents and the world. This contribution represents the ongoing reflection on visual and filmic sociology starting from the collected materials.

Dogs of Democracy - documentary reflections on the Greek Crisis

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In this paper, I will discuss the making of my essay-style documentary, *Dogs of Democracy*, which is a visual ethnography of the Greek crisis. The film is about the stray dogs of Athens and the people who take care of them. It explores life on the streets through the eyes of the dogs and peoples' everyday experience of austerity. Shot in location in Athens, the film is about how Greece have become the 'stray dogs of Europe', and how the dogs have become a symbol of hope for the people and for the anti- austerity movement. A universal story about love and loyalty and what we might learn from animals and peoples' timeless quest for democracy.

RS15 | Session 06a Urban Transformation**Visualizing the urban life of transnational families**

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Using the video composite method, in this paper we

shall comparatively present some key elements of the life of transnational families having at least one Romanian member. We shall use photo/video materials from our multi-site research from several urban areas, from Romania (Drobeta Turnu Severin, Cluj-Napoca) and from abroad (Londra, UK; Mons, Belgium; Chi inău, the Republic of Moldova).

We shall try to compare the following focal topics (in two or more towns): children of transnational families; bi-national/mixed couples; discrimination of transnational family

members. Through these visual materials, we hope to provide a face to transnational families living in urban areas, in Romania and abroad.

Another aspect of the presentation will be a comparative analysis of two photo albums, one focusing on photographs taken in the rural milieu (already released by team members, where we primarily find pictures of elderly remaining at home) and another one, in the urban milieu, created specifically for this scholarly session.

The photo albums (together with the videos) are the visual documentation of our research, and will illustrate the main topics of our research as a whole.

Everyday Mobility & Practical Cosmopolitanism: A Spatial Semiotic Approach

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A majority of the world's population lives in cities, and the proportion is growing rapidly. As a result, cities are places of strangers. Urban dwellers are socialized in the norms of interaction with others whom they do not know, including those whose cultural practices are seen as "strange." Urban neighborhoods are sometimes sites of social conflict. But perhaps more remarkably, everyday urban life in vernacular neighborhoods is marked mainly by "cultural strangers" getting along. In the everyday rhythms of urban life, particularly in public places such as public transit, people know that they must get along to go along. Quotidian mobilities are the dominant rhythms of vernacular urban neighborhoods. The pace of the city is strongly tied to forms of urban living, and as a result, of the impressions urban dwellers form of themselves, of others, and of urban space. This makes mobility an important part of urban life and culture. It is, in a fundamental way, the dynamic quality of place. As such, it is important for urban researchers to investigate ordinary mobilities in urban public places. We believe this is best accomplished by visual methods and visual data, including photographs, video, and observation. We bring examples from our research on urban neighborhoods in some of the global cities of Europe to illustrate a method for seeing contested identities and practical cosmopolitanism in the rhythms of everyday

mobilities—not only is everyday mobility a significant form of social activity, but it is also a key research method in the study of urban communities.

RS15 | Session 07a Creativity and Criticism

Everyday life as reflected in the Polish artistic photo-projects

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The paper is devoted to analyze some aspects of everyday life as discovered in the long life photo-projects conducted during the Polish People's Republic era. Rural and urban life of ordinary people, documented and artistically transformed can give us new understanding of the past. The aesthetics categories rooted in everyday photography will be also employed to uncover main trends in visualizing the lifestyle of the epoch. What can we read from photographed scenes and objects now? How meanings of everyday rituals and objects had been changed in the series of photographs?

The main research material for this paper comes from the project Sociological Record conducted by Zofia Rydet. The author was a prominent Polish photographer of the PPR times, who tried to find the sociological view of the everyday life in Poland under the communist regime. The main body of photographs were taken during 1977 and 1993, and it is digitalized. Nowadays, artistic photography is challenged by technology and the newest trends in visual culture, but the majestic and heroic vision of everyday life of common people offered by Zofia Rydet is still fresh and inspiring.

Academic frame of reference to interpret the visualization of changes in meanings of lifestyle is rhetoric of everyday in Erving Goffman concept, and Odo Marquard's philosophical defense of accidental as well. Artistic frame of reference here is the analysis of similar projects of the same epoch in Poland.

Street Art and the European Dream: Athens, İstanbul and Lisbon

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Social protest in general builds upon visual communication as much as the powers it targets, often articulating its slogans, messages and proposals in visual contexts, deliberately seeking to create, develop and regulate its icons. The images in social protests circulate and create meaning to provide a base for social movements. The photographs taken in social protest locations sometimes obtain an iconic character, to which the artists respond by politicizing them. Significantly in this context, street art in European cities has flourished as a reaction to social, economic and political crisis. Street artists displace the imageries in social protests and politicise them.

Inspired by the works of Botero who shows how art work produced from digital photography helps to sustain cultural memory in contemporary societies, this talk focuses on examples of street art in some European cities (Athens, İstanbul, and Lisbon) - particularly those works of street art which developed from digital photography. On the basis of these examples, it argues that despite the increasing East-West divide (i.e. on issues of immigration) and the North-South divide (i.e. on issues of austerity and financial crisis) in Europe, street art intervenes to provide a base for re-creating the European dream in Bauman's terms. Overall this talk reflects on issues related to the relationship between art and politics in the making of contemporary Europe.

RS15 | Session 08a Images and Word

La Revue Française des Méthodes Visuelles : défis et avancement pour la création d'une revue francophone sur les méthodes visuelles

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La Revue Française des Méthodes Visuelles est une revue interdisciplinaire et internationale en cours de création (n°1 à paraître en 2017). Elle est conçue comme un lieu de discussion et de recherche entre les disciplines sur les méthodes visuelles et, au-delà, sur l'ensemble des méthodes qui ne se limitent pas à l'écrit. L'ambition de la revue est d'offrir un espace de dialogue aux sciences humaines et sociales et, ainsi, de construire progressivement une vision d'ensemble de ces méthodes. Les chercheurs sont de plus en plus nombreux à mobiliser l'image (fixe ou animée), ou d'autres méthodes alternatives à l'écrit, dans leurs pratiques professionnelles. Il s'agit désormais de se tourner vers ces pratiques pour tenter d'en comprendre les apports réels et d'enrichir la recherche et l'enseignement universitaires.

La RFMV souhaite publier des textes en français. Les articles abordent les aspects théoriques, méthodologiques, épistémologiques ou éthiques de thèmes liés aux pratiques de l'image dans les techniques d'enquêtes ; sans exclure toutefois d'autres méthodes alternatives à l'écrit. La revue se propose d'explorer, plus largement, le champ des pratiques audio-visuelles et sensorielles pour la recherche à l'heure du numérique et des réseaux.

Lieu de dialogue et de confrontation, la revue traduit la volonté de construire progressivement une vision d'ensemble d'un domaine éclaté, et parfois isolé, par le cloisonnement des disciplines. L'expression en un même lieu des différentes expériences pourra, nous l'espérons, permettre de dessiner et d'apprécier peu à peu les cadres généraux de ces pratiques.

Notre communication fera un bilan de cette expérience francophone de création d'une revue autour des « méthodes visuelles ». Nous montrerons les défis pratiques, mais aussi définitionnels que pose la constitution d'un tel projet éditorial.

Multimedia collages of memory. Investigating functions of collective memory through photo-elicitation

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The presented study is a part of the research project 'Memory on borderland. A study of collective memory in the former East Prussia region in Poland and the Sudetes in the Czech Republic', which main aim is to study the functions of collective memory and its practice in the region of borderland. The project focuses on collective memory in the two borderland regions of Central Europe: the former East Prussia in Poland and the Sudetes in the Czech Republic. Those two regions are undergoing regional revival after many years of silence over their past and identity. This finds its representation in the dynamic development of different websites and social media pages devoted to the regional history, mainly with visual texts of memory as their primary content.

The paper presents the partial, very first results of quality content analysis of the images reproduced online and of confronting them in photo-elicitation interviews, conducted with the inhabitants of borderland. The main assumption of the study is that the communicative memory in the region of borderland is the process that involves not only the members of a borderland group. It also includes texts of memory (in this case – visual internet-based texts of memory). This process undergoes within a hermeneutical triangle that includes the communication / interaction between memory users, memory makers and visual objects of representation. It results in a situation when collective memories are multimedia collages consisting of various elements. Two Goffmanian concepts of face (facework) and frame are used here, as analytical categories, defining the interactional approach to the problem under study.

“To be or not to be” a visual anthropologist in Romania - The story of a documentary short film

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Until 2002, when the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work (UBB) in Cluj-Napoca (Romania) created its undergraduate program in anthropology, the only universities offering such programs were those in Bucharest and Sibiu. The history of documentary film is therefore tied to a great extent to the slow and shy beginnings of anthropology as an academic discipline in Romania. Besides being short, the history of documentary film was not a particular happy one either. Seen as a marginalized field, there were very few substantial, sustained and successful projects centered on documentary film that could help create the context for the emergence and development of a fully fledged generation of filmmakers.

With the project *Confronting difference through the practices of transnational families* a team of social researchers are trying to study transnational families based on a qualitative field research methodology and visual recording. This video material exhibits and queries the main challenges involved in the research methodology on the subject of transnational families. The main objective of the research consists in analyzing the strategies through which the transnational families manage their specific way of life. This paper will show the story of the production and post-production of the documentary short film produced within this project. In the background, the analyse will talk about the problem of the visual anthropologists' position in the process of making a documentary film in Romania.

Industrialisation de la campagne lorraine Retour sur une enquête sociologique classique et filmique.

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Au début des années 70, dans le cadre du Groupe de Sociologie Rurale du CNRS dirigé par Henri Mendras, une vaste étude a été menée dans un village lorrain.

Cette étude visait à questionner la mutation d'un village agricole en village ouvrier, les enjeux de pouvoirs, la différence d'ancrages politiques entre syndicalisme, élections villageoises et liens de parenté en fonction des situations.

Cette recherche a mêlé le film aux méthodes classiques des sciences sociales. Il en est ainsi résulté un livre et un film .

Au moment où le bassin lorrain est sinistré en termes de désindustrialisation, cette présentation visera à questionner ce qu'apporte d'un point de vue socio-historique la mise en perspective de texte et d'images d'une enquête sociologique.

Cette approche comparative concernera également d'autres régions européennes marquées alternativement par une industrialisation d'environnements ruraux et par la désindustrialisation.

RS16 - What turns the European labour market into a fortress?

RS16 | Session 04a Migrants' Agency at Work and Upward Mobility

Emerging Patterns of Socio-Spatial Mobility within the EU: The Case of Young Italians in Berlin

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In this paper I investigate practices of spatial mobility developed by young South European migrants as a response to precarization, which has further expanded into their lives since the crisis. Many of these young people, who are mainly middle class and well-educated, have moved to North European metropolises. Such mobility is more liquid and flexible than Fordist forms of work-driven migration. It also takes place within a favourable migration regime such as the inner-European one. However, it does not necessarily result in lower precarity. While literature shows that human capital and high skills are the keys to the access to labour markets abroad, my research on young Italian migrants in Berlin sheds light on contradictory dynamics. While some migrants experience upward social mobility, many of them end up working precariously in low-wage sectors and dwelling under uncertain conditions. According to literature, their paths of incorporation should diverge depending on the resources to which they have access. However, given their similar backgrounds, there is a lack of knowledge about what resources are more specifically relevant to them. What elements mostly affect young middle class migrants' abilities to anticipate future paths and thus face precarity? I tackle this question through a mixed-methods analysis based on a set of 50 interviews, an online survey and participant observation. The analysis challenges conventional understandings of class, gender and ethnicity. I claim that we need to seriously consider the restructuring of labour markets that is currently taking place in the Global North as well as the effects of the European „free mobility regime“ on migration patterns.

Methodological nationalism and the role of research in the closure of migrants' labour market participation

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Ethno-migrant inequality remains a persistent trait of the labour market in Europe (Heath and Cheung, 2007; Van Tubergen, Maas and Flap, 2004). Scholars have put forward several explanations. First, migrants may have less access to human capital formation (education, on-the-job learning, language proficiency, skills acquirement) (Duvander, 2001; Rafferty, 2012). Second, they may have less access to resources embedded in social capital and network ties (Lin, 2000), drawing on Bourdieu (1986), Granovetter (1983) and Putnam (2000). Third, there is the impact of government legislation and formal institutions regarding guest labourers (Van Tubergen et al., 2004) contributing to the precarity of labour conditions many migrants confront (Anderson, 2010; Lewis et al., 2015; Siebers, 2015; Houwerzijl, 2013) and there is the discursive impact of government policies fuelling ethno-nationalist conflicts (Siebers, 2010; 2015; Siebers and Dennissen, 2015). Fourth, migrants may have to face discrimination (Andriessen et al., 2010, 2012 and 2014; Blommaert et al., 2012).

Little attention has been paid so far to the possibility that scholars themselves may be contributing to the production of such inequality. Drawing on Andreas Wimmer's and Nina Glick Schiller's (2002;2003) critique on methodological nationalism, I will first demonstrate how some branches of literature are indeed marked by looking at ethno-migrant inequality in the labour market from an (ethno-)nationalist lens. Thus, their research designs and interpretations of findings produce serious biases. Second, these biases feed ethno-nationalist approaches of migrants in politics, policies and interactions in work setting that contribute to the widening of the ethno-migrant gap in the labour market.

The intersections of state policy, individual agency and the labour market experiences of undocumented migrants

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Drawing on interviews with 55 undocumented migrants from Bangladesh, China and Turkey who were living in London at the time of their interview this paper will examine the complex ways in which undocumented migrants experience the labour market within the punitive and exclusionary state practices that target and penalize undocumented migrants and their employers. It is clear that incrementally punitive policies including raids on businesses, fines on employers found to be employing workers without the correct documentation and the constant threat of deportation can and do exacerbate the potential exploitation of undocumented migrants, in relation to working conditions, workplace relations, labour market mobility, workplace rights and wages. However, what is less examined are the complex and variable ways in which undocumented migrants are active agents who can, on occasions, improve their working conditions, their skills and their wages even within the constraints

of their status and state policies. The focus of this paper is on the multiple ways in which state policy, individual agency and the labour market experiences and strategies among undocumented migrants interact.

RS16 | Session 06a Mechanisms of Ethno-Migrant Inequality Production at Work

Legalising exploitation? New forms of gangmastering in Italian agriculture, tourism and logistics

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Since 2010, after migrant farmworkers rioted and went on strike in many Italian districts, gangmastering in agriculture gained new media attention and started being addressed by criminal law. Nevertheless, living and working conditions of migrants did not improve; instead they worsened, under the pressure of economic crisis and restructuring among other reasons.

This paper discusses four theses on the persistent exploitation of migrant workers as one of the most evident sign of structural racial inequality affecting Italian labour market.

1. Moralising discourses and repressive policies focused on (ethnic) gangmasters avoid addressing the causes of exploitation and illegal/informal subcontracting of labour in agriculture. These causes include social and legal vulnerability of migrants (regular and irregular as well), and the unfair organisation of food supply chains.

2. As an effect of the ongoing penal turn, exploitative gangmastering takes new forms, more difficult to detect and repress. Exploitation becomes de facto legalised, as new gangmasters use formally legal labour agencies, subcontracts and social cooperatives in order to supply companies with disposable and cheap labour.

3. Unlike the traditional ones, new forms of gangmastering are not limited to the agriculture of Southern Italy, but spread out through the whole country, affecting sectors such as tourism and logistics too.

4. Struggles of migrants and their supporters against new forms of gangmastering provide a significant standpoint for addressing systemic causes of exploitation and developing adequate strategies of action, including class solidarity and coalitions between migrant and non-migrant workers.

Migrant divisions and management practices in the hotel sector in Venice

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Migrant workers, from a wide range of countries,

comprise an important part of the workforce in Venice hotels, whose size varies according to seasonal fluctuations (Istat, 2016). Similarly to previous studies conducted in London (McDowell 2008; Alberti 2014), workers appear differentiated along multiple lines of divisions including race, gender, nationality and migration status.

One overlooked aspect of research on migrant labour in the low-paid end of the tourism sector is how the particular forms of segregation experienced by migrants in relation to their specific occupation dovetail with forms of discrimination related to contractual status. This intersection appears particularly relevant in the wider context of precarisation of employment relations and growing inequality experienced by non-citizens.

Drawing from fieldwork conducted in 2016-17 in Venice the paper shows how migrant hotel workers tend to experience discrimination along three main overlapping dimensions. The first concerns their position in back of house jobs mostly invisible to “the tourist gaze”, where gender and racial stereotypes more than precarious migratory status permeate management discriminatory practices. The second level is connected to the relationship between migrant labour and job insecurity where migrants are overrepresented in the contingent workforce (e.g. seasonal and temporary agency work). The third is related to migrant employment in departments that are often outsourced to contractors called “cooperative firms”, which appear to be important devices in reproducing migrants’ precarity. Bringing these dimensions together the authors develop an argument about the specific forms of divisions that underpins and reproduce the precarisation of labour in Venetian hotels.

Understanding ethno-migrant disadvantage in UK public sector employment in semi-rural areas: persistent barriers, inadequate solutions

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The UK public sector has long drawn on migrant labour, in part reflecting national labour shortages, the socio-economic aspirations of economic migrants and obstacles to private sector opportunities. A growth in race-related equal opportunities policies occurred in parallel with the casting of the state as ‘good’ employer. However, this belied the historically persistent under-evaluation of, and unequal outcomes for, migrant/ethnic minority women and men, over-

represented in low paid work. With the economic crisis, austerity measures adopted and the continued exposure of the public sector to market forces, the opportunity structures of migrant/ ethnic minority workers have been eroded through job loss, outsourcing and an erosion of progression opportunities.

Local economic contexts are under explored in critical diversity/inequality studies. This paper explores the social (re)production of ethno-migrant disadvantage and its changing contours using the lens of intersectionality. It focuses on public sector employment in semi-rural localities to explore the contingent nature of 'configurations of inequalities' reflected in intersections of ethnicity, migrant status, gender and class shaping social/human capital constraints on social mobility in local economies. It will consider the role of the public sector equality duty and employer positive action measures in countering these constraints and their limitations in fostering progressive change in racial hierarchies.

The exploration draws on local authority and NHS Trust case studies in two semi-rural areas in Scotland/England, undertaken in 2012/13, including interviews with HR and line managers, minority ethnic individuals who are long-term residents/British/EU Citizens and recent EU/non-EU migrants.

Migration, Gender and Progressing to Better Paid Work: New Opportunities to break through Glass Ceilings or Sticky Floors?

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Migration is influenced by multiple factors acting at the macro, meso and micro levels in which gender plays a key role. At the macro level, changing labour shortages in advanced Western industrialised countries may shift traditional gendered patterns of migration at the meso-level of households within which men typically lead the process, and intersect with the micro level agency of women and men. Migration represents a significant change in the life course and career trajectories of individuals requiring them to shape their career trajectories within new labour markets, opportunity structures and cultural norms in destination countries. A key focus of research is the transferability of human capital or the knowledge and skills that migrants bring with them. However, the aspirations of migrants and how they seek to advance their careers within the workplace, and the ways in which gender influences this process is under-researched.

Drawing on research funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and carried out in five organisations in

England and Scotland, this study draws on analysis of narratives generated by interviews with thirty migrants and individual case studies to explore the aspirations of women and men in low-paid work and their attempts to progress their careers within their workplaces. It reveals the complex ways in which gender intersects with other aspects of migrant identity to influence how women and men make sense of discontinuities/continuities in their career pathways and the challenges they face in navigating routes to career development within their new contexts.

RS16 | Session 07a Discursive Framing and Migrants' Exclusion at Work

Citizenship, ethnicity and right to work: access to labour market for non-citizens in Croatia

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The paper departs from the understanding that work is far more than just an economic activity. Instead, (right to) work is a central tenet in integration and citizenship, directly conditioned and conditioning one's citizenship status and rights (Anderson, Shutes and Walker 2014; Zatz and Boris 2014). Building on these premises, the paper shall explore the nexus between laws and discourses on immigration, citizenship and work, seeking to understand how the underlying normative conceptions that shape citizenship and immigration discourses and policies have affected access to labour market and working rights of ethnomigrants in Croatia. In doing so, the author argues that access to labour market is legally and socially construed as a resource of the dominant ethnonational group (ethnic Croat population), symbolically and practically delineating between those who belong and those who do not belong. More specifically, while right to work is formally provided to citizens and several groups of non-citizens (e.g. EU nationals and refugees) on equal grounds, closer reading of legislation on immigration and citizenship reveals that it is the ethnicity - often rather than the human capital and certainly rather than the legal citizenship/residency status - that imbues one with the moral right to have access to the labour market.

To explore these assumptions, the paper shall analyse policies and discourses on immigration and citizenship and how they map one's right to work/access to labour market. In addition, the paper shall contrast discourses and laws on different groups of non-citizens who have diverse formal rights to access the labour market: i.e. the refugees and EU citizens (formally full access to labour market), and TCNs and ethnic Croats without Croatian citizenship (controlled but facilitated access to labour market).

**Contemporary regimes of super exploitation:
Exploring the mutually constitutive relation
between discursive constructions of minorities'
skills and the labor process**

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This study analyses the role of skills in the super exploitation of workers belonging to historically subordinated socio-demographic groups in the workplace. Taking a double perspective to skill as both an aspect of the material labor process (the skills required to carry out specific jobs) and a social construction (the specific skills associated with specific socio-demographic groups), it investigates exploitation in three companies employing a large share of women and ethnic minorities in low-rank jobs. The analysis shows the mutually constitutive relation between the material labour process and the discursive representations of historically subordinated groups' skills. It contributes to the extant post-structuralist literature on diversity by pointing to the importance of the material organization of work in theorizing minorities' super exploitation. It further rejoins the contingency perspective in the labour process literature by pointing to the heterogeneity of regimes of super exploitation of a diverse workforce in contemporary organizations, despite general pressures towards low wages and high flexibility.

**Neoliberal Governing through economization and
ethnicization of the 'ideal' migrant subject:
Subjectivation processes of migrant
entrepreneurs from Turkey in Austria**

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This paper analyzes how subject formations promoted in policies and discourses on migration, in particular on migrant entrepreneurship, are negotiated by migrant entrepreneurs from Turkey. Thereby, it examines which continuities, overlaps but also breaks and resistances or disconnections occur in these subjectivation processes. This paper also explores which categories (i.e. gender and ethnicity) and their intersectionality structure these subjectivation processes. Migrant entrepreneurship has been increasingly emphasized in the political agenda of the EU, OECD, in Austria and policies and societal discourses. Migrants have been framed as having a particular 'migrant entrepreneurial spirit'. With respect to Austria, entrepreneurs from Turkey are a crucial group targeted within the respective policies and discourses. Their positioning has to be understood in a post-guest worker context which is characterized by discrimination experiences and exclusions and is linked with post-Fordist employment conditions which presuppose precarious working conditions. The respective policies, discourses but also migrant

entrepreneurs themselves reproduce 'migrants' as ethnicized and economicized 'Others' or 'Selves' and link entrepreneurship with social mobility, integration, economic development and the figure of the 'ideal migrant'. Hence, this analysis also demonstrates how ethnicity is also strategically used as a resource i.e. in form of social capital by the migrant entrepreneurs. The analysis is based on frame analysis of policies and interviews with representatives of institutions promoting migrant entrepreneurship and migrant entrepreneurs from Turkey in Austria. A systematic and intersectional analysis of the relationship between subject formation and subjectivation of migrant entrepreneurs from Turkey offers contributions to the debate on forms of inequality and precarization in the context of migration and capitalist labour markets, ethnicization processes and the role of policies in subjectivation processes of migrants.

**RS16 | Session 08a Government Policies' Impact
on Migrants' Labour Market Positions**

**(Re)working refugees? Integration policies or the
race for employability in Germany**

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Employability has become the mantra for most education and labour market policies in emerging welfare states in Europe. In Germany, labour market reforms since the 2000s have increased pressure on job-seekers by holding them accountable for failing to be employable. This discourse has allowed for disciplining and sanctioning measures to become a widespread tool of labour market policies. Against this backdrop, it is not surprising that similar practices are applied on refugees seeking to integrate the labour market. It can be argued that the inclusion of refugees into the formal labour market is a progressive step in light of previous exclusion. However, unequal power relations risk to remain unchallenged in this approach. In the context of refugees seeking employment and being shaped according to the requirements of the labour market, yet more symbolical and material means of coercion can be employed to determine refugees' position on the labour market. Thus, the "perspective of stay" has become an official category to allow refugees from certain countries privileged access to the labour market as well as to provide incentives for desirable refugees to find employment. Moreover, the multiplication of measures designed to make refugees employable reinforces the representation and self-perception of refugees as less qualified. Based on qualitative research exploring the perspective of refugees and power relations vis-à-vis institutional actors, I research the way racist and postcolonial representations and unequal relations are reproduced by institutions, employers and workers. This way, the research questions if the material and symbolical pressure exerted on refugees serves not only for their activation and employability but also for weakening their position on the labour market leading

to precarious and exploitative labour relations.

Entrepreneurship among immigrants in Germany: the 2004 reform of the German Trade and Crafts Code as a natural experiment

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Labor market integration is an important step in the overall integration of immigrants into their receiving country's society. Previous research has shown that self-employment is a viable route in this regard. In this paper I investigate how institutional barriers affect the labor market entry of immigrants. Specifically, using the 2004 reform of the German Trade and Crafts Code (HwO) as a natural experiment, I examine what effect occupational deregulation has on labor market entry via self-employment, specifically among first generation immigrants. Prior to 2004, craftspeople that wanted to open their own business in Germany were required to hold a Master Craftsmen degree (Meister) in order to do so. This restriction was partially lifted by the 2004 reform, which decreased the number of occupations in which this was a prerequisite from 94 to 41. Accordingly, using repeated cross-sections of the German micro-census data (1997-2012) and applying (triple) difference-in-differences estimators to determine causality, I analyze what effect the 2004 reform has had on the probability of self-employment among first generation immigrant craftspeople in the 53 deregulated crafts (treatment group). The main findings indicate that the probability of being self-employed, relative to German men, has significantly increased for East European men (EU-12) active in one of the deregulated trades. Furthermore, the same result holds for East European women (EU-12), relative to German women, since the reform. Conclusively, implications for future policy efforts regarding occupational deregulation and its effectiveness on (successfully) integrating immigrants into the labor market can be drawn from the results.

Excluded and failed worker-citizens: unemployment, migration and labour in Finland

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The paper examines overlapping exclusions from social citizenship and decent work, which are created by the border regime, on the one hand, and transformations in the welfare state such as "activating labour market policies" or "workfare", on the other. Contrary to the arguments about migrants' lacking of right human capital and skills, my research shows how young highly-educated Russian-speakers in Finland end up in precarious low-paid work due to various institutional factors. As in case of other non-EU citizens, regular residence in Finland and access to welfare rights are tied to the inflexible system of immigration controls and obtainment of residence

permits based on work. This requirement forces migrants with an insecure migrant status to do work in a low-skilled sector, even if it does not match their qualifications. At the same time, social rights such as unemployment benefits are also becoming conditional upon participation in labour activation measures such as unpaid work trials mainly in a service sector – already for those with a regular citizenship status. My data shows that work becomes an imperative, a requirement and a duty both for "excluded" (migrants) and "failed" (unemployed) citizens, to borrow Anderson's (2013) terms. I suggest that the growing exclusion from welfare rights within regular citizenship overlaps with exclusions created by migration. Such focus on work and unemployment may also help to evade the reproduction of methodological nationalism in research on labour.

Anderson, B. (2013) *Us and Them? The Dangerous Politics of Immigration Control*. Oxford University Press

Return of the Guestworkers? Temporary Labour Migration Programmes in Europe

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Less than ten years ago, policymakers and civil society alike were heralding temporary migration programmes (TMPs) as a panacea for managed migration in Europe. Faced with political opposition to immigration on the one hand, and labour market gaps on the other, TMPs were presented as the solution to Europe's migration conundrum. The European Commission emerged as a leading advocate for the expansion of circular and temporary programmes, which it claimed could meet three objectives: addressing labour market shortages in receiving countries without permanent settlement; mitigating the 'brain drain' and promoting development in sending countries; and minimizing irregular migration (COM (2007) 248). Critics of TMPs in academic and policymaking communities, however, argue that they are unworkable and undesirable as they do not benefit migrants or sending countries. Drawing on results from a new immigration policy index (ImPol), we show that TMPs have not come to fruition in Europe. Instead, states have outsourced temporary labour recruitment to employers, whilst tinkering with their existing regimes in a broader move towards "temporariness". We argue that the development of temporariness is neither efficient as a system of migration management, nor rights-based. Temporariness within migration regimes has curtailed migrants' rights, impeded mechanisms that facilitate circularity, and exacerbated the stratification of rights based on 'economic worth' (Anderson 2013).

RS17 - 100 Years Charles Wright Mills: Sociological Imagination Today

RS17 | Session 01a 100 Years Charles Wright Mills: Sociological Imagination Today - Theoretical Questions / Commitment

Mills : a sociologist with commitment and capacities of indignation

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Mills's book *The Power Elite* has triggered many comments from liberals or conservatives mainly to discredit the author - "this solitary horseman, who is in part a prophet, in part a teacher, in part a rough-tongued brawler" – but also the research – "original research with sour grapes". The work has been described as journalistic and ideological. The author was considered as a moralist at a time when leading American sociology was celebrating axiological neutrality in social sciences. The work was also criticized by Marxists because it did not start with a class-struggle perspective.

In my contribution I want first give a short overview of the academic reception, mostly very negative, of Mills's book who became sixty years later a classic in sociology. I will also go back over his comment on Criticism and insist on his interest in sociology of knowledge. Mills maintained a capacity for indignation, tried to build concepts and skills to expose and respond to social injustice and finally did not forget that the sociologist also is "a creature of value in a word of evaluations".

People's courses of action, a truly Millsian concept if used in its plural form

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Wright Mills' recommendation to sociologists - to focus on the very point where history, social structure and biography meet and mix together - sounds as relevant to-day as when he formulated it. As for the inclusion of "biography" in the trilogy, we believe it stands for what philosophers used to refer to as "Man", a shorthand reminder that social research cannot be equated to natural sciences.

A thorough examination of the idea of course of action

– the time-ordered series of actions of some individual (or resp. collective) actor trying to reach a given goal - has convinced us not only of the Millsian nature of this idea, but also of the urgent necessity for sociology to transform this idea into a fully developed sociological concept. The expression course of action is part of English language ("the actions to be taken", Webster), but is apparently seldom used; and equivalent expressions do not even exist in French or German. By referring to action through time ("action dans la durée"), thus to action pursued and pushed through the maze of social-structural constraints and opportunities to realize a given project, it combines the three components of Mills's core recommendation. But it also opens a door to discovering a whole universe of unsuspected properties of courses of action, including some that actually reshape and transform social "structures", thus contributing to make human history. Three of such major properties will be mentioned. The whole view lead to a remarkable conclusion: constructivism should not be located, as one would believe, somewhere between structuralism and actionalism, but beyond actionalism, and pointing to a yet unexplored fourth perspective.

Social movement strategy and the politics of the possible

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This paper aims to map out a research agenda on the politics of the possible: the processes by which contentious action shapes, is shaped by, and concerns, visions of the future. It reviews relevant extant research on the ideational and imaginative work of social movements. It argues that the politics of the possible depends on a broader context of competing visions of the future. This means the cognitive dimension of social movements is located in broader societal modes of futurology – professionalised, highly technical, and orientated mainly around risk; and the particular conditions of (thinking about future in) societies of very high personal debt, precarious work and housing, and near-unanimity about impending environmental apocalypse and economic stagnation. The paper hypothesises some ways in which these conditions and processes relate to movement activity, thinking about movements of different sorts and their relationships with other entities (businesses, governments, cultural producers) that depict alternative societies. The paper finally raises some questions around the future-oriented question of strategy, considering how to consciously plan and struggle in an era of foreclosed future, how to negotiate the lack of consensus over political goals on the Left, and how to act together or coordinate in movements lacking formal organisation.

The Critical Theory of the (Power) Elite? Mills' Conception of Power and Theory of Recognition.

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In my contribution, I would like to elaborate on critical theory of power based on the critical comparison of Charles Wright Mills' concept of power and Axel Honneth's theory of recognition. I will emphasize Mills' book *The Power Elite* as a part of a broader project: an attempt to understand the modern (American) society or the advanced-industrial society in its totality. It is important to read *The Power Elite* in the context of two preceding works by Mills: *The Puerto Rican Journey* (1950) and *The White Collar* (1951). Mills proceeds systematically. The first book is an analysis of the situation of the poor as well as of the most disadvantaged: immigrants and their families. In the second book Mills studies the middle class. Finally, he analyzes what he calls the power elite. Consequently, we may regard the question of power as the significant topic. In this context, I would like to reconstruct the concept of power (political, social and economic) and power relations. That will allow me to interpret Mills' works as a part of, or as a form of, Critical Theory. In that framework, I will consider Axel Honneth's theory of recognition, one of the main contemporary concepts within the frame of Critical Theory. The main goal of my contribution is therefore to analyze Mills' concept of power and its implications for Honneth's theory of recognition, which I would thereby like to show as deficient regarding the issue of power. That is why, I believe, it needs to be informed by theory of social relations based on a profound conception of power. Mills' theory and empirical work would prove beneficial for contemporary critical-theoretical thought.

RS17 | Session 02a 100 Years Charles Wright Mills: Sociological Imagination Today - Elite / Middle Class / Vulnerable Groups

C. Wright Mills and the question of the global power elite

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Owners and managers of giant transnational corporations and banks, government leaders of major economic and military powers, and directors of key international organizations have unprecedented institutional capacity to affect the lives of millions of people around the world. At the same time, everyday political discourse tends to present a pluralistic account of world society, characterized by elite division into competing camps, mostly along national and sectoral lines. In order to critically appreciate the potential for transnational elite integration, and to counter any simplistic notions of a multipolar and pluralistic world society, this paper explores two

interrelated questions: What grounds do we have to speak about a global power elite today, and what does it mean to argue about the existence of a global power elite in contemporary world society? Following C. Wright Mills' insights into the formation of the power elite in the mid-twentieth-century United States, the paper stresses the importance of a context-specific analysis of world society in terms of (a) long-term structural developments, (b) hierarchy of power, (c) elite socialisation and interlocks, and (d) ideological work towards the establishment of unifying interests. Discussing each of the dimensions in relation to post-war developments in the global political economy, the paper argues that Mills' critical notion of the power elite provides valuable insights into the concentration of power in contemporary world society.

Leader communities: The making of elites

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Based on ethnographic methods I study a Swedish elite community named Djursholm as a "leader community" i.e., a place where leaders choose to live and exert their dominion, socialize with other leaders, and, most importantly, form families and raise their children into future leaders (see Holmqvist, 2017). In C. W. Mills's (1956) sense, leaders are often considered a power elite not on the basis of superior intellectual abilities or superlative formal merits; but rather on an idea to be morally elevated (see also Jackall, 1988). An important concept in my interpretation and understanding of the sociology of Djursholm is consecration, i.e., the "initiation of someone", or, "making someone sacred." In all essential respects it is about elevating a human being, imbuing him or her with certain higher moral or spiritual qualities. This takes place by means of the culture, history, traditions, ceremonies, rituals, and institutions of the place, which are possessed of a certain aura continually recreated through the actions of the population. Indeed, this society accumulates such a concentration of what Bourdieu (1984) would call "symbolic capital" that it becomes sacred, and the people that live and act there are transformed from merely living an "ordinary", profane life, into the realm of the sacred. The prerequisite of consecration is social separation and differentiation on a physical, mental, and cultural level. I often a number of critical remarks on these kinds of environments, focusing on their downplaying of traditional meritocratic ideals and virtues for social advancement and influence.

The Middle Class, Old and New

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A key contribution of Mills to the theory of social differentiation consists in his distinction between two groupings he called "old middle class" and "new middle class." There are some serious problems with

Mills' definitions.

First and foremost, the underlying term 'middle class' is a misnomer, or more exactly, an oxymoron. This is the case because the adjective 'middle' is inherently hierarchical in nature, which means that it fits in the framework of social stratification rather than class-it is the former that is necessarily hierarchical in character, whereas inter-class relations are, as a rule, more complex, and only in rare cases could be boiled down to a ladder-like scheme. Thus, Mills' 'new middle class' is in fact a collection of a variety of employee and managerial classes, including even social estates, e.g. civil servants.

However, Mills' 'old middle class' refers indeed to a social class-which by Marxists is usually termed the petty bourgeoisie, and which the present author proposes to frame as the autocephalous class, borrowing Weber's term. This term highlights what for Mills is a key feature of the class in question, i.e. independence-they are independent owners of the means of economic activity (production, exchange, etc.) In addition, they rely only on their own work, not employing other people's labour power.

It is striking that this 'conceptual death' is paralleled by the real-world decline of what passes as 'the middleclass', though the process is being obfuscated by its false conceptualisation.

Who rules Greece? Greek prime ministers (1974 – 2016): Paths to leadership and/or leading to crisis

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Following the sociological tradition of C. W. Mills and especially his writings on power elite we conducted a research study of the Greek prime ministers as the highest political leaders in the country. The intention of the authors, entering C. W. Mills theory into the Greek political field, is to highlight that Greek prime ministers, after 1974 and the restoration of Greek democracy, regardless their political traditions and ideological origins and differences, entered the Greek political field having, at least the majority of them, similarities in their social background, educational trajectories and recruitment patterns. Trying to describe their "paths to leadership", we studied a number of factor/variables related to the political tradition of the Greek prime ministers, their inclusion in different elite groups, e.g. economic, bureaucratic, their families socio-economic status, their occupational trajectories and cosmopolitan cultural capital. C.W.Mills was one of the first sociologists highlighted the importance of "elite schools" and their clubs like the "old boys network". In Greece the graduation from elite schools seems to be one of the most privileged and secured paths to high status strata and to the power elite. Also, we strongly believe that studying the Greek political elite and its linkages with other forms of power elite (economic, bureaucratic) it is possible to highlight reasons that "led to the socio-economic crisis". The data collected through a mixed - qualitatively and quantitatively -

methodological approach through the method of "prosopography" as the most adequate for an in-depth analysis, promoting us with the proper biographical details. The analysis encompass the prime ministers of Greece from 1974 until the last parliamentary term started in September of 2015.

Societal and Political Transition in Balkan Countries: Solidarity, In-group Bonds and Attitudes towards Vulnerable Groups

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The societal and political transformation of the Republic of Macedonia after gaining its independence from the former Yugoslavia generated different kind of challenges for the Macedonian citizens as well as for the citizens of the former socialist states. The changes were manifested through economic and political crises, crisis of value systems and caused disruption of social security, trust in other people and institutions and the quality of life. These had an impact on the citizens' attitudes towards certain vulnerable groups: the elderly, the unemployed, ill people and people with disabilities, children of poor families and immigrants. The main assumption is that these processes had influence on the empathy and solidarity of the citizens towards vulnerable groups, as well as their in-groups: the family, their neighborhood, the region they belong to, and through their civic engagement. This paper is based on the analysis of data obtained from the last wave of European Value Study. The data will be subjected to comparative analysis of EVS data obtained from other Balkan countries.

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