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BOOK OF ABSTRACT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TRACK A: IDENTITIES AND LIFESTYLES	7
A1 THE MEANING OF THE SOUTH: FRONTIERS AND PERIPHERIES BETWEEN GLOBAL AND LOCAL	7
A1.1 THE SOUTH AS A PROBLEM FOR SOCIAL THEORY <i>Mariano Longo</i>	7
A1.2 EUROPE AND THE CRISIS: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS FROM THE EUROPEAN PERIPHERY <i>Fernando Bessa Ribeiro, António Cardoso, Manuel Carlos Silva</i>	7
A1.3 THE BREXIT DEBATE ON TWITTER: NORTHERN VS SOUTHERN PERSPECTIVE <i>Francesca Greco</i>	8
A1.4 BORDERS AND FRONTIERS: PERIPHERY LIGHTS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE <i>Francesco Sidoti</i>	9
A2 IDENTITY, INCERTITUDE AND TRUST	9
A2.1 EUROPEAN IDENTITY AND SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES <i>Mariateresa Gammone</i>	9
A2.2 GENERALIZED TRUST IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE: THE ROLE OF RELIANCE, CONFIDENCE AND RISK <i>Ivanka Pjesivac, Iveta Imre, Katerina Spasovska, Scott Eldredge</i>	10
A2.3 IS RACISM WITHOUT RACISTS ONLY AN AMERICAN PHENOMENON? COLOR-BLIND DISCRIMINATION AND THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN CONTEXT <i>Lorenzo Sabetta</i>	11
A2.4 ECONOMIC CRISIS AND CULTURAL STRATIFICATIONS: THE VIEWING OF TURKISH SOAP-OPERAS AND NATIONAL IDENTITY IN GREECE <i>Laurence Larochelle</i>	11
A3 LIFESTYLE AND SOCIAL TRENDS IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES	12
A3.1 WHY DO PEOPLE LIVE LONGER IN ITALY AND IN SPAIN? SEARCHING FOR THE SECRETS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WAY OF LIFE <i>Giuliano Tardivo, Eduardo Diaz Cano, Antonia Cava</i>	12
A3.2 TEMPORARY SOCIAL TIES: VIRTUAL SOLIDARITIES? <i>Christiana Constantopoulou</i>	13
A3.3 SOCIAL COHESION: THE ATYPICAL NATURE OF SOUTHERN EUROPE <i>Simona Gozzo, Anna Maglia</i>	14
A3.4 A SOUTHERN EUROPEAN MIGRATION MODEL? DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND BORDER CONTROL IN ITALY AND SPAIN <i>Stefania Fragapane, Giancarlo Minaldi</i>	14
TRACK B: YOUTH, EDUCATION AND WORK	15
B1 EDUCATIONAL TRAJECTORIES AND MOBILITY	15
B1.1 ACTIVATING DE-RADICALISATION PROCESSES THROUGH RECIPROCITY. CONVERGENCES AND DIVERGENCES ACROSS EUROPE <i>Liana M. Daher, Augusto Gamazza, Anna Maria Leonora</i>	15
B1.2 THE EMERGENCE OF THE «SCHOOL FAILURE» PROBLEM AND THE CONTRADICTIONS OF «ATTENTION TO DIVERSITY» POLICIES IN SPAIN <i>Javier Rujas</i>	16
B1.3 RISK FACTORS FOR EARLY SCHOOL LEAVING IN GREECE <i>Pitsia Vasilikis, Karakolidis Anastasios, Sofianopoulou Chryssa, Emvalotis Anastassios</i>	16
B2 EDUCATION AND WORK: POLICIES, LEARNING AND LABOUR INTEGRATION	17
B2.1 LEARNING (NOT) TO LABOUR. A COMPARATIVE ETHNOGRAPHY OF YOUNG PEOPLE FUTURE ORIENTATIONS <i>Lorenzo Domaneschi</i>	17
B2.2 JOB AND MONEY IN YOUTH'S LIFE: THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE IN ITALY STILL MATTERS <i>Valentina Moiso, Rosy Musumeci</i>	18
B2.3 UNEQUAL SCHOOL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT. METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES AND RESEARCH HYPOTHESES EMERGING FROM THE 2018 PISA DATA <i>Fiorella Vinci</i>	18
B3.1 LEAVING HOME: A MATTER OF VALUES? <i>Ricardo Duque-Calvache, Martina Gentili, Myrto Dagkoulis-Kyriakoglou, Nayla Fuster</i>	19
B3.2 THE LONG WAY OUT OF THE NEST FOR SOUTHERN EUROPEANS: A SYNTHETIC MEASURE FOR COMPARING COMPLEXITY IN RESIDENTIAL TRAJECTORIES USING THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY <i>David Gil-Solsona, Carles X. Simó-Noguera</i>	19
B3.3 GREEK YOUTH IN CRISIS CONTEXTS: THE DEMOCRATIC DISCONNECT AND THE BOOMERANG GENERATION <i>Eleni Nina-Pazarzi, Charalambos Tsekeris, Evdokia Ntali</i>	20
TRACK C: GENDER	21
C1 GENDER AND WORK IN SOUTHERN EUROPE	21
C1.1 PHYSICS DOES NOT GENDER. A CASE OF GENDER GAP WOMEN IN STEM IN SPAIN <i>Elisa García-Mingo, Teresa Empar Aguado Bloise</i>	21
C1.2 THE GAP BETWEEN ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF WORKING MOTHERS: THE CASE OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL <i>Livia García-Faroldi</i>	22
C1.3 OCCUPATIONAL SEGREGATION: A CRITICAL GUIDED TO THE SEGREGATED PARTICIPATION OF THE WOMEN IN THE WORK MARKET THROUGH A CASE STUDY <i>Teresa Empar Aguado Bloise, Josep V. Pitxer</i>	22
C2 GENDER ROLES AND PROCESSES OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION	23
C2.1 THE PORTRAYAL OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER VIOLENCE IN TELEVISION PUBLIC SERVICE ADVERTISEMENTS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN ITALY AND SPAIN <i>Gabriella Polizzi, Antonino Mario Oliveri</i>	23
C2.2 GENDER AND ADOLESCENCE: GIRLS' CONCEPTIONS ABOUT MOTHERHOOD <i>Amparo Moreno, H. Pérez, D. Pérez</i>	24

C2.3 INTERSECTIONALITY APPLIED TO THE STUDY OF GLOBAL ECONOMY: THE CASE OF WORKERS OF EXPORT-BASED INDUSTRIES IN SOUTHERN EUROPE <i>Rocio Fajardo Fernández, Rosa Maria Soriano Miras, Antonio Trinidad Requena, Cristina Fuentes Lara</i>	24
C2.4 THE SPANISH GENDER OF UNEMPLOYMENT <i>Teresa Empar Aguado Bloise, Josep V. Pitxer</i>	25
TRACK D: COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL SPACES	25
D1 URBAN DYNAMICS, RURAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND CULTURAL CHANGES SESSION	25
D1.1 URBAN SEGRETATION IN SOUTHERN EUROPE: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS <i>Isabel Palomares-Linares, José Manuel Torrado Rodríguez, Nayla Fuster González</i>	25
D1.2 "SENSE OF HOME" VIA ICT APPLICATIONS: A QUALITATIVE EXPLORATION ON SPACE MODIFICATION IN THE DOMESTIC REALM OF AIRBNB USERS. CASE STUDIES IN MILAN, LISBON AND JERUSALEM <i>Roei Bachar</i>	26
D1.3 SOCIAL RESILIENCE AND MOBILITIES IN RURAL SOUTHERN EUROPE IN TIMES OF CRISIS: THE CASE OF NORTHERN CYCLADES IN THE AEGEAN SEA <i>Loukia-Maria Fratsea, Apostolos G. Papadopoulos</i>	27
D1.4 NEW ENTRANTS IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN INNER PERIPHERY WHAT'S NEW IN THE RELATION BETWEEN MODEL OF PRODUCTION AND CONTEXT SIGNIFICATION <i>Carlotta Ebbreo</i>	27
D2 CULTURAL PROCESSES IN URBAN SETTINGS SESSION	28
D2.1 ASSEMBLING ARTWORKS, PUBLIC AND MEDIATION IN AN EXHIBITION. THE CASE OF PEACE TREATY IN THE EUROPEAN CAPITAL OF CULTURE OF SAN SEBASTIAN 2016 <i>Asier Amezcaga, Iñaki Martínez de Albeniz, Beatriz Cavia</i>	28
D2.2 CHANGES IN THE CULTURAL PRODUCTION OF SOUTHERN EUROPE: THE EVOLUTION OF THE ROCK FESTIVAL CULTURE IN GREECE <i>Michael Tsangaris, Iliana Pazarzi</i>	29
D2.3 URBAN POLICY MAKING THROUGH THE INVOLVMENT OF CHILDREN IN A PARTICIPATED URBAN PLANNING PROCESS BASED ON SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH <i>Antonella Berritto, Rocco Mazza</i>	29
D3 COMMUNITIES, IDENTITY AND INCLUSION IN URBAN SPACES SESSION	30
D3.1 ITALIAN CREATIVE: NETWORKING PRACTICES IN THE TRASFORMING URBAN SPACES <i>Lou Therese Elisabeth Brandner</i>	30
D3.2 SOCIAL INSTITUTION IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT – CONFLICT AND PARTICIPATION. EVIDENCE FROM LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA <i>Karolina Thel</i>	31
D3.3 URBAN SPACES AS MIRRORS OF MULTIPLE SOCIAL IDENTITIES: THE PALESTINIAN OF ISRAEL <i>Alessandra Terenzi</i>	32
D3.4 HAIFA'S ANSWER: CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE <i>Roberto Cipriani</i>	32
D4 CULTURE AS A TOOL FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION	33
D4.1 LINKING "SOCIAL" AND "CULTURAL". ARTS AND CULTURAL PRACTICES AS VECTORS OF SOCIAL COHESION WITHIN THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETY <i>Stella Vulturo</i>	33
D4.2 ART EDUCATION FOR INCLUSION OF MINORITY GROUPS IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES: THE CASE OF THEATRE AS A TOOL FOR EDUCATION AND INCLUSION OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES <i>Iliana Pazarzi</i>	34
D4.3 LA GRASSA ALL'INGRASSO: FOOD CULTURE, URBAN TRANSFORMATION AND PHENOMENOLOGICAL DISPLACEMENT IN BOLOGNA, ITALY <i>Anthony Miro Born</i>	34
D4.4 A CASE STUDY AROUND CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC PROJECTS IN URBAN MARGINALITY CONTEXTS <i>Irene Serafino</i>	35
TRACK E: WELFARE	35
E1 SOCIAL POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS AND VULNERABLE COLLECTIVES	35
E1.1 CHILD VICTIMS OF HT. A CROSS COUNTRY STUDIES OF THE IDENTIFICATION PRACTICES <i>Deborah De Felice, Elisa Lombardo, Giuliana Salerno</i>	35
E1.2 ON THE RELATION BETWEEN CASH AND IN-KIND BENEFITS. THE ITALIAN CASE IN THE LIGHT OF THE RECENT INTRODUCTION OF A MINIMUM INCOME SCHEME IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY <i>Alessandro Martelli</i>	36
E1.3 BREAKING THE CYCLE OF POVERTY: MOTHERHOOD, MOTHERING AND SOCIAL INTERVENTION IN NAPLES <i>Emanuela Pascuzzi, Sabina Licursi</i>	37
E1.4 RE-ORIENTING THE SOCIAL SERVICES TO COMBAT HOMELESSNESS IN ITALY: APPLIED RESEARCH FOR HORIZONTAL GOVERNANCE <i>Silvia Stefani, Antonella Meo, Valentina Porcellana, Cristian Campagnaro, Daniela Leonardi, Niccolò Di Prima, Emilia D'Orazio, Vittoria Bosso</i>	38
E2 THE CULTURAL SHAPING OF SOCIAL POLICIES: EXPERIENCES AND REPRESENTATIONS	38
E2.1 "DEFENDING THE ITALIANS' FERTILITY": A THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF THE 2015 NATIONAL FERTILITY PLAN AS A CASE OF PRONATALIST POLITICS <i>Vittoria Bernardini</i>	39
E2.2 THE CULTURE OF ORGAN DONATION IN THE ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS <i>Silvia Monaco, Francesca Greco, Michela Di Trani, Barbara Cordella</i>	39
E2.3 THE EXPERIENCES OF ABSENT VOICES: DISABLED MOTHERS <i>Helena Pérez-de la Merced, Amparo Moreno Hernández</i>	40

E2.4	ITALY AS A PARADIGMATIC CASE IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES AFTER THE ECONOMIC CRISIS	Rossana Trifiletti	40
TRACK F: MIGRATION			
F1	SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND MOBILITY IN MIGRANT COMMUNITIES	SESSION	41
F1.1	SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND INTRA-GENERATIONAL MOBILITY IN ITALY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN NATIVES AND IMMIGRANTS	Maurizio Avola, Giorgio Piccitto, Nazareno Panichella	41
F1.2	IMMIGRANTS AND LABOR MARKET: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE	Daniela Grignoli, Danilo Boriati	42
F1.3	MIGRATION, INEQUALITIES AND TERRITORIAL JUSTICE IN EUROPE: INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF MIXED MIGRANT FLOWS IN GREECE	Apostolos G. Papadopoulos, Loukia-Maria Fratsea	43
F1.4	REGIONALIZATION FROM BELOW AND MARGINALIZATION FROM TOP: THE EFFECTS OF TENSION BETWEEN MIGRATION FLOWS AND EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION POLICIES IN THE BUILDING OF A EURO-MEDITERRANEAN SPACE	Mattia Vitiello	44
F2	TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATIONS: SOCIAL PROCESSES, POLITICS AND STRATEGIES		44
F2.1	IN SEARCH OF GOOD LIFE IN A SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRY: THE NEW ITALIAN MIGRATION TO ATHENS AND VALENCIA	Anna Giulia Ingellis, Domenico Maddaloni	44
F2.2	TRANSNATIONALISM AND TRANSIT ASYLUM IN SOUTHERN EUROPE	George Mavrommatis	45
F2.3	"KITES" AND "ANCHORS": THE (IM)MOBILITY STRATEGIES OF TRANSNATIONAL LATIN AMERICAN FAMILIES AGAINST THE CRISIS IN SPAIN	Laura Oso, Anastasia Bermudez	45
F2.4	MIGRANT WOMEN: PATHS OF INTEGRATION AND TASTE FOR THE SEA	Andrea Casavecchia	46
TRACK G: SOCIO-ECONOMICS			
G1	CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE IN SOUTHERN EUROPE		47
G1.1	FINANCIALISATION AND THE LIFE CYCLE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	Matilde Massó Lago, Nazaret Abalde	47
G1.2	HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND STAGE OF FAMILY LIFE CYCLE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF ITALIAN HOUSEHOLDS	Simona Diliberto, Michele Tumminello, Fabio M. Lo Verde	47
G1.3	GETTING A JOB IN TIMES OF CRISIS: LABOR MARKET STRUCTURE, TIES AND INFORMALITY - AN EXAMPLE FROM GREECE	Sokratis Koniordos	48
G3	INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION, CORPORATE CHANGE AND ITS SOCIAL EFFECTS		49
G3.1	LIVING STANDARDS INEQUALITY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION BETWEEN 2004 AND 2016: MULTIDIMENSIONAL CONVERGENCE AND FRAGMENTATIONS	Pierre Blavier, Frédéric Lebaron	49
G3.2	THE ROLE OF TRIAL AND ERROR PROCESSES IN INNOVATION IN PORTUGAL	Ana Roque Dantas, Ana Ferreira	49
G3.3	LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS OF THE FASHION INDUSTRY WITH RETAIL STORES	Antonio Trinidad Requena, Rosa Maria Soriano Miras, Federico López Capra	50
G3.4	THE INDUSTRIAL QUESTION. THE CASES OF TARANTO AND BRINDISI	Marta Vignola, Corrado Punzi	50
G4	INNOVATION SYSTEMS AND POLICIES IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES		51
G4.1	ECONOMIC CRISIS AND INNOVATIVE PERFORMANCE IN THREE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: INSIGHTS FROM ITALY, PORTUGAL AND SPAIN	Davide Donatiello, Francesco Ramella	51
G4.2	UNDONE SCIENCE AND UNDONE POLICY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. PROBLEM SETTING AND PROBLEM SOLVING OF (EMERGING) PLANT PATOLOGIES IN ITALY AND SPAIN	Christian Colella, Roberto Carradore, Andrea Cerroni	52
G4.3	THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS BETWEEN MULTIDIMENSIONALITY AND TRANSVERSALITY	Giuliana Parente	52
G5	KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIOLOGY		53
G5.1	PORTUGUESE SOCIOLOGY: HOW TO DEAL WITH UNCERTAINTY	Ana Romão, Luis Baptista	53
G5.2	COMMUNITY BASED RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES. INTRODUCING K4C – KNOWLEDGE FOR CHANGE: AN INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CONSORTIUM ON COMMUNITY BASED RESEARCH	Francesca Antongiovanni, Mariantonietta Cocco, Valentina Ghibellini, Alberto Merler, Andrea Vargiu	54
G5.3	SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS, PRACTICES AND CULTURE ACROSS CENTRE/PERIPHERY BORDERS. THE CASE OF PORTUGUESE RESEARCH	Ana Ferreira	55
TRACK I: SECURITY, CULTURE AND PERCEPTIONS			
I1	SECURITY, CULTURE AND PERCEPTION SESSION		55
I1.1	SOUTHERN EUROPE PERCEPTIONS ON DEFENSE AND SECURITY	Maria Da Saudade Baltazar, Ana Romão, David Pascoal Rosado, Helga Santa Comba Lopes, Dinis Fonseca	56
I1.2	PERCEPTION OF SECURITY AND ROLE OF THE POLICE IN TACKLING SECURITY-RELATED PROBLEMS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES. RESEARCH FINDINGS FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND SERBIA	Katarzyna Struzinska	56
I1.3	FROM VIOLENT CAPITALISM TO THE SOCIAL ECONOMY OF ASSETS CONFISCATED FROM THE MAFIAS. EXPERIENCES AND POLICIES IN SICILY AND SOUTH ITALY IN THE EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE	Umberto Di Maggio	57
I2	CRIME AND INSECURITY		58
I2.1	GETTING RID OF IDEALTYPES. RE-FRAMING ORGANIZED CRIME	Vincenzo Scalia	58
I2.2	MODELS OF CRIMINAL WELFARE AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: A CASE ANALYSIS IN A LARGE SOUTHERN METROPOLIS	Giacomo Di Gennaro	58
I2.3	ANALYSING NETWORKED SOCIAL EXCHANGE IN THE FIELD. A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE FOR THE EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF COLLUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS	Carmelo Lombardo, Raffaella Gallo, Sabrina Pignedoli	59

A1 THE MEANING OF THE SOUTH: FRONTIERS AND PERIPHERIES BETWEEN GLOBAL AND LOCAL

Chair: *Maria Carmela Agodi*

A1.1 THE SOUTH AS A PROBLEM FOR SOCIAL THEORY

Mariano Longo (University of Salento, Italy)

When we observe Southern countries or Southern regions as social scientists, we are likely to adopt a theoretical approach which may be described as "understanding through differences". The expression may sound inelegant to a native speaker. What it implies is, at any rate, relevant: the understanding of the social processes in the South are, as it were, residual, since they start from what is considered normal, correct, developed, evolved or just in the North. The question I pose is theoretical, yet it entails a number of repercussions on the way we select problems and analyse them. When our theoretical gaze is determined by a set of concepts which has been defined so as to describe Northern societies, we are likely to observe Southern societies stressing those elements which do not comply with the standard. It goes without saying that the standard has been set elsewhere. An example may be useful to clarify what I mean. In Italy, an annual research is devoted by *Il Sole Ventiquattro Ore* (our most important economic newspaper) to the measurement of the quality of life in all the Italian provinces. Southern provinces are always ranked the lowest. Yet, if life quality was intended as the quality of human relations, the support of the community, the role of the family welfare, the ranking process would be probably different. This is not to deny that Southern countries or Southern regions have a set of problems which deserve attention and an eventual solution. Yet, when social sciences deny the potentialities of local context, by assuming standards which have been elaborated elsewhere, we are, as social scientists, likely to observe with theoretical tools which are, at their best, diverting. My paper is intended as a thematisation of the relevant question of the universality or contextuality of sociological concepts. I will make reference to some sociological approaches (notably structural-functionalism) as forms of sociological colonialism and, by making reference chiefly to Boaventura de Sousa Santos and Raewyn Connel I will try and sketch the possibility for alternatives.

A1.2 EUROPE AND THE CRISIS: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS FROM THE EUROPEAN PERIPHERY

Fernando Bessa Ribeiro (University of Minho, Portugal)

António Cardoso (University of Minho, Portugal)

Manuel Carlos Silva (University of Minho, Portugal)

The European Union is facing a deep crisis. After the sovereign debt crisis triggered by Greece's difficulties in refinancing public debt in 2010, rapidly reaching other European peripheral countries such as Ireland, Cyprus, Spain and Portugal, the European Union now faces the refugee crisis and the so-called "Brexit". Given this, will the European Union survive, as it happened in the past, running a political project that is singular in many aspects? Or is the European Union facing a

multitude of problems that it is unable to overcome, particularly because of an inadequate and paralyzing institutional architecture, in a context of disruption of solidarity between the centre and the periphery?

This communication seeks to analyse the European situation, taking into account the political history of the European Union and the options chosen to manage the crisis. It is an exercise from a peripheral position, strongly influenced by the Portuguese situation in the European context. It follows that the debate must be based on an understanding of the political, social and economic dynamics in which Europe is plunged and cannot obliterate the identification of the causes that are at the origin and the path of the current European crisis, which contribute to consolidate the differences between central and peripheral countries.

This means that European problems are inevitably political. It is therefore necessary to discuss them by evaluating positions and interests, with particular relevance to the effects of the increasing discrepancy between the so-called "social Europe" and a socio-economic reality marked by neoliberal options. Their predominance contributes to a growing distrust of European Union, which, unless reversed, will end in a severe crisis of legitimacy, extensively analysed by Beck (2013). Not disguising pessimism, the communication concludes with the call for a progressive political agenda for the European Union. Very uncertain, it must be developed considering the possibility of systemic collapse, reason why the national dimension assumes a key role in this agenda for a democratic and social well-being for European citizens.

A1.3 THE BREXIT DEBATE ON TWITTER: NORTHERN VS SOUTHERN PERSPECTIVE

Francesca Greco (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

The development of the European ultra-nationalist parties, together with the growth of Eurosceptic sentiments among EU citizens, have seen in 2016 one of the most important expression against the idea of Europe and its founding values: the results of the Brexit referendum. It has been widely discussed by people all over the world, and social media have represented one of the most important means of communication and debate. In recent years, social media analysis has shown to be a useful approach to explore the opinions of citizens. There are still few studies concerning the investigation of Brexit discourses within the social media and most of them focus on the 2016 British referendum. Due to that, we decided to perform a quantitative study in order to identify and compare the representation of Brexit and its sentiment in the online discourses in two different countries: the exit one (UK) and an EU- founder member (Italy).

To this aim, we scraped all the messages from the Twitter repository containing the word "Brexit" by means of TwitteR package of R Statistics along ten days for the English language tweets and four weeks for the Italian ones. The two large size corpora (n English= 99.812; n Italian= 13.262) underwent the Emotional Text Mining procedure in order to identify the social representations and the sentiments setting Brexit debate.

Results show that the debate turn around the issue of the citizen choice and its consequences, which is differently perceived in the two languages. While in the Italian messages there is a balanced sentiment toward Brexit (positive = 51.5%; negative = 48.5%), in the English messages it prevails the negative one (positive = 31,7%; negative = 68,3%). In the English messages, we identify six representations of Brexit, which is as a right choice; an informed choice; a choice

leading to an uncertain future for the country; the evidence of politicians' untruthfulness; a dangerous choice due to the consequences of the exit condition; and a choice causing the EU vindictive reaction. While in the Italian messages, Brexit is represented as the democratic expression of Britons' choice that could be betrayed by British politicians; a bad deal for Britons who are rightly punished for their betrayal; an unfair British advantage due to its negative impact on the European economy; and a thoughtless choice that could be modified by a new referendum.

A1.4 BORDERS AND FRONTIERS: PERIPHERY LIGHTS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

Francesco Sidoti (University of L'Aquila, Italy)

My paper will try to explore the critical relationship between peripheries and frontiers, as treated in the specific sociological tradition that includes authors such as Max Weber, Raymond Aron and Stein Rokkan. This sociological tradition is controversial for anyone seeking to write a general meaning of current history. Combining my distinctive approach with a boast of methodological chutzpah, my paper will try to explore the relevance of some overlooked concerns.

When *City Lights* was released on January 30, 1931, some film critics noted that it brought forth a new level of lyrical romanticism that had not appeared in other contemporary movies (a severe worldwide economic depression started in 1929 and took great place mostly during the 1930s, beginning in the United States). After, someone else added that like all romanticism, *City Lights* is based in the denial of the real world around it: Chaplin used the girl's blindness to remind us of the precarious nature of romanticism in the real world.

If we would set up camp in no-man's-land between imagination and sociology, the term frontier has a clear meaning: the area of a country that fronts on another country. The term peripheries has also a clear meaning: the outer edge of an area: the less important part. Peripheries and frontiers are on the borders. The value of Europe is best perceived along its borders. The light shines strongest in the point of its source, but it is more appreciated to the point of its limit, where darkness and brightness compete for space – and even for life.

A2 IDENTITY, INCERTITUDE AND TRUST

Chair: Paola Borgna

A2.1 EUROPEAN IDENTITY AND SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES

Mariateresa Gammone (University of L'Aquila, Italy)

I would present some results of a project, launched in 2008 with the support of the European Union, which started together with the German universities of Heidelberg and Ludwigsburg and various universities in Turkey. The project is still underway through the support of my university.

Reflecting on the twenty years between 1968 and 1989, Dahrendorf underlined the great possibility of building a "democratic, united Europe". He wrote that the old continent was "as yet less real and relevant, and certainly less generous. Still, the fortunate Europe to which we belong exists and has

a certain magnetic effect even if it does not discharge its evident responsibility very impressively". Many of the greatest sociologists, from Beck to Habermas, have motivated the vision of a democratic and united Europe. A large part of the battle will be played along the peripheries, frontiers, borders of Europe, in many ways. Some developments have had far-reaching implications, affecting economies, securities, and cultures. In response to this, northern European countries and southern European countries need to remember old reasons and new provisions for confident cooperation. In a flat world, the center is present everywhere and the peripheries are inside the center. In our liquid modernity every relationship is put to the test, but cooperation is the only possibility we have.

In our time, any reflection in terms of ethnocentric, national, cultural, racial egoism would be totally inadequate. Everyone is called to play his part, in a world fragmented into extraordinarily different experiences. It will be not easy to find unity, to propose the opportunity of living together, in equal and mutual respect. To some extent, globalization seems ungovernable, but it remains the only chance we have.

Southern European societies are crucial to understand the origins and future of all of Europe. What counts is the reasons for the EU's eminence, which can be maximized rather than minimized.

A2.2 GENERALIZED TRUST IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE: THE ROLE OF RELIANCE, CONFIDENCE AND RISK

Ivanka Pjesivac (University of Georgia, USA)

Iveta Imre (University of Mississippi, USA)

Katerina Spasovska (Western Carolina University, USA)

Scott Eldredge (Western Carolina University, USA)

Generalized trust has been considered as basis for social cohesion necessary for fundamental functioning of societies. Also referred to as social trust, generalized trust assumes trust towards people that we do not know, towards complete strangers. It is a belief that most people can be trusted and is largely based on moralistic values (Uslaner, 2002). Previous studies have noted that Eastern European societies have generally had low levels of generalized trust, exhibiting higher levels of skepticism and even distrust in others (Sztompka, 2000). One of the reasons for low levels of generalized trust among post-Communist societies might lie in their conceptualization of generalized trust. During Communism, for example, Eastern Europeans perceived generalized trust as "naïve" or even "stupid" (Sztompka, 2000). Research shows that these beliefs did not disappear with the collapse of Communism, as people in the region stayed generally skeptical about trustworthiness of people that they didn't know personally (e.g., Gallup Balkan Monitor, 2010; GfK Croatia, 2012; IREX, 2012; Mishler & Rose, 1997). This study delves into the meanings of trust in other people in contemporary Eastern Europe by conducting 59 in-depth interviews with participants from Serbia, Croatia, and Macedonia, three countries with similar Communist past and present aspirations towards European integrations. Preliminary results of the thematic analysis suggest that participants from the three countries conceptualized trust in other people as the possibility of a complete reliance on the other demanding time and relationship building for trust to develop. They also considered completely trustworthy people as "naïve," "stupid," or even "fools," and asked from those worthy of their confidence to be completely open and stable in character.

The study further comparatively analyzed the conceptualization of generalized trust in three countries noting differences and similarities. It used qualitative methods which allowed for in-depth exploration of the meaning of trust in the region. The results are discussed in light of cultural theories of trust and the notion of persistence of amoral familism in the region.

A2.3 IS RACISM WITHOUT RACISTS ONLY AN AMERICAN PHENOMENON? COLOR-BLIND DISCRIMINATION AND THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN CONTEXT

Lorenzo Sabetta (University of Columbia/Missouri, USA)

There is a mind-boggling puzzle related to the problem of modern racism: while almost no one wants to openly claim to be racist, the concrete social fact of racism firmly persists – stubborn, tangible, and quite unshakable. This strange kind of racial enigma has been studied so far mostly in regard to the contemporary USA scenario, as an American idiosyncrasy connected with the post- civil rights era. But is this a solely and entirely US-rooted phenomenon? Actually, it looks like this new genre of discrimination (subtle, euphemized and sophisticated) is gradually spreading in Europe, through (a) smiling-face intolerance and elusive kinds of marginalization; (b) the denial of the racial nature of several forms of racial inequality; (c) a growing taboo on racial discrimination that doesn't prevent social actors from behaving discriminatorily; (d) the collective development of semantic moves and concealed ways of voicing racial points of view; and so forth. Under this light, the research issue boils down to whether European societies have "racism without racists" or "racism with racists". The present paper claims that both these forms seem to be present in modern- day Europe, but – nonetheless – the new version of racism is becoming more and more significant, with changes that have affected an entire gamut of elements: from overt to covert, from outright to subtle, from simple to sophisticated, from explicit to implicit, from violent to gentle, from acceptable and expected to stigmatized and excluded. In this paper, particular attention will be paid to the southern European context, especially focusing on Italy and the Italian alt-right, since their political agenda seems imbued with color-blind racism – «I'm anti-racist» (Matteo Salvini, leader of Lega Nord, Oct. 2014); «It's not racism» (Gianluca Iannone, spokesperson of CasaPound, Jan. 2017); «Forza Nuova isn't racist» (Roberto Fiore, leader of Forza Nuova, May 2010); «I don't see color» (Giorgia Meloni, president of Fratelli d'Italia, Jul. 2018). In this sense, the present study intends to make a contribution to the discussion on the changing structures of racial dominance, a topic under-reported and under- researched in the European scenario.

A2.4 ECONOMIC CRISIS AND CULTURAL STRATIFICATIONS: THE VIEWING OF TURKISH SOAP-OPERAS AND NATIONAL IDENTITY IN GREECE

Laurence Laroche (University of New Sorbonne Paris 3, France)

Since 2000, the production of Turkish television serials is in constant development. These serials that have indisputably a great success at a local level are also exported abroad. More precisely, they were first diffused in countries that were in the sphere of cultural influence of the ancient Ottoman Empire (which means the Balkans and the Middle East). Later they were also exported even far, in Latin America, in China, in Pakistan, in India, in Bangladesh etc. Among these countries, Greece has become a great consumer of Turkish television serials.

Our study concerns the analysis of the representations projected by Turkish serials as well as their

reception by the public in Greece. Within this context, we conducted an empirical research from May 2016 to June 2018. Our research is based on 50 non-directive and semi-structured interviews with individuals of all ages with different socioeconomical backgrounds.

The viewing of Turkish soap-operas by Greeks seems to be a symptom of a process of cultural restructurations operated in Greece during this period of economic crisis. More precisely, according to Stuart Hall at a moment of crisis when we cannot any longer identify with a society, we redefine our identity by looking back at our roots¹. The national Greek identity is an ambivalent identity² as it is based on the co-existence of two traditions who determined the Greek identity during different historical periods: the European and the Ottoman. Many ethnological researches on Greece revealed that there is a perpetual movement between these two sociopolitical models and the identity representations that accompany them. During the moments of crisis in Greece, this back and forth between these two traditions becomes more intense. The reject of modernity and of occidental representations, the embracement of tradition as well as values and ethics that dominated in Greece before its Europeanization are some of the elements discussed by the subjects interviewed during our research.

Through this paper we propose to present the results of our empirical research concerning the identity negotiation occurring in Greece during the period of economic crisis and the viewing of Turkish soap-operas.

A3 LIFESTYLE AND SOCIAL TRENDS IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES

Chair: Ana Roque Dantas

A3.1 WHY DO PEOPLE LIVE LONGER IN ITALY AND IN SPAIN? SEARCHING FOR THE SECRETS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WAY OF LIFE

Giuliano Tardivo (King Juan Carlos University, Spain)

Eduardo Diaz Cano (King Juan Carlos University, Spain)

Antonia Cava (University of Messina, Italy)

We try to answer the following research question in this paper: Why does life expectancy at birth in Italy and in Spain turn out to be among the highest in the world? To do it, we have had into consideration some indicators related to the ways of life as the diet and, especially, the consumption of fruit and vegetables as well as the importance of the family relations and of the collective rites of the family systems of South Europe. In addition to it, we have considered other indicators as the approach at the moment of facing the vital questions and the degree of satisfaction with our own life.

The aim of this paper consists of verifying if these factors can explain, at least partially, the high Italian and Spanish life expectancy (the highest of the world together with the Japanese). The

¹ Hall Stuart, *Identités et Culture 2. Politiques des différences* (Édition établie par Maxime Cervulle), Éditions Amsterdam, Paris, 2013

² Couroucli Maria, «Génos, ethnos. Nation et Etat-nation», in D. Dehouve et R. Jamous (eds), *Identités, Nations, Globalisation, Colloque Franco-Mexicain nov. 2000, Ateliers*, no 26, 2003.

sources, of the data we have used in this research, are the statistical information of the national and international organizations as the INE, the ISTAT, the CIS, the World Bank, the OECD, the WHO, etc.

To elaborate the theoretical framework, we have used secondary sources not only from Italy or from Spain, also from other countries to compare the information.

A second aim of this work consists of verifying if the recent economic crisis and the increase of the national wealth inequality has had consequences on the evolution of the life expectancy in Italy and Spain. This question comes out due to the evolution of Gini's Coefficient, which reveals that the increase of wealth inequality has been very significant in the last year.

The first results show us - though in its initial stadiums - that there exists a Mediterranean way of life that might explain, at least partly, the high life expectancy of both countries taken into consideration. At the same time they continue increasing, also from this point of view, the national differences between the economically more advanced regions (Madrid, Catalonia, Trentino Alto-Adige, etc.) and those economically less developed (Ceuta, Melilla, Andalusia, Sicily, Calabria, Campania, etc.). Between the inhabitants of Ceuta and those of Madrid there is a difference of four years in life expectancy at birth, and the same difference is comparing the Sicilians with the inhabitants of Trentino Alto-Adige.

A3.2 CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL TIES: VIRTUAL SOLIDARITIES?

Christiana Constantopoulou (Panteion University, Greece)

Decades ago, social analysts have insisted on the huge role of the imaginary dimension in communication (ex. Castoriadis, Durand, Morin, etc.); nevertheless, what is a special characteristic of all contemporary societies (including the European South) is that of virtuality replacing materiality in the sense that the "social link" becomes essentially "virtual" as some specific research results can prove for ex. 1) the case of "citizen's democracy" –especially as far as it concerned the 2011 mobilizations in Athens; 2) the case of lost vigilance in front of risk –due essentially to the priority given to the image 3) the media dramatization of only some crumbs of spots of the refugee problem in the frontiers of Europe.

The chosen examples show that the scene of the contemporary "action" of everyday life is essentially the personal screen (including self-projections and comments' exchange among virtual friends). In this frame, we can realize: 1) the importance of the "image" (of the projected "self": related very much to the contemporary communicative necessity to "participate in a public sphere" even if this is only one's limited microcosm); 2) the illusion of belonging to a privileged world if disposing privileged "goods" as the celebrities; 3) the possibility of living by procuration (either "seeing others' lives or projecting one's own life, by the known methods of "checking-in" a nice café or touristic place; this trait seems to be E. Morin's explanation of "living even adventure" (in cinema) but safely without risk, wearing slippers!; 4) the "action" is essentially limited to words, thoughts and critiques.

Southern European countries are not the exception to this global situation. Specific problems (such

as economic crisis or the refugee problem) which hurt Southern European countries more particularly, have to deal with this global trait which on the everyday life level seems to impose new realities, new definitions and new terms (which Sociology has to imperatively analyze together with the concrete problems –of economic crisis and refugee situation for instance). What possible solutions to solidarities which from emblematic (always and everywhere primarily defined by the imaginary) become essentially virtual?

A3.3 SOCIAL COHESION: THE ATYPICAL NATURE OF SOUTHERN EUROPE

Simona Gozzo (University of Catania, Italy)

Anna Maglia (University of Catania, Italy)

The main aim of this study is to illustrate how the structures of social cohesion can change, showing different causal linkages among socio-economic conditions, behaviors and attitudes describing different welfare models. As a consequence, a comparative study including five groups of European countries has been done. The assumption is that there exists some characteristics that make Southern European cohesion model special, compared to the others.

Despite the different conceptions of social cohesion, that moves from the distinctions highlighted by the Canadian model (Jenson 1998, Bernard 1999, Jeannotte 2003) on the one side and the European model (Berger-Schmitt e Noll 2000) on the other, we show how convergence between the two has recently spread. Moving from these studies (Knack e Keefer 1997, Sampson et al. 1997, Stanley 1997, Jenson 1998, Lavis e Stoddart 1999, McCracken 1999, Phipps 1999, Stanley e Smeltzer1998a) a cohesive society is an objective achieved through: respect of rules; increasing social capital; political support for those actions producing collective goods.

Besides, following Chan et al. (2006), we claim the existence of 4 main features of social cohesion: generalized trust (implying participation and cooperation with other social groups); social participation (like volunteering); trust in public institutions (i.e. the esteem towards politicians and the major political institutions but even towards public services) and political participation (including inter-group alliances).

Considering these dimensions, we build a Bayesian Network for each welfare model. This tool avoids the pre-definition of any assumption on causal ties among variables. The findings show that, while the "typical" situation in which almost every model may fall is the Liberal model, the most interesting "atypical" situation is represented by the Mediterranean model, where it is no more social trust that prevails but, rather, feelings of satisfaction and economic wellbeing.

A3.4 A SOUTHERN EUROPEAN MIGRATION MODEL? DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND BORDER CONTROL IN ITALY AND SPAIN

Stefania Fragapane (University "Kore" of Enna, Italy)

Giancarlo Minaldi (University "Kore" of Enna, Italy)

The paper starts from the relationship between European migration policies and digital technologies that has emerged over the last decade. Digital technology, in fact, has become the

cornerstone of the 'European Border Surveillance System'. To begin, we consider the long, yet incomplete and contradictory process of 'communitarization' of migration policies, focusing on how Information and Communication Technology (ICT) instruments emerged in an effort to monitor the border zones both within and outside the European Union and how Spain and Italy, the key Southern European member states, utilize these instruments in response to what they deem unfair policies. Despite the strong commonalities between these two countries generally, Spain and Italy have followed different trajectories in the past decade in regards to their migration policies, in particular in how they have dealt with border externalization management processes. These discrepancies are reflected by the different migration trends, numbers of migrants and returnee rates in the two countries. In consideration of these findings, this research examines the two countries' trends in regards to compliance with the large-scale IT systems on which the Schengen and Dublin conventions are based. More specifically, we look at data relating to the implementation of the Schengen Information System II (SIS II), the Visa Information System (VIS) and the European Dactyloscopie (Eurodac), as well as data concerning migration flows and the enforcement of immigration legislation, which we comparatively analysed between the two countries. The methodology is based on document and data analysis of the primary European and national records on migration and surveillance systems, which allowed us to define relevant lines of inquiry. The results of the research contradict the thesis that there is persistence non-compliance with surveillance systems in the Southern European member states, and also highlight important areas of divergence between the two countries' migration policy pathways.

Track B: YOUTH, EDUCATION AND WORK

B1 EDUCATIONAL TRAJECTORIES AND MOBILITY

Chair: Apostolous Papadopoulos

B1.1 ACTIVATING DE-RADICALISATION PROCESSES THROUGH RECIPROCITY. CONVERGENCES AND DIVERGENCES ACROSS EUROPE

Liana M. Daher (University of Catania, Italy)

Augusto Gamuzza (University of Catania, Italy)

Anna Maria Leonora (University of Catania, Italy)

The Council of Europe Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2018-2022) and High-Level Commission Expert Group on Radicalisation (HLCEG-R) (DR-04-18-532-EN-N) recently pointed out the importance of the role played by social institutions, such as education, in preventing youth radicalization.

European countries have historically pursued different policies with respect to managing migration and cultural diversities, and integrating them into their societies. The recent and emerging issue of youth radicalisation asks to slightly change social strategies and policies as well as education plans in order to outline prevention actions.

This paper proposes the implementation of inter-religious dialogue and reciprocal knowledge as prism and tool, respectively, through which "defusing" radicalization dynamics. These last dynamics will be considered from different analytical angles: the process leading from extreme

values and opinions to using violence to display a political agenda (Goodwin 2018); the everyday interactions through which microradicalisations are generated (Holbrook 2013); a socially constructed dynamic through which active subjects co-create the sense of their biographic experience (McDonald 2018).

Given the above conceptualization of the issue, and curbing our research question to the possible above implementation in Italy (Sicily), as the only Southern European Society among the countries involved, this work aims at presenting the whole research design, the analytical toolbox and the first evidences of a comparative mixed-method action-research design conducted in 5 European countries (Belgium, France, Italy, Poland and Romania), first step of the Noradica Erasmus+ KA2 Project (2017-1-IT02- KA201-037002). The research insights will be considered critically in order to highlight the actors and the process of creation of an innovative approach to inter-religious dialogue as a socially constructed practice that, starting from the recognition of plurality and multi-religious evidences, suggests steps and practices of solidarity and mutual recognition. Differences and similarities among different countries will be highlighted with regard to their geographical position in Europe.

B1.2 THE EMERGENCE OF THE «SCHOOL FAILURE» PROBLEM AND THE CONTRADICTIONS OF «ATTENTION TO DIVERSITY» POLICIES IN SPAIN

Javier Rujas (University of Burgos, Spain)

This paper has two objectives. First, it shows how a central social and educational problem as «school failure» in Spain (understood as the non completion of compulsory education) was constructed in the second half of the XXth century, in a moment of important social transformations. Second, this paper analyses the educational policies developed since the 1980s to address this problem. Under the label of «attention to diversity» measures, these policies have shown some perverse effects, such as learners' differentiation, stigmatization and labelling, «bad» students externalization to special educational devices and the failure to address the profound social causes of the problem, specially affecting the working classes. This paper is based on sociohistorical research and qualitative fieldwork conducted in a secondary in school Madrid.

B1.3 RISK FACTORS FOR EARLY SCHOOL LEAVING IN GREECE

Pitsia Vasiliki (Dublin City University, Ireland)

Karakolidis Anastasios (Dublin City University, Ireland)

Sofianopoulou Chryssa (Harokopio University, Greece)

Emvalotis Anastassios (University of Ioannina, Greece)

Early school leaving and a country's economic crisis form a vicious cycle. On the one hand, high unemployment rates can discourage young people from continuing their education and pursuing further qualifications given that a qualification cannot guarantee secure employment. In addition, poverty and unemployment within a student's family may act as predictors of early school leaving as students might feel under pressure to contribute to the household income and thus, leave school. On the other hand, early school leaving has been consistently linked to lower lifetime earnings, social exclusion, higher unemployment rates and considerable public and social costs (European Commission, 2013). Due to the serious consequences early school leaving is

associated with, reducing the average proportion of early school leavers across Europe is one of the main targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy (European Commission, 2010). The Greek context provides an interesting example of a country that faces severe economic disruption during the last decade; a situation that may well influence the phenomenon of early school leaving. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the main risk factors for early school leaving in the Greek context, as identified by the international research literature. More specifically, student, family-related, and education factors are examined. For this purpose, data from the Programme of International Student Assessment (PISA) are used alongside data provided by the European Commission. Results are discussed in light of potential future directions in dealing with the issue of early school leaving, including ways to prevent risk factors from interfering with students' education.

B2 EDUCATION AND WORK: POLICIES, LEARNING AND LABOUR INTEGRATION

Chair: Matilde Massó Lago

B2.1 LEARNING (NOT) TO LABOUR. A COMPARATIVE ETHNOGRAPHY OF YOUNG PEOPLE FUTURE ORIENTATIONS

Lorenzo Domaneschi (University of Milan, Italy)

In Italy as in many other countries, "the crisis" is not just a temporary economic conjuncture as it is also a social phenomenon reshaping the social positions of individuals in both structural and subjective terms. The research combines the analytical tool of intersectionality with Bourdieu's notion of dispositions in order to explore the fluidity of social location in the frame of globalization where social categories like gender, generation and cultural capital are, at the same time, inevitable and irreducible, but also malleable and dialogical. Hence, the study investigates the temporal orientation towards the future of two different groups of young people with different assets in coping with contingency. I conducted a comparative ethnography and in-depth interviews from March 2017 to May 2018 spending time together with and interviewing two different groups of young adults (aged between 18 and 26) with different cultural capital, situated in two different locations in Milan, Italy (a working class neighbourhood and an artistic lab).

The research seeks to uncover the rituals, practices and mentalities produced by the two groups of participants and to understand how such emerging subjectivities and collectivities meet and collide with the existing frame of institutional power. Drawing on the seminal work by Paul Willis on working class subculture my research shows that middle class young adults oppose the aesthetics and the neo-liberal discourse of the hard work that inherit from the educational paradigm with a discourse of creativity and talent built collectively outside the scholastic institution, as a mechanism of conversion from the constraints of precariousness in opportunities for creativity and cultural innovation. This change of perspective is possible thanks to the spaces of super-reflexivity opened by the habitus fragmentation generated by the precariousness produced by the incongruences between school system and the labour market.

Comparatively, the findings suggest how not only different social contexts shape the possibilities to think about the future but, more in depth, how the active management of contradictory structures can be driven by dispositions and their particular intersection shaping practical strategies towards the future.

B2.2 JOB AND MONEY IN YOUTH'S LIFE: THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE IN ITALY STILL MATTERS

Valentina Moiso (University of Turin)

Rosy Musumeci (University of Turin)

This article analyses the work trajectories and strategies to cope with lack of income of a sample of Italian young people unemployed or working with temporary labour contracts in North and South of Italy. Many young people seemed to be in a situation of choices under "double uncertainty": on one side they ignore the real characteristics of the labour market, and on the other side they do not have a clear idea about what they would want to do in the future. Therefore, faced with this uncertainty the educational and working choices of some interviewees appear crushed at the present and a common aspect of many interviewees' working paths is their "non-linearity" compared to the "typical" working career of the past decades. Since their work status is not clearly defined in most cases, young people can loose and get back their income several times and to different degrees. In order to cope with this further uncertainty, several coping strategies are used by young people to manage their financial resources: they strictly control how they spend their money and overall they are able to save. The key variable in money management seems to be the socialization to the money management within the family and the economic resources available in the parental house. The working trajectories of our interviewees and their strategies to cope with the uncertainty of income reflect important territorial differences. The empirical material used is made up of 50 semi-structured interviews conducted in December 2015-September 2016 with young people aged 18-30. The interviews were carried out in two different geographical contexts: 31 participants were living in the city of Turin (in Northern Italy) at the time of the interviews and 19 in Catania (in Southern Italy). The results are part of a qualitative comparative study on the effect of labour market precariousness on youth's life in 9 European countries, Except project – Horizon 2020 program, who is the more general context within the analysis is framed.

B2.3 UNEQUAL SCHOOL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT. METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES AND RESEARCH HYPOTHESES EMERGING FROM THE 2018 PISA DATA

Fiorella Vinci (eCampus University, Italy)

The Italian map of levels of knowledge of students, emerging from the PISA 2018 data, is very unequal. The North-East is confirmed as an area with values above both the national average as well as the European one; the Centre obtains a result in line with both the Italian average and the international one, whilst the South falls under both averages with statistically significant differences (-34%).

The inter-regional comparison questions scientists who find in this not only the confines of the Southern question and their rigidity but also elements that are coherent with analyses of Italian regional development, such as, for example, the very positive results in the North-East of Italy. The influence that the employment status and cultural background of student's families has on the academic performance is a mainstream in the sociology of education. Berthelot in 1982 widened the spectrum of analysis inviting to consider the impact that the interinstitutional legitimations between family and school plays on student's performance. Cavalli (1990, 2007, 2016) analyzed the youth condition in relation to the different life contexts and to the policies that structure them. What is the influence of regional development on students' cognitive processes?

According to the tradition of cognitive sociology it aims to analyze the PISA data in the light of a recent research on young students from Palermo based on a relational-generational method.

The research shows that interpersonal relationships between parents and teachers are more effective when they are less self-referential and more attentive to the development of the young. The stories of the interviewed students brings to light the fragility of the adults, which is imputed by the boys to an urban context perceived by the adults as poor in opportunities for realization and too risky.

In the Southern contexts the efficacy of the educational action seems to go through the generations and appears to be influenced by the interinstitutional trust and the memories of the future (Jedlowski 2017) that students and adults could reinvent with appropriate policies from those for work to recreational and cultural ones.

B3.1 LEAVING HOME: A MATTER OF VALUES?

Ricardo Duque-Calvache (University of Granada, Spain)

Martina Gentili (Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy)

Myrto Dagkouli-Kyriakoglou (Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy)

Nayla Fuster (University of Granada, Spain)

One of the widest gaps between Southern and Northern European countries can be found in the average age for leaving the family home. Young adults in Greece, Italy and Spain move out much later in their life than their European neighbors. This delayed incorporation to the residential market undoubtedly affects different aspects of their life (such as marrying or having children) and is worth treating it as a social problem. But the overall numbers hide different stories within them: part of the young population leaves home much earlier than others. These differences can be (and should be) approached by using qualitative data to study the particular paths to independent living in each local context. The decision to move is usually explained by life course events, the residential market situation and the financial assets available to the individual/household. But is that all? How can we explain different behaviors as a response to similar events, in the same market and with equivalent economic constraints? Is it a matter of values? Additionally, we want to surpass the local context, so our second goal is to look for shared patterns of values leading to leave (or stay at) the family home among different Southern countries. To achieve these goals, we have studied the values of young adults living with their parents and compared them with their independent counterparts using data from Greece, Italy and Spain in the World Values Survey wave 6 (2010-2014). Although there are differences between the aforementioned countries, we have found some interesting connections. Apart from the usual values linked to housing and family, less obvious variables may be playing a role in the decisions of the youth.

B3.2 THE LONG WAY OUT OF THE NEST FOR SOUTHERN EUROPEANS: A SYNTHETIC MEASURE FOR COMPARING COMPLEXITY IN RESIDENTIAL TRAJECTORIES USING THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY

David Gil-Solsona (University of Valencia, Spain)

Carles X. Simó-Noguera (University of Valencia, Spain)

The event of leaving the parental home in Southern Europe has been a hot topic in European

comparative sociology and demography in the last decades due to the very late age at which it occurs, conversely to Northern Europe. However, other dimensions of this process, apart from the timing of the transition, have been somehow overlooked. The different levels of complexity and reversibility that can be found in the life courses of youngsters in the North and in the South would be one example of dimensions that typically remain hidden when a unique date of leaving is observed, as it is usually done in comparative studies. Contemporary theories in youth studies have advanced in this regard, moving from the classical single-event transition to adulthood approach the biographical trajectories perspective, which is better equipped for studying increasingly complex life courses. This paper uses this approach to have a new look on a classical comparative data source in Europe: the 2006 round of the European Social Survey. Using this data, a way to measure aggregated levels of complexity in residential trajectories of young people is presented, which consists in comparing two survival curves for each country. One of them would restrict the measure of people having left the parental home to only those living independently, and the other would also consider as having left those individuals that are observed living with their parents again. According to this methodology, those countries in where these latter boomerang kids affect survival curves the most would be the ones with more complex residential trajectories among the youth, allowing for comparative analysis between different European countries. This methodology provides promising results: the comparison of the median ages at leaving home derived from each survival curve provides a difference of 2 whole years for Southern Countries, while for Continental and Northern Europe, this gap is of only 1 year. These results provide a synthetic indicator of complexity in residential trajectories, which can provide better insights in what is one of the most salient characteristics of Southern European family and social reproduction systems.

This work is an early result of David Gil-Solsona's PhD thesis, which is funded by the Spanish Education Department via a FPU scholarship (Formación del Profesorado Universitario) (scholarship code: 16/05610).

B3.3 GREEK YOUTH IN CRISIS CONTEXTS: THE DEMOCRATIC DISCONNECT AND THE BOOMERANG GENERATION

Eleni Nina-Pazarzi (University of Piraeus, Greece)

Charalambos Tsekeris (National Centre for Social Research, Greece)

Evdokia Ntali (University of Athens, Greece)

The present work is an in-depth qualitative research on Greek young adults (aged between 24 and 32), who pertain to different versions of personal and social suffering within contemporary, crisis-ridden Greek society. Importantly, the research sample represents the so-called "boomerang generation", that is, a generation that shares a home with their parents after previously living on their own. Our participants are either unemployed, or living in bad and precarious working conditions. The in-depth interviews strategically aimed to the interpretive access to the subjective meaning of democracy, public institutions, and sociopolitical processes. By boomeranging back to their parents' residence, the young adults often perceive themselves as "meaningless triviality" (Hannah Arendt) and get disconnected from active social and political life. The crisis of working conditions, of political institutions and of democratic participatory citizenship (described as "democratic disconnect") arguably leads to a learned-helpless generation, which has lost faith in the idea of building a future society and turns to the ideas of the past, unable to resist to new, emergent forms of manipulation and digital demagoguery. Most interestingly, Greek young adults

seem to remain caught up in the conservative vortex of a reactionist “underdog culture” that rejects European values, the Enlightenment and the Western democratic mentality. This signifies an increasing incapacity of critical-reflexive thinking and a nurturing of the introverted culture of the private individual (Marcel Gauchet).

This work has been partly supported by the University of Piraeus Research Center.

Track C: GENDER

C1 GENDER AND WORK IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

Chair: Eleni Nina-Pazarzi

C1.1 PHYSICS DOES NOT GENDER. A CASE OF GENDER GAP WOMEN IN STEM IN SPAIN

Elisa Garcia-Mingo (Centro Universitario Villanueva, Spain)

Teresa Empar Aguado Bloise (Valencia University, Spain)

Although the limited presence of women in the field commonly referred to as STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) has been documented - (Grant, 2017; Hill et al., 2010) and that it has been It produced great advances in the investigation of the situation of women in Spanish science (Díaz, 2008; López-Sancho, 2016, García-Calvente et al., 2015), the field of theoretical physics is characterized by having a high occupational segregation. For the field of Physical Sciences in Spain, the female presence is more minority than in Sciences in general: only 21,9% of all the staff of Sciences and Physical Technologies of the Spanish State Research Agency. The available figures point out that only 10% of researchers in Theoretical Physics who have a permanent position in Europe are women and, in the field of research in Theory of Strings ("the stringuists"), the percentage is even lower (Lledó, 2017). This paper defends there is a gender gap in the Physical Sciences, which is appreciated in: (1) the existence of a "glass ceiling" greater than in other Sciences. (2) the lack of recognition and visibility of women scientists, women have won 13,6% of the «Príncipe de Asturias» prize between 1981-2015 and 7,7% of the National Awards between 1982 and 2015 (AMIT-MINECO, 2015) as well such as the sexist stereotypes associated with the lack of scientific capacity (Bian et al; 2017); (3) the existence of under documented harassment and discriminatory experiences. After the review of secondary sources and the conduct of in-depth interviews with physical women, it is exposed: (a) a systematization of barriers to access to the occupation; as well as the question of giving up the occupation; (b) the existence of a fractal effect in the organization (management, participation in committees ...); (d) the relationship between maternity, work-life balanced; (e) they have experiences of harassment and sexist discrimination.

C1.2 THE GAP BETWEEN ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF WORKING MOTHERS: THE CASE OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL¹

Livia Garcia-Faroldi (University of Málaga, Spain)

The incorporation of women into the labor market and the development of social policies that enable achieving a balance between work and family are widespread trends in all OECD countries in recent decades. Spain and Portugal have traditionally been grouped in the Southern welfare model, characterized by poorly developed family policies. This paper examines the coherence between mothers' work-family attitudes and behaviors using data from Spain and Portugal from the ISSP Module 'Family and Changing Gender Roles' (2002 and 2012).

First, we study the evolution of attitudes towards maternal employment in both countries. We observe that citizens have increased their support towards working mothers, both when children are below 6 and when they begin school, and the belief that small children suffer when their mothers work has lost popularity. Spain shows less traditional attitudes than Portugal in both years but the gap between both countries has narrowed.

Second, we compare to what extent mothers in both countries could match their attitudes with their behaviors when they have children below 6 and children at school. Regarding preschool children, we find that in both countries more than half of the mothers show a discrepancy between their ideal and actual employment status. Nevertheless, while in Portugal during this period the situation has improved for mothers (from 24% of coherence to 45%), in Spain the situation has deteriorated (from 45% to 39%). The majority of Portuguese mothers who experience a gap consider that they have worked more than desired, while in the case of Spanish mothers we find two groups: mothers who have worked more and mothers who wanted to work but didn't.

When children are at school, mothers' situation has markedly improved in Portugal (from 49% of coherence to 64%) while has only slightly improved in the case of Spanish mothers (from 40 to 43%). The most frequent gap for mothers in both countries is not working when they want to. Results show similar patterns as well as diverging paths between both countries. Findings also demonstrate the difficulty to reconcile work and family life, particularly when mothers have small children, and the necessity to develop family policies which enable achieving a balance between both spheres.

C1.3 OCCUPATIONAL SEGREGATION: A CRITICAL GUIDED TO THE SEGREGATED PARTICIPATION OF THE WOMEN IN THE WORK MARKET THROUGH A CASE STUDY

Teresa Empar Aguado Bloise (Valencia University, Spain)

Josep V. Pitxer (Valencia University, Spain)

With the massive influx of women to the labor market and the increase in their qualification levels, we might be tempted to assume that we are witnessing an increasingly common and widespread presence in different sectors and occupations. However, occupational segregation persists, as discussed below, offering strong resistance to change. We are faced with an inequality factor that seems to have not evolved too much and that in some cases has indicators similar to those of several decades ago. The objective of these plans will be to reflect on the incessant activation of women, even during the period of crisis, the survival of segregation and the difficulties in accessing

¹ This paper is part of a project financed by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness [Grant number CSO2017-86349-P (2018-2020)].

masculinised sectors and occupations.

The aperr is structured as follows: initially we approach the growing participation of women in the labor market; Next, in following section, we take into consideration the segregated nature that still characterizes this participation of the female labor force and we will provide some figures; As a complement to the previous route, in last section we will approach the case study of women on docks, a profession with male domination. We do this in order to analyze the specific problems of these women, the barriers to accessing the profession, the strategies used and other casuistry observed. We show it as an example of the difficulties in overcoming segregation of gender rooted in the labor market, which has been analyzed in the previous sections. Finally, we will close the paper with some final conclusions.

C2 GENDER ROLES AND PROCESSES OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Chair: Laura Oso

C2.1 THE PORTRAYAL OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF GENDER VIOLENCE IN TELEVISION PUBLIC SERVICE ADVERTISEMENTS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN ITALY AND SPAIN

Gabriella Polizzi (University of Enna "Kore", Italy)

Antonino Mario Oliveri (University of Palermo, Italy)

Over the last twenty years, the phenomenon of male violence against women has entered the public agenda of an increasing number of national governments, which nowadays classify it as a social problem. By adopting a constructivist approach, social problems can be considered as a result of processes of symbolic construction rather than as "objective facts". In particular, social problems, like other cultural objects, can be interpreted as the products of the collective definition of a phenomenon.

In this context, communication acts as a fundamental resource to build specific frames of representation of the phenomenon itself, so as to affect the possibility to prevent and combat it. The phenomenon of gender violence is no exception and, on this basis, a growing number of European countries have started implementing communication campaigns against men's violence on women over the last decades.

However, little research has been conducted so far in order to identify what representations of men's violence on women as a social problem are emerging from national campaigns across Europe. This paper tries to fill this gap by focusing on two Southern European Countries like Italy and Spain, which share some basic aspects of the ideology of machismo as widespread traits of their national cultures, but have different levels of experience in relation to the time when governmental actions against intimate partner violence developed.

Starting from some research hypotheses, this paper aims to identify how female victims of gender violence have been portrayed within the communication campaigns implemented by the Italian and Spanish Governments in recent years. In order to achieve this goal, the paper presents the methodology and main results of a comparative textual analysis of the Italian and Spanish public service advertisements that have been broadcast on Television between 2009 and 2018.

Results highlight what profiles of victims of gender violence the campaigns portrayed on Television in the two Countries, what kinds of relationship between victims, perpetrators and witnesses of violence they showed, what gender beliefs and behaviour they intended to combat or to foster, and what anti-violence governmental services they suggested in order to tackle the problem.

C2.2 GENDER AND ADOLESCENCE: GIRLS' CONCEPTIONS ABOUT MOTHERHOOD

Amparo Moreno (University Autónoma of Madrid)

H. Pérez (University Autónoma of Madrid)

D. Pérez (University Autónoma of Madrid)

Adolescence represents a crucial period regarding the redefinition of identity in general, and gender identity, in particular. Girls begin to think about their future adult role, and within that role, find that the patriarchal culture intended them to be mothers as a crucial element of an adult woman. Teenage motherhood has been studied thoroughly in all countries. However, there are very few studies about adolescents' conceptions of motherhood. So, the fundamental research question focused on knowing how contemporary girls reflected about motherhood. We were interested in analyzing the process by which ideas, beliefs and prejudices about woman identity and motherhood are socially transmitted to adolescent girls from a patriarchal culture still in force. To this end, within the framework of a research with 40 women from 16 years-old to 80 years-old, we interviewed fifteen adolescent girls studying at a Secondary School in Madrid. The interview was an in-depth, individual dialogue that lasted 30 minutes approximately. It was structured in three parts: identity, general view of motherhood and representation of a hypothetical future motherhood. Results showed that adolescent girls played an active role in building their conceptions of woman and motherhood. Also, in our sample, future educational and vocational aspirations took precedence over those of creating a family. The role of mother was well valued and, at the same time, a somewhat idealized view of motherhood was stated. We observed that girls are torn between trading in a traditional model of motherhood and the pursuit of a more open and egalitarian model where gender relations were changed. Finally, adolescents claimed for an opportunity to reflect about these issues in the educational curriculum. In the future, our objective would be to conduct research with a sample of girls from different countries of the Mediterranean area.

C2.3 INTERSECTIONALITY APPLIED TO THE STUDY OF GLOBAL ECONOMY: THE CASE OF WORKERS OF EXPORT-BASED INDUSTRIES IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

Rocio Fajardo Fernández (University of Granada, Spain)

Rosa María Soriano Miras (University of Granada, Spain)

Antonio Trinidad Requena (University of Granada, Spain)

Cristina Fuentes Lara (University of Granada, Spain)

This study lays the foundations for bringing together the studies of intersectionality and globalisation studies concerning gender. In this paper, we argue that intersectionality, by taking into account some critiques put forth against it, can be improved and used to enrich the study of global inequality. Focusing on Moroccan women employed in export-based industries of Southern Europe, we expose how the study of gender relationships with an intersectional perspective can give us more information about how the international division of labour works.

Intersectionality, we argue, can help to explain oppression, with the aim of deconstructing the narrative of women without agency. In order to make otherness visible, we contribute to rebuild and rethink categories that help to explain these interconnected realities through day-to-day life of

male and female workers in a context which is a result of industrial relocation and global processes.

C2.4 THE SPANISH GENDER OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Teresa Empar Aguado Bloise (Valencia University, Spain)

Josep V. Pitxer (Valencia University, Spain)

The effects of the crisis we were suffering from since 2008 are worsening the labour market situation in Spain. As a result of this process, the present level of unemployment surpasses the worst levels reached in previous crises, constituting a structural problem that has become one of the main problems for Spanish society. This work explores the multi-layered characteristics of women's unemployment. A key premise for this research is that it is not possible to study paid work without focusing on the relation between paid work and unpaid work. Moreover, the role of the family is considered as a fundamental element in our analytical framework, given its role as a space for decision-making and income pooling, the results of which can shape labour market behaviour.

With these premises, and using information from primary sources (interviews with unemployed people) as well as secondary sources (mainly the Labour Force Survey and the Household Budget Surveys), we show how the crisis and accompanying high levels of unemployment affect women in different ways. First, we interrogate the case where unemployment falls directly on women. However, to this we must add other indirect impacts, especially when unemployment impacts upon other family members, as well as the consequences of a range of employment and social policy reforms (adopted in response to the negative economic and labour market situation) for women's employment and welfare position.

Track D: COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL SPACES

D1 URBAN DYNAMICS, RURAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND CULTURAL CHANGES SESSION

Chair: Liana Daher

D1.1 URBAN SEGREGATION IN SOUTHERN EUROPE: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Isabel Palomares-Linares (University of Granada, Spain)

José Manuel Torrado Rodríguez (University of Granada, Spain)

Nayla Fuster González (University of Granada, Spain)

The segregation of social groups in urban spaces has been one of the most important topics in urban studies in the past. But in the last decades an increasing polarization of social structures, and the intensification of economic migration flows towards western countries, social segregation has become one of the main challenges for urban developers. However, both the scope of segregation and its effects in the short and long term are aspects that are still debated strongly within the European academic and political sphere. A consensus has been reached recognizing a trend towards a more marked social segregation in cities, but the characteristics and intensity of the segregation process vary according to the urban (and sociocultural) environment studied. The

goal of this paper is to study the recent characteristics of urban segregation in southern European countries. We have conducted a networked analysis of coincidences based on published researches on segregation in three southern countries – Spain, Italy and Greece –, in order to discover Mediterranean patterns and features, which are different to those found in other European urban contexts. Articles have been extracted from JCR journals (10-40 Q.) in the fields of Demography, Geography, Sociology and Urban Studies. Our results show common trends from the 1970's on, and also similar challenges for the future. However, the cultural and historical local contexts also create differences between them. Our finding also suggest that urban segregation is far from being a simple process or a simple social concept. Clarifying the theoretical and empirical scope of segregation is needed to make more accurate comparisons between countries.

D1.2 "SENSE OF HOME" VIA ICT APPLICATIONS: A QUALITATIVE EXPLORATION ON SPACE MODIFICATION IN THE DOMESTIC REALM OF AIRBNB USERS. CASE STUDIES IN MILAN, LISBON AND JERUSALEM

Roei Bachar (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

This three-case-studies project seeks to explore the fashion in which ICT applications such as Airbnb are changing the way users perceive home and practically use home, and the implications of such possible change. By understanding the phenomenon of Airbnb, newly from the perspective of the host and his home, it is possible to reach greater understanding of diverse issues that concerning the domestic space, as the public/private dichotomy, gender issues and multi-cultural interaction debates.

Partial theoretical framework: The private and the public spaces are defined areas in the urban life that transform to such as an outcome of the urban revolution and the urban sphere. Nevertheless, those space had changed in the last decades and are still changing constantly. One of the more vivid debates today belongs to the increasing understanding about the fashion in which technology is responsible, or better yet, a serious and active actor to those modifications. One central technological part of this change are the ICT applications. ICT refers to the ability to share knowledge, and mainly to interact with others, by using technology and avoid limitations of distance or lack of physical base to create this interaction. Airbnb, probably the hottest brand of today's sharing economy trend, is such application that connects people around the world by sharing free domestic space (in the original purpose and use of the site – which is the focus of this study). Nevertheless, Airbnb is only one successful example of numerous technologies and applications that influence directly the home and other private spaces (as UBER and the private car) and its definition as a private space.

Methodology: The research is conducted in various methods: basic quantitative data, ethnography, in-depth interviews, text and experimental visual analysis. The methods were built from a strategic thinking which identify two semi-independent perspectives (or perhaps – narratives). The first of the users-hosts (covering emotions, movements, experiences and behaviors) and the second of the house itself (covering structures, functions, definitions, objects). Those methods would be applied on three so called unrelated case studies: one in Milan, Italy. Lisbon, Portugal. And a third, in Jerusalem, Israel. Combining three so diverse case studies would be able to accumulate data in very different cultural backgrounds to the same global phenomenon understanding.

*The Ph.D. is conducted at the University of Milano-Bicocca, in the department of Sociology and social science. The thesis is supervised by Prof. Fabio Quassoli, with the collaboration of ISCTE-

IUL, the academic institute of Lisbon, co-supervised by Prof. Sandra Marques-Pereira, and with the collaboration of the University of Haifa, Israel, supervised by Prof. Nurit Ben-David. The research is currently on its second case study in Lisbon, and due to be finalized in the end of 2019.

D1.3 SOCIAL RESILIENCE AND MOBILITIES IN RURAL SOUTHERN EUROPE IN TIMES OF CRISIS: THE CASE OF NORTHERN CYCLADES IN THE AEGEAN SEA

Loukia-Maria Fratsea (Harokopio University, Greece)

Apostolos G. Papadopoulos (Harokopio University, Greece)

In the current context, there is conflicting evidence relating to the capacity of rural regions to alleviate the impact of the financial crisis. There is evidence indicating that rural areas, and more particularly remote areas, have been depopulated further due to an increased outflow of young people and women.

The mobilities and immobilities of the various social groups, related to their differential resources, determine the socioeconomic opportunities available in these areas. Moreover, the wider socioeconomic processes have negative implications for the more vulnerable social groups, while also increasing social and economic inequalities within regions.

The vast impact of the financial crisis on Greece is related to the major decline of its GDP and enormous increase in unemployment. Significantly affected were the poorer social strata and migrant labour, whereas the middle strata lost an important part of their income. In this economic context of deep recession, intensified by the austerity measures, while both urban and rural areas were inevitably affected; some rural regions presented higher adaptive capacity and were more resilient. In those areas, a number of resilient practices were developed by permanent and non-permanent population groups intercepting the implications of the downturn and suspend and/or reverse processes of social marginalization and social exclusion.

The paper discusses the dynamics of resilience in two rural coastal areas in connection with the mobilities/ immobilities of various population groups. Methodologically the analysis is based on the latest available statistical data and field work data collected in two-time periods (2014 and 2017) in two Greek island communities. In total, 450 questionnaires were distributed in the two areas, while 45 qualitative interviews and 4 focus groups were carried out. The aim of the paper is to unveil the asymmetries of the new geography of inequality in rural areas in Greece in the long period of the financial crisis.

D1.4 NEW ENTRANTS IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN INNER PERIPHERY WHAT'S NEW IN THE RELATION BETWEEN MODEL OF PRODUCTION AND CONTEXT SIGNIFICATION

Carlotta Ebbreo (University of Calabria)

This paper aims to share the preliminary results of a PhD thesis in rural sociology. The scientific research has two main goals. First working on a theoretical and methodological frame from political ecology to read and furnish new evidences about local development issues to policy makers. Second studying from an empirical perspective and through a comparative qualitative case study approach an anew social-economical phenomena occurring in a divers form in the contexts of the study. These contexts are two mountain and hill inner peripheries of southern Europe; more in particular they are the rural area of Terragona (south of Catalunya, Spain), and the Madonie

Regional Park (center north of Sicily, Italy). The phenomena this research focuses is "new entrants" in agriculture (Garcia, Monllor, Rico, Ortun, 2016, Eip-Agri, 2015) practicing sustainable and innovative models of food production and labor organization. More in particular the study questions how their practices influences socio-ecological structures as well as narrative of southern European inner peripheries. The importance of this phenomena also concern the urgency that socio-ecological crises that mountain and hills agrarian deactivation makes emerge. From the one hand, since the long term crises they represent, they could be the space for new models of production, of social relation and narratives. At the same time, depending by the gaze given to these area, they could be spaces for new development dynamic based on new or old forms of capital accumulation. Watching at these areas as a "rural metabolism" (Toledo, 2017) and through the gaze of Ostrom's complex socio- ecological system management (Ostrom, 2007), we can watch at new settlers influence in local resources governance system. An extreme diversification of profiles, network systems and practices emerged. The practice of multiples exchanges within a "divers economic system" (Gibson, Graham, 2006) result at the base of demercification process and of new narratives. At the same time these actors are confronted to a series of rural development policies that do not recognize the existence of their subjectivity. This mismatch in some cases can make these actors face structural socio- economical barriers that bring them to reduce their socio-ecological transformation power.

D2 CULTURAL PROCESSES IN URBAN SETTINGS

Chair: Stefania Fragapane

D2.1 ASSEMBLING ARTWORKS, PUBLIC AND MEDIATION IN AN EXHIBITION. THE CASE OF PEACE TREATY IN THE EUROPEAN CAPITAL OF CULTURE OF SAN SEBASTIAN 2016

Asier Amezaga (Masaryk University, Czech Republic)

Iñaki Martínez de Albeniz (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Beatriz Cavia (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

The presentation focuses on the complex articulation of agents required by the exhibition- making and how this articulation influences the meaning-making. For that purpose, the interweaving of apparently conflictive interests in the implementation of the Peace Treaty exhibition in a European Capital of Culture (ECoC) is this work's starting point. The research unfolds Actor-Network Theory to track how different actors were enlisted in the planning, production and reception stages of the exhibition. It is based on a fieldwork made for an evaluation tasked by the ECoC2016 and consisting on participant observations in the exhibition halls and interviews to key informants.

The exhibition tackles the representation of peace in 1516-2016 period, considering the peace as result of treaty, as a way to manage the violence. To be carried out, the exhibition has to face conflicts such as the tension between the festivalisation frame of an ECoC and contemporary art-based proposal, the political use of culture and claims for its autonomy, and its logistical and institutional complexity.

Firstly, the exhibition was planned by means of a constant dialogue of different inscriptions (calendar and chronogram) moving from one point to another and translating involved agents interests. Secondly, it requires bringing objects from lender museums to the exhibition rooms and, accordingly, a network should ensure the continuity of the conservation conditions and reference to

the original place. Thirdly, it requires bringing public, who are mainly recruited through the presence of some original artworks and the signifier of peace, opposing their initial interests to the curator's proposal.

While the actor-network keeps plotted, the exhibition works and is perceived as unity. However, as far as some actors' interests are not translated, controversy between different views on the exhibition arises. The controversy become apparent in regards to the exhibition's mediation: there is a dialectical and spatial fight to control the gap between the public and the exhibition, reflecting different mediation cultures. Peace Treaty could be understood, in its very isomorphism, as a result of a peace treaty between the involved actors where the conflict, far from being solved, is managed in a certain way.

D2.2 CHANGES IN THE CULTURAL PRODUCTION OF SOUTHERN EUROPE: THE EVOLUTION OF THE ROCK FESTIVAL CULTURE IN GREECE

Michael Tsangaris (University of Piraeus, Greece)

Iliana Pazarzi (University of Piraeus, Greece)

This study aims to present developments concerning cultural structures of leisure and entertainment that are imported as new patterns by the western countries in south Europe and precisely in Greece. The steady growth of marketable festivals that has been taking place the last thirty years is changing the structure of the cultural market in Europe bringing further transformations to the traditional celebration culture. Initially live music events were used only as marketing promotion for the recorded products (records, cd, etc.). However, during the last decades the music festivals became significant commodities, as the music industry's conventional mode of production was disrupted by the new digital and network technologies. Nowadays, that selling recorded products does not make large profits no more, touring and big festivals bring a worthwhile income to the music companies and play a great part in keeping active the music industry (Gordon 2011; Marshall 2012; Mulligan 2015). Contemporary music festivals that are incorporated into commercial music industry introduced to Greek society a different type of festivity far from the traditional 'Panigiri'. To clarify the modification concerning the structures of festivities we will review historically the development of rock festivals in Greece and discuss their influence on people's experience as rituals of entertainment.

D2.3 URBAN POLICY MAKING THROUGH THE INVOLVMENT OF CHILDREN IN A PARTICIPATED URBAN PLANNING PROCESS BASED ON SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

Antonella Berritto (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Rocco Mazza (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

The tendency to reduce the social question solely to the urban dimension has been consolidated over recent decades, since urban space becomes the main framework in which greater social inequalities are created (Morlicchio, 2017). The suburb becomes a factor of social disadvantage for those who live, a place of poverty and exclusion, producing environmental conditions of degradation. In this scenario, the experience of childhood, increasingly linked to the urban context, becomes a relevant argument to support the thesis that the placement at the edge of the city would

seem a determining cause (Ivi, 2017). The current situation in which the category of childhood (Saraceno, 1978) lives is threatened by the scarce resources that some territories can offer (Unicef, 2012); in fact, the possibility of access to educational and recreational facilities, fundamental for forming one's identity, is denied. In this regard a new report by UNICEF (2018) brings to light how inequality affects children and proposes to ensure that urban planning, infrastructure development, provision of services and wider initiatives reduce inequality and meet the specific needs and priorities of children (Ivi, 2012).

However cities are characterized by informal fields of interaction that allow the most disadvantaged subjects to develop survival strategies and to cooperate by developing spontaneous learning of being together (Amin, 2016) through participatory approaches (Ciaffi, Mela 2009). In this paper we propose the case study of a city in southern Italy, Pompeii, focusing on the disadvantaged conditions that this urban context, especially in its suburbs, provides the category of children and the other consequences that derive from it.

The research propose a study of how different administrative levels collaborate with the children of the suburbs of the Pompeian city promoting examples of good practices, from strategies of local actions to the myriad possibilities and benefits deriving from the inclusion of children and their interests in the planning of urban areas (Cederna, 2014). A promising result would seem to be a form of urban governance as a fundamental instrument to allow a real citizen participation (Gelosi, 2015), to define decisions that can have a strong impact on ensuring social and economic sustainability of the urban context evident in the contribution that a study on the pompeian case can give to the reflection in progress.

D3 COMMUNITIES, IDENTITY AND INCLUSION IN URBAN SPACES SESSION

Chair: Manuel Fernandez-Esquinas

D3.1 ITALIAN CREATIVE: NETWORKING PRACTICES IN THE TRASFORMING URBAN SPACES

Lou Therese Elisabeth Brandner (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

My PhD thesis project, which is in its early stages, analyses the social – both digital and personal – networks of Italian creative workers, particularly freelancers, to assess their potential impact on urban spaces on a neighbourhood level. Freelancers working in the creative and cultural industries, which have rapidly gained economic importance as a key driver for innovation and growth within the last decades, are in need of strong networks to self-brand by promoting themselves as well as to enquire about popular locations and events in order to identify and secure working opportunities; essentially, their networks are a necessity to secure a living wage. I argue that this influences creatives' choice of work place and residence as well as their consumption choices. Building on a Bourdeusian understanding of cultural and social capital, this ultimately contributes to reshaping urban space. Analysing this topic can be distinctly interesting within an Italian context, taking into account not only the contemporary economic challenges of the country following the European debt crisis with austerity measures and high youth unemployment, but also the traditionally high prevalence of informal job networks. Thus, the study compares three (former) working class neighbourhoods with a substantial concentration of creatives in Italy's most populated cities: Rome's Pigneto, Milan's Isola and Naples' Quartiere Spagnoli. The aim of the data collection is to identify the respondents' working practices in regards to social networks and

subsequently to the role of urban space. In each location, 10 semi-structured interviews are led with creative workers, focusing on freelance designers. The networks of the respondents are accessed through snowball sampling. Additionally, a media content analysis of social media profiles and – written as well as audiovisual – posts is conducted to understand digital networking efforts and effects. The collected material is analysed following a grounded theory approach to extract repeating patterns. Results will be compared with developments and transformations of the chosen neighbourhoods to assess how the observed practices and phenomena are potentially interrelated and impact one another. Considering the rapidly increasing importance of creative industries, the widespread flexibilisation and deregulation of labour markets as well as the issue of urban transformation in connection with gentrification, city-branding and displacement processes, this study touches several highly contemporary issues, particularly in a Southern-European context. Comprehending the connection between these topics better can give suggestions in regard to improving creative freelancers' working conditions as well as to urban policy and governance.

D3.2 SOCIAL INSTITUTION IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT – CONFLICT AND PARTICIPATION. EVIDENCE FROM LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

Karolina Thel (University of Warsaw, Poland)

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.

In my paper I'm trying to prove, that spatial conflicts should be analyzed not only as conflicts of interests, but also as conflicts of values. Social perception and understanding of the concept of urban development, with the values hidden behind, influence process of shaping of urban space. Spatial transformation, attitude toward regeneration and gentrification tell 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”.

Research is based on 12 IDI and participant observation made in Ljubljana in September 2016 – February 2017. Main objective of my research was to analyze visions and values carried by different actors/stakeholders engaged in conflicts regarding urban development. The conclusions apply to the broader context of city management and the approved vision of socio-economic development. Main assumption of my research is to analyze visions of the city's development undertaken by different types of actors: artists, NGOs, local governments, habitants etc.

My research in Ljubljana concerns public art, housing, river bank development and reshaping the center. My research in Ljubljana was focusing on Rog, former bicycle factory located in the center, currently in use by artists and socially engaged groups dealing with youth, local community, minorities and migrants. Since 2016 it's an arena of conflict between the community of ROG and local municipality on the issue of the right to the city. I was researching group of artists, activists and experts involved in the ongoing conflict.

Theoretical background refers in particular to Butler, Arendt, Lyotard, Urry, Mouffe, Habermas and Jałowiecki.

D3.3 URBAN SPACES AS MIRRORS OF MULTIPLE SOCIAL IDENTITIES: THE PALESTINIAN OF ISRAEL

Alessandra Terenzi (Polytechnic University of Milan, Italy)

The present study proposes an investigation on social diversity, sectarian identities and pluralism in the Israeli society, also considering its relations with the parallel growing processes of ethnic nationalization, currently under way in many European and western countries.

Urban space will be considered as a privileged reading key, going beyond a merely contextual background or a fluctuating reality, while representing part of the social dynamics that constitute tensions and conflicts, as much as it grows through them.

The dominant perception of the Israeli society is the coexistence and fight between two monolithic, homogeneous and compact social blocks: Jews and Arabs. While, going beyond this limited and superficial image, a complex and rich social mosaic comes out, together with multiple ethno-religious pluralisms.

This research will focus on the Arab people of Israel, being increasingly perceived as a barrier to the realization of a Jewish-Zionist state and facing discrimination in most areas of their lives. Nevertheless, their multiple intra-community divisions in different religious and ethnic components - among Muslims, Druze, Christians, Bedouins and others - play a direct influence on profoundly diversified living conditions at the social, urban and identity levels.

Through the selection of some Israeli Arab towns, inhabited by different Arab communities, this work will try to capture different dimensions of social inequalities in economic opportunities, culture, education and access to housing, according to various levels of segregation. Beyond the militarized borders and walls, dividing Israel from the neighboring Arab countries, the research will also aim to explore the internal national and urban borders, both tangible and intangible, which divide multiple Arab communities through different hierarchical and decomposition dynamics.

This complex spatial dimension leads to the creation of multiple divisions that affect the way in which different communities live the urban contexts, making all the complexity of socio-spatial analysis today. By discussing the results of an empirical study, the work will focus on the link between urban space and social diversity in contemporary societies, also examining the relationship between the local dimension of this phenomena - characterized by a country in conflict, increasingly closed in its nation state dimension - and its regional one, in the rise and advance of nationalist hegemonic powers across Europe.

D3.4 HAIFA'S ANSWER: CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE

Roberto Cipriani (University of Rome 3, Italy)

The city of Haifa presents a number of significant traits that may help us test Tönnies's idea (1963) of a dichotomy between community (*Gemeinschaft*) and society (*Gesellschaft*). In different moments of city life, we find features typical of community, in certain others, characteristics typical of society. At residential level, some houses are built in such a way as not to favour interaction between social actors, while others favour it so much as it appears to be something taken, practically, for granted.

It is one thing to live in large, multi-storey condominiums, another to reside in one/two-storey houses that favour a continuous, even specular, encounter of glances, voices, modes of behaviour. But there are also situations where given contextual conditions are nullified by the will of individuals who gather for mutually shared moments of convivium, celebration, ritual, entertainment, leisure.

This is true of Jews, Muslims, Melkites, Maronites, Ahmadyya, Baha'i, Catholics and Protestants alike. In this sense, it is quite clear what strategic a role an occasion like the Holiday of Holidays, held in Haifa every year in December, can play.

The everyday life of Haifa undergoes a series of interactions involving people, one might say completely, and impacting on every sphere of their lives. This can be seen at neighbourhood, condominium, district and city level, depending on the contingencies of the moment, on local, regional, national, foreign or domestic socio-political events and on whether open or surreptitious conflict is taking place.

D4 CULTURE AS A TOOL FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION

Chair: Roberto Cipriani

D4.1 LINKING "SOCIAL" AND "CULTURAL". ARTS AND CULTURAL PRACTICES AS VECTORS OF SOCIAL COHESION WITHIN THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETY

Stella Volturo (University of Bologna, Italy)

Within the public debate two main visions of the relationship between 'social' and 'cultural' have been opposed. On the one hand, the public action's support to the cultural and artistic creation has been conceived as "the art for the art". On the other hand, the militant characterization of an engagé vision of the art considered it as propaganda or it impoverished its research of the beauty, decreasing the quality of the art performances (Lenoir, 2015).

Nowadays this opposition appears obsolete and deserves to be better understood in the light of the several concrete experiences that, within the Southern European countries, show how the cultural practices reinforce the capacities and the autonomy of individuals by contributing, at the same time, to the creation and the maintenances of the social ties.

By following this premise, the present paper aims to explore links and potential twists between the 'social' and the 'cultural' sphere by reporting the principal results of a qualitative research carried out in Italy (namely within the Emilia-Romagna region), which investigated the relationship between cultural practices and participatory orientations of the young people by paying attention both to the variety of cultural practices carried out by young people and to the socio-institutional context, which includes policies addressed to promote and facilitate the participation and social inclusion of young people.

As highlighted by some scholars (Amnå and Ekman, 2014), in addition to the presence of a relevant number of "stand-by citizens", there are many signals of a renewed participatory 'effervescence', which is expressed through active engagement and non-conventional forms. Despite of (and sometimes precisely because of) the persistence of growing social inequalities within the Southern European countries, young people do not renounce to exercise their subjectivity. The creative sphere appears as one of the most promising context where young people can express individual and social needs, both in terms of self-empowerment and social recognition (Cohen, 1967; Harris et al, 2010; Honneth, 1996; Della Porta, 2015; Cuzzocrea and Collins, 2015; Percy-Smith, 2015; Pickard and Bessant, 2017). In a welfare policy perspective, this implies to promote arts and culture as vectors of individual emancipation and access to citizenship. Therefore, we conclude that 'social' and 'cultural' cannot be separated, instead they need to work together in the construction of a more inclusive Southern European society.

D4.2 ART EDUCATION FOR INCLUSION OF MINORITY GROUPS IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES: THE CASE OF THEATRE AS A TOOL FOR EDUCATION AND INCLUSION OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Iliana Pazarzi (University of Piraeus, Greece)

Both philosophers and practitioners since the end of 19th century recognize the importance of art for the socialization process and education. Dewey in his book *Art as Experience* suggested that the experience of aesthetics develops imagination and is an important element for educational process. Research and theory of the models of education in various societies constitutes an interdisciplinary subject of fields such as sociology, linguistics, social psychology, philology, philosophy, pedagogic. Contemporary scholars dealing with education consider educational process a participatory activity closely connected to the community and the societal environment. Educational policies for the inclusion of immigrants and refugees, both in International and European level consider art as tool of learning the language of the host societies because it helps to develop communication skills, promotes active participation, enhances verbal skills and techniques of writing.

Migrant flows in Southern European Societies have increased during the last decades, especially during the last five years mainly in Italy and Greece. These two societies are experiencing a new reality in their educational system and there is an urgent need to develop educational policies, both at the national and European level in order to improve the conditions of life of these groups and to enhance their inclusion in the host societies.

The main goal of this paper is the presentation of my research on the application of educational policies of the European Union in Southern European societies which use theatre as a tool for education and inclusion. Special reference will be made to the gender aspect.

D4.3 LA GRASSA ALL'INGRASSO: FOOD CULTURE, URBAN TRANSFORMATION AND PHENOMENOLOGICAL DISPLACEMENT IN BOLOGNA, ITALY

Anthony Miro Born (Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany)

Following recent calls in studies of commercial urban change (González, 2018), this paper directs the attention to a more intertwined perspective of food culture, urban transformation and different dimensions of class-based displacement. This interplay is illustrated through a case study in the city of Bologna (Italy) which has experienced tremendous commercial and symbolic change in recent years. While food has played an important role in the history of Bologna, this paper observes the promotion of a distinctive "culture of food" in order to reorient the city towards higher class and tourism-oriented uses. Driven by the city council, the regional tourism agency and public-private partnerships, a commodified food culture has been more and more implemented in urban everyday life. This process is not only evident in the creation of the "world's biggest food park" in the outskirts of Bologna, but also in wider parts of Bologna's historic centre. However, the exploitation of what can be called "Bologna's tourism gap" goes hand in hand with the marginalization and subordination of both the social value of food consumption and lower-class and ethnic oriented places of consumption. Here, this paper shows how Bologna's urban transformation shapes wider prolonged cultural and social displacement processes for lower-class residents. Ultimately, it is argued that the food lens offers a visceral opportunity to research the nuanced and sometimes invisible consequences of touristification and urban class remake in

different Southern European societies such as Greece, Spain and Portugal.

D4.4 A CASE STUDY AROUND CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC PROJECTS IN URBAN MARGINALITY CONTEXTS

Irene Serafino (University of Porto, Portugal)

This paper shows an ongoing Ph.D research in Sociology in advanced stage, supported by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT). It is about artistic projects developed in Oporto urban territories that are characterized by significant social exclusion, stigmatization and marginality. Usually are project that involves artistic, social and educational workers and are developed with organizational cooperation. Through a case study, about a specific association that has been active in the city of Oporto since 2007, inserted in the territorial, social, economic and political context, we hope to understand whether and how these actions can be a support for the community, generating solidarity, social cohesion and enhancing democratic participation. With a mainly qualitative approach, the field work process included a broad range of steps and techniques that have materialized a diachronic and multidimensional continued follow-up (exploratory research and snowball, participant observation, questionnaire, semi-structured interviews). The semi-structured individuals' interviews, with participants of the theatre's activities, association founder members and representatives of the social partners (social workers, psychologists, etc.) which are part of the association network, can be considered the main part of the fieldwork. They approached the research goals, looking for a diversity and saturation issues, and with a multidimensional view. The approximation of the artistic sphere with the socio-educational sphere raises ethical and methodological issues. In this way, the investment in an intensive fieldwork of artistic interventions becomes central, analyzing the results, but also observing the dynamics intrinsic to these instances and their relations with other sectors of society. Across 3 years of the field work it was identified the potential of using artistic languages that could allow the reconstruction of narratives, the creation of relationships and combat stigma about populations with socio-economic vulnerabilities. At the same time were observed limits and challenges that these projects have to face.

Track E:

WELFARE

E1 SOCIAL POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS AND VULNERABLE COLLECTIVES

Chair: Carlo Pennisi

E1.1 CHILD VICTIMS OF HT. A CROSS COUNTRY STUDIES OF THE IDENTIFICATION PRACTICES

Deborah De Felice (University of Catania, Italy)

Elisa Lombardo (University of Catania, Italy)

Giuliana Salerno (University of Catania, Italy)

The last European data (CE 2016) on the HT indicates 15,846 confirmed or suspected victims, the 15 percent of these are represented by minors. The data underestimates the true proportions of HT

and confirms instead that it is a phenomenon that affects all global circuits (UN 2016) and has a transactional configuration that overcomes the obsolete distinction between home countries, transit or destination. In this view of difficult traceability we can therefore wonder about key elements and responses in a Mediterranean territory geographically exposed to flows from Africa, like Italy, and in an internal (EU) border territory, like France. These are different routes but in both the link between migration and exploitation is a topical issue, especially in the perception of the type of exploitation connected to the increase in flows, especially child on the move.

It is a priority in Europe to address the trafficking issue and specifically the children trafficking, as an extremely vulnerable category, because the complexity of the event not require the exclusive study of the crime from criminal proceedings perspective (author, conduct, purpose, victim). It is also necessary to examine the interweaving between different dimensions that concern the welfare system, then the institutional and social actors roles involved in assistance and protection and the progressive emerge of attempts at governance in response to instances for integration, security, coordination and cooperation. In this perspective the attention for young victims of HT, for the recognition and defense of their rights, seems to be projected into a redefinition of the citizenship contents, at least of those contents related to the logic of borders. The contribution aims to explore with an interdisciplinary approach the HT manifestation, in the dynamics of recruitment and exploitation, with a focus on identification phase of child victims as a precondition of access to the socio-institutional possible solutions within a still stratified and fragmented regulation. The comparative study has the objective of understands the specific professional strategies about HT emersion process in two countries, intercepting good practices and developing a mapping encouraging coordination among the different local actors.

E1.2 ON THE RELATION BETWEEN CASH AND IN-KIND BENEFITS. THE ITALIAN CASE IN THE LIGHT OF THE RECENT INTRODUCTION OF A MINIMUM INCOME SCHEME IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY

Alessandro Martelli (University of Bologna, Italy)

Within European Union, cash benefits traditionally receive a larger amount of the total expenditure for social protection benefits than in-kind ones, according to an average percentage of 65%. This unbalanced proportion crosses EU countries, even if it is emphasised in Southern and Eastern ones (Eurostat, 2017) and varies according to the different functions/risks covered. When we focus on interventions against poverty and, more generally, damages caused by economic downturns and market failures, this unbalanced relation – given the priority of cash needs - becomes more evident. If the necessity of money for cases of extreme poverty is clear, nevertheless it is worth looking at to what degree cash/economic dimensions influence also the general logic of social inclusion policies, recalling the Weberian framework where economic action is a particular case of the social action. What is the relation between economic needs and status on the one side, and social/relation factors on the other side, in terms of 'explanandum' and of 'explanans'? What does it emerge from policy design and policy-in-action as to how this relation shape social policy codes? After some years of experimental actions in the field of the fight against poverty, from January 2018 Italy has started a national programme of minimum income ("Reddito di Inclusione", Rel) based on the combination of cash transfers and active inclusion measures, so adopting the general framework of national minimum income schemes in Europe (Frazer and Marlier, 2016). A framework that is quite different from the logic of basic income (Van Parijs and Vanderborght, 2017).

Like in the other European countries, issues of conditionality and of activation characterise the perspective of the minimum income scheme (Bolzoni and Granaglia, 2018), and have to be understood both reading the specific norms, and analysing the concrete implementation of the whole package (Berman, 1978), with a particular attention towards multilevel governance and local welfare dynamics (Andreotti and Mingione, 2014).

The paper, considering the case of Rel in Italy, will focus on the emerging interpretation of the relation between cash and in-kind benefits, as resulting both from the regulatory complex and the correspondent operational guidelines, and from the ongoing implementation observed at the local level.

E1.3 BREAKING THE CYCLE OF POVERTY: MOTHERHOOD, MOTHERING AND SOCIAL INTERVENTION IN NAPLES

Emanuela Pascuzzi (University of Calabria, Italy)

Sabina Licursi (University of Calabria, Italy)

Poverty in Italy is mainly a condition transmitted from a generation to the next rather than the result of a fall. In large cities of the South, such as Naples, the phenomenon affects a large part of the population, concentrated in some areas of the historic centre or in some big suburbs. Within the “Neapolitan survival model”, the role of women/mothers is central on several fronts. On women weighs a heavy burden of responsibility, both inside and outside of the family. This makes them more vulnerable and at risk of poverty. Their current condition is the result of a reproductive model of poverty that has its roots both in the social structure characters and in prevalent social and cultural norms.

This paper presents results and reflections coming from some research on the Sanità district, an area with a high concentration of poverty in the historic centre of Naples. A first case study was carried out between 2010 and 2012 to investigate the weakness of welfare interventions and the responses of voluntary organizations to the needs of children and adolescents living in the neighborhood. A second research was conducted between 2015 and 2016 on the poverty of families. Drawing on the biographies of 15 poor mothers and on information from in-depth interviews with qualified witnesses, the study shows a very strong relationship between motherhood, mothering models and reproduction of poverty. It is on this aspect that this paper focuses. What does being poor mothers in Naples mean? What does being mothers in a historically deprived neighborhood with a strong presence of camorra (organized crime) mean? In the paper we reconstruct the profiles of mothers and families of the district. In their stories we learn about the paths from which poverty is originated, the obstacles that prevent them to escape from this condition, the emotional space within which they express the bond with their children and the other family members, their roles and relationships and how these have changed along their life course. Overall, the analysis confirms the importance of parenting and education as sources of reproduction of inequalities or as a liberation opportunity.

E1.4 RE-ORIENTING THE SOCIAL SERVICES TO COMBAT HOMELESSNESS IN ITALY: APPLIED RESEARCH FOR HORIZONTAL GOVERNANCE

Silvia Stefani (University of Turin/University of Genoa, Italy)

Antonella Meo (University of Turin, Italy)

Valentina Porcellana (University of Turin, Italy)

Cristian Campagnaro (Politecnico University of Turin, Italy)

Daniela Leonardi (University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy)

Niccolò Di Prima (Politecnico University of Turin, Italy)

Emilia D'Orazio (Politecnico University of Turin, Italy)

Vittoria Bosso (Politecnico University of Turin, Italy)

Within the national policy to tackle the serious adult marginalization and homelessness, the City of Turin, in Italy, commissioned the University of Turin and the Polytechnic of Turin to carry out a participatory research project to reorient the social services system for homeless people. This proposal aims to reflect on the valuable role academy could play in promoting and supporting horizontal governance's systems and participatory policy-making's processes.

An interdisciplinary team of sociologists, anthropologists and designers of the above-mentioned universities is carrying on the ongoing project considered. At now, the first phase of participatory investigation and description of the current functioning of the services' system to combat homelessness has been completed. Academy occupies in such system a peculiar position that legitimates its facilitator's role. Indeed, firstly, university is a third actor, an “outsider-within” in the complex relation between public authority and private social cooperatives in the welfare's management. Moreover, the interdisciplinary research-team can offer long-time knowledge on the social issue considered and expertise concerning several tools and strategies to facilitate participatory processes.

Such ongoing research assumes value as opportunity to rethink the relation between public authority and third private sector. Along the last years, these actors expressed their discontent regarding the current system's functioning. The method of call for tenders and for bids, indeed, worsened the quality of social services and of social workers' job, and damaged the trust's ties among the actors involved. The action-research project illuminates both the social cooperatives' claim for a renewal role of collaboration and participation in the designing of social services, asserting their commitment and expertise, and the availability of public authority to recognize such request. From the data collected, the action-research project is representing an opportunity to experiment new kinds of cooperation. On the one hand, the university can promote greater horizontal collaboration among the different social cooperatives in order to overcome the competitiveness mechanism established in recent years. On the other hand, it can encourage a greater reflexivity among these public and private actors, supporting the increase of their spaces of action and of their negotiation's skills.

E2 THE CULTURAL SHAPING OF SOCIAL POLICIES: EXPERIENCES AND REPRESENTATIONS

Chair: Andrea Vargiu

E2.1 “DEFENDING THE ITALIANS’ FERTILITY”: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF THE 2015 NATIONAL FERTILITY PLAN AS A CASE OF PRONATALIST POLITICS

Vittoria Bernardini (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Low fertility in Italy has been framed as a serious social problem in the last two decades. Demographers began to warn about declining birth rates in the 1990s, and by the 2000s the issue became a target of political action, with pro-fertility becoming a widespread “common sense” position across the ideological spectrum. The epitome of pronatalism occurred with the 2016 “Fertility Day”, a controversial campaign by the Ministry of Health to encourage citizens to look after their fertility, with an eye on combating low birth rates (Ministero della Salute 2016).

The literature shows that this panic over fertility is not motivated solely by demographic reasons, but represents “a reflection of anxieties about wide-scale changes in Italy, including the erosion of patriarchal power, the reorganization of class structures, and ethnic changes due to immigration” (Brown & Ferree 2005:9). In order to better understand the way in which such discourse is ideologically charged, it is useful to adopt the concept of biopolitics developed by Foucault (1978). Succinctly, biopolitics can be defined as governance technology that measures, regulates and controls population, with the aim of preserving the national group and upholding the political status quo. In this respect, it has been argued that pronatalist views in Italy push forward the assumption that a healthy, cohesive society must be based on heterosexual, Italian- born nuclear families with two or more children (Krause 2005).

My paper thus explores how pronatalist discourse in Italy functions as a form of biopolitics designed to advocate for “traditional” ideas of society. My analysis focuses on the 2016 National Fertility Plan (Ministero della Salute 2016), a document that represents the most apparent manifestation of the pronatalist cultural climate in Italy. The tool of thematic analysis is used to identify the key patterns that emerge from the data in relation to gender, sexuality and the role of the state in governing its citizens’ fertility. Preliminary findings highlight a predominance of conservative attitudes toward families in the document and a wish to encourage new births through extremely pervasive intervention by the state.

E2.2 THE CULTURE OF ORGAN DONATION IN THE ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS

Silvia Monaco (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Francesca Greco (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Michela Di Trani (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Barbara Cordella (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Organ donation is an extremely important issue as patients on the waiting lists for transplantation die every year due to the lack of organs. While in Europe, Spain has the highest transplantation rate, in Italy the number of eligible donors who have expressed their will reaches 3,467,465, compared to 49,501,577 eligible donors, and the law that regulates organ donation (n. 91/1999) providing for silent consent has never been applied. The choice to donate varies according to situations: from the healthy citizens’ individual choice to the difficult choice of the family, while they are losing a beloved one.

Among other factors, the system of values connected with organ donation and transplantation is a relevant factor often facilitating or hindering this choice. As shown by the literature, the awareness campaigns are based on the “gift of life” discourse in order to promote the benefits of organ donation among members of the general public and to improve donation rates. In fact, many

donors have a supportive social network that motivates them and spreads the idea.

In order to understand the system of values connected to organ donation, we performed an analysis of the Italian newspapers’ discourses on this topic in the last five years. A sample of 189 most relevant articles containing the multiword “donazione di organi” was collected from the Corriere della Sera and La Repubblica online archives. The large size corpus underwent a multivariate analysis (cluster analysis with a bisecting k-means algorithm on the context unit per keyword matrix and a correspondence analysis on the cluster per keyword matrix) in order to identify the representations and the categories characterizing the cultural symbolization of donation. The results highlight the ambivalence characterizing the organ donation. The elements organizing the cultural symbolization counterpose the life to the death and the family to the collectivity. In line with the literature, the choice to donate reflects the representation of donation as a “gift of life”, but it also recalls the impossible choice of the family in mourning to “give the life away”, and the complexity of the “living death” characterizing transplantation, in which the death person is reduced to a living organ.

E2.3 THE EXPERIENCES OF ABSENT VOICES: DISABLED MOTHERS

Helena Pérez-de la Merced (Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain)

Amparo Moreno Hernández (Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain)

Disabled women have a differentiated experience of being women. The normative apparatus has pushed to disabled women to the grey spaces of sex/gender system (Rubin, 1986) denying them their sexual and reproductive rights. Among the myths about sexuality and reproduction of disabled women (López 2008; Kalender 2010; O’Toole 2002) we can find: asexuality myth, disabled generates dependency, heritable tare and the psycho-emotional consequences of disabled mother’s children.

The fundamental research question focused on collecting the disabled women’s voices about their experience of being mothers. Thus, we were interested in analyzing the process by which prejudices about disabled women are socially transmitted from a patriarchal and able-bodiedness society related to sexuality and, specifically, reproductive rights of disabled women as well as material obstacles to mothering (lack of intersectionality in laws, weakness of welfare state illustrated in low level of aids and public support...).

To this end we interviewed 20 women with physical disability. We conducted a semistructured interview which lasted 60-90 minutes approximately. Results showed participants have suffered prejudices about their femininity related to the myths (above mentioned). Also variables such as class, rural/urban context or be lone mother produce differences on the experience of being mother and the daily tasks of mothering.

E2.4 ITALY AS A PARADIGMATIC CASE IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES AFTER THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

Rossana Trifiletti (University of Florence, Italy)

The relaunch of a scientific attention to the peculiarities of Southern European societies in the ‘90ies was an outcome of the debate about a Mediterranean welfare regime in policy studies, a debate now more than twenty years old: but almost all social sciences were involved afterwards.

This is due to the fact that to explain the fourth welfare regime in the original “thick” definition of Esping-Andersen, more and more economic and political institution were involved (Ferrera 1995; Castles 1995; Katrougalos 1996; Petmesidou 1996; Gough 1996; Martin 1996; Trifiletti 1999; Matsaganis 2000; Flaquer 2000; Andreotti et al 2001; Moreno 2001), thus intersecting the debate about the varieties of capitalism (Hall, Soskice 2001) or about the consolidation of democracy (Gunther Diamandouros Sotiropoulos 2006).

After the turn of the century we assisted rather to a case of “obliteration by incorporation” of the first debate (Merton 1949), which almost disappeared except for some important scholars (Katrougalos and Lazaridis 2003; Moreno 2006; Castles 2006; Da Roit and Sabatinelli 2005; 2006; Karamessini 2008a; 2008b; Guillen and Petmesidou 2008). At the same time, however, the welfare typologies actually in use in mainstream empirical research were more often articulated on four clusters instead of three (Korpi 2000; Arts and Gelissen 2002; Bonoli 1997; Bamba 2007; Castles and Obinger 2008; Aiginger and Leoni 2009). However, the voices of scholars who continued to work at the first hypothesis appeared rather isolated and their contributions quite occasional. What seems today to rejuvenate the debate is clearly the impact of the long lasting economic crisis. During the crisis the four main Southern European countries reacted again in a very similar manner even if with different timing (Pavolini et al. 2014; Petmesidou and Guillen 2014; Martin 2014; Zambaloukou 2015), often rescaling welfare effort to local levels and clearly demonstrating that their similarity goes back to structural historical and socioeconomic factors rather than being based only on some vague cultural legacies. And still, more recently some important scholars begin to emphasize divergent paths among the four Southern countries in terms of the growth of poverty and inequalities and of distance from the rest of Europe (Léon and Guillen 2011; Léon and Pavolini 2014; Matsaganis and Leventi 2014; Guillen and Pavolini 2015). Therefore it seems now time to relaunch the old debate by increasing the policy fields considered and adopting a longitudinal approach (Headey et al. 1997). For instance, some other important similarities emerged meanwhile among the four Southern countries in migration policies (Ribas Mateos 2002; Bettio et al. 2006; Simonazzi 2007; Triandafilydou 2009; van Hooren 2008; Baldwin Edwards 2008). All in all, the time is ripe for a more systematic comprehensive and longitudinal analysis of welfare developments and of the reform processes in these four countries in the two decades since the first formulation of a Mediterranean welfare regime. From this point of view the case of Southern European Welfare regime is of great relevance for a renewed “meridian thinking” (Cassano 1996) and Italy seems the clearest case among them.

Track F:

MIGRATION

F1 SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND MOBILITY IN MIGRANT COMMUNITIESSESSION

Chair: Laura Oso

F1.1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND INTRA-GENERATIONAL MOBILITY IN ITALY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN NATIVES AND IMMIGRANTS

Maurizio Avola (University of Catania, Italy)

Giorgio Piccitto (University of Bologna, Italy)

Nazareno Panichella (University of Milan, Italy)

In the European scenario, Italy emerges traditionally as a peculiar country in terms of social stratification and mobility. The first comparative analysis on this issue of Lipset and Bendix (1959) pointed out a low degree of upward mobility in the Italian society. Newer and more detailed comparative studies carried out in 80's and 90's (Cobalti, Schizzerotto, 1994; Pisati, Schizzerotto, 1999) confirmed these findings, highlighting a degree of intra-generational mobility below the average of the other European countries. Furthermore, according to these researches, the intra-generational mobility is almost always short-range or it occurs between contiguous classes, and the individual entry position into the labour market at the beginning of the career plays a crucial role in predicting the social destination. Another characteristic of the Italian context is that the transition to self-employment (especially for the working class) acts as the most typical channel of career mobility (Barbieri, Bison, 2004).

A recent study has highlighted that the level of career mobility in Italy is even lower for immigrants than for natives (Avola, Piccitto, forthcoming), even if similar intra-generational mobility mechanisms seem to work for both (i.e. the importance of social origin, education and, in particular, the entry position at the first job).

Starting from these findings, this paper aims to focus on the specific role of the self-employment as a means of intra-generational mobility and if, and to what extent, it represents a viable option not only for natives but also for immigrants. This work has twofold objectives. First of all, contributing to the research on social mobility and stratification. Secondly, shedding light on the role played by self-employment in the immigrants' process of integration in host societies: is it the only solution to avoid unemployment (a safe- heaven in marginalized activities - Collins et al., 1964), or a response to the blocked mobility in the area of dependent work (Light, 1972)?

To answer these research questions we use, for the first time in Italy, a merged dataset drawn from two surveys carried out by Istat: Multipurpose survey on households (2009, nearly 40.000 observations) and Condition and social integration of foreign citizens (2011, nearly 25.000 observations). By relying on the longitudinal component of both datasets, that allows to reconstruct the individual careers of natives and immigrants (in terms of occupational status and job characteristics), we are able to test the effective role of self-employment as a way of social mobility for natives and migrants using multivariate analysis.

F1.2 IMMIGRANTS AND LABOR MARKET: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Daniela Grignoli (University of Molise, Italy)

Daniilo Boriati (University of Molise, Italy)

Italy, from main Southern European country of first reception of migratory flows, becomes a country that close its harbours to control the migratory phenomenon following the establishment in 2018 of a right-wing populist government. Therefore, it seems more important to study the impact that waves of migration have entailed and continue to involve within the Italian social structure, as well as on the labor market and on social relations.

The aim of this paper is analyze, through the use of second level data, the Italian migratory model and its impact on the labor market, paying specific attention to Molise region. In fact, in accordance with ISTAT data, Molise is the region where the number of resident migrants has grown progressively: from 10,800 in 2015 to 12,982 in 2017. Molise also has the highest number of permanent structures and reception centre for asylum-seekers in relation to citizens.

The analysis will be organized in three different steps:1) statistical overview on the labor force of immigrants in Europe, using processed data by Eurostat, for first description of the phenomenon;2)

comparison Eurostat data with labor force data of immigrants in Italy, processed by Istat and by Italian Ministry of Labor and Social Policy;³) comparison of European and Italian data, processed by Istat, with data on the labor force of immigrants in Molise.

The reference to the data on the different labor forces will be useful, primarily, to compare empirically employment and unemployment rates of immigrants on the European territory to Italian's rates. Secondly, it will be possible to show an exhaustive picture of the working and integrative situation of foreigners residing in Italy; then this data will be compared to Molise's data. Finally, we will try to outline possible practical solutions aimed to encourage greater employment inclusion of immigrants within the host countries, with particular attention to induction of training courses and the implementation of active labor policies.

F1.3 MIGRATION, INEQUALITIES AND TERRITORIAL JUSTICE IN EUROPE: INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF MIXED MIGRANT FLOWS IN GREECE

Apostolos G. Papadopoulos (Harokopio University, Greece)

Loukia-Maria Fratsea (Harokopio University, Greece)

In the long years of economic recession migrants were amongst the most vulnerable groups and usually the hardest hit by the economic crisis in Europe and especially in Greece. Migrant flows towards Europe and Greece have been escalating while the 'migration crisis' was recently paired with a 'refugee crisis' leading to mixed concerns regarding the integration prospects and challenges for migrating populations. According to the 7th Report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion (EC 2017), both migrants and refugees pose important challenges for the social and territorial cohesion within the EU. The existing socioeconomic inequalities trigger off people's mobility within or towards the EU, while also the distribution of migrants and refugees is far from even, or balanced.

The design and implementation of migration policies is unavoidably lagging behind the rapidly changing conditions in Europe and at the global level as the last migrant/refugee crisis has shown. These policies are the result of compromises and bargaining between the EU, the member states (MS) and various social actors. The EU faces challenges when dealing with migration and the related issues, but it also needs a coherent migration policy based on the solidarity between MS (King 2016).

In this context, the relations between territorial inequalities and migration/ mobility as well as between mobility, social cohesion and social/ territorial justice remain by and large unexamined. The paper's objective is to discuss the linkages between the various facets of mobility with the concepts of territorial inequality and social/ territorial justice. Our analysis is based on statistical data from various sources and policy documents while the existing substantial evidence is critically discussed by using qualitative data collected through interviews with policymakers and migrants. The paper discusses the concepts of social and spatial justice in view of the recent mixed flows towards Europe and Greece and challenges at regional level posed in the design and implementation of migration policy.

F1.4 REGIONALIZATION FROM BELOW AND MARGINALIZATION FROM TOP: THE EFFECTS OF TENSION BETWEEN MIGRATION FLOWS AND EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION POLICIES IN THE BUILDING OF A EURO- MEDITERRANEAN SPACE

Mattia Vitiello (CNR – IRPPS, Rome, Italy)

This paper intends to address the social aspects of regionalization processes in the Mediterranean basin and the tensions that these pose to the integration policies of European Union. In addition, it will consider the results of this interweaving in relation to the construction of the Euro-Mediterranean area.

In recent years, the Euro-Mediterranean area has been increasingly affected by significant regionalization processes as coordinated and continuous transnational relations that move at different levels (between populations, between states, between public bodies and private, between institutional and non-institutional actors, etc.) and along different dimensions (economic, cultural, social, political, etc.). The point of view of this paper is represented by the transnational relations interwoven by the exchange of population between the two shores of the Mediterranean.

Therefore, the migration flows between the southern and northern shores of the Mediterranean sea will be considered as indicators of social aspects of regionalization. The analysis will be focused on the effects of the European immigration policies on the Euro-Mediterranean migration system. The research question concerns the role of immigration policies in the reconfiguration of the Euro-Mediterranean space. The leading hypothesis is that the propensity for territorial mobility is a constitutive feature of the identity of the Mediterranean region. Moreover, although migration is an only one aspect of the broader phenomenon of regionalization that connects the entire European continent, as a set of the receiving countries, with the countries of the southern and eastern Mediterranean, as countries of departure, here they are considered to be the salient aspect of those that the processes of regional integration assume in the Mediterranean.

In this paper the interrelationship between the migratory movements and the processes of regional integration of the Euro-Mediterranean area will be investigated, as well as the role played by the immigration policies adopted by the European Union in the configuration of this intertwining. In this regard, the basic objective is to establish whether the immigration policies of the European Union are moving towards greater integration of the countries on the southern shore of the Mediterranean basin or contributing to the disarticulation of the Mediterranean regional area.

F2 TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATIONS: SOCIAL PROCESSES, POLITICS AND STRATEGIES

Chair: Teresa Consoli

F2.1 IN SEARCH OF GOOD LIFE IN A SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRY: THE NEW ITALIAN MIGRATION TO ATHENS AND VALENCIA

Anna Giulia Ingellis (University of Valencia, Spain)

Domenico Maddaloni (University of Salerno, Italy)

Southern Europe is now one of the major crossroads of international migration. One of the main flows in the area is the 'new emigration' from southern Europe towards other developed countries. Nevertheless, we still don't know very much about the internal flows in the area. In this paper, we will try to contribute to a better knowledge of these processes by discussing – in a comparative perspective – the first results of two inquiries conducted on Italians living in Athens (Greece) and

Valencia (Spain). These 'South-South' flows seem to be particularly interesting because they apparently go beyond the idea of a new emigration from Southern Europe basically driven by the regional financial and economic crisis and the consequent lack of good jobs. Therefore, other structural factors and individual motives seem to be at stake today in these pathways of mobility, from geographical proximity and common membership of European Union to post-materialistic values and the search for distinction. These dimensions do not replace the urgency of material needs and the search for a job and income, especially for young adults involved in these migratory flows. However, they certainly increase the complexity of migration and the usefulness of understanding it through multidimensional and interdisciplinary research. Moreover, we think that our results support the views recently expressed by Benson and O'Reilly on the quest for lifestyle as an underlying variable in many streams of international migration.

F2.2 TRANSNATIONALISM AND TRANSIT ASYLUM IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

George Mavrommatis (Harokopio University, Greece)

During the last decades, a number of new paradigms have emerged. Along with the rise of transnationalism in the analysis of migration and beyond, the mobilities paradigm has also emerged in social sciences. However, these two different theoretical contributions have not been closely intertwined in the analysis of migration. By that I mean, that the analysis of transnational phenomena solely involves the study of two (or even three) different places (country, society, city, locality etc.), the back and forth movement between them and the flows that emanate from them and allegedly connect them. However, this presentation attempts to open a dialogue about a non-static conception of transnationalism by shedding light into the lives and experiences of refugees that became spatially entrapped in Greece but continued to maintain dreams of reaching further into Europe; of people who led transnational lives on the move as part of a continuous yet fragmented mobility.

As it is widely known, transnationalism is closely related to the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). More concretely, a whole literature has emerged that sheds light on the uses of ICTs and how they create and maintain the transnational social fields that allegedly link together the places of origin and destination. Nevertheless, this paper attempts to bring to the fore a more dynamic conception of transnational mobility: transit asylum. It does so by shedding light on the lives of refugees at the camp of the Port of Piraeus (Athens, Greece), who although became stranded in Greece maintained dreams of further European mobility. It is a story about aspirations of further European mobility assisted by the use of ICTs. It reflects on a continuing process of in transit-asylum in the European South and the use of ICTs as a way of realizing further mobilities ahead.

F2.3 "KITES" AND "ANCHORS": THE (IM)MOBILITY STRATEGIES OF TRANSNATIONAL LATIN AMERICAN FAMILIES AGAINST THE CRISIS IN SPAIN

Laura Oso (University of Coruña, Spain)

Anastasia Bermudez (University of Seville, Spain)

The paper analyses the strategies of spatial (im)mobility put in place by Colombian, Ecuadorean and Brazilian families in Spain since the start of the global financial and economic crisis from a

transnational and qualitative perspective. The crisis that unfolded in 2008 had severe consequences for Spain, affecting the migrant population both at a demographic level through a reduction in inflows and an increase of outflows, and in the labour market due to growing unemployment and deteriorating working conditions (see for instance, Oliver Alonso, 2013). The studies available have focused mainly on some of these demographic and employment impacts, including the phenomenon of return. However, our in-depth qualitative data provides a much richer and complex picture of how Latin American migrants in Spain, one of the largest national groups, have sought to respond to this crisis from a transnational family perspective. Responses include multiple configurations of return, remigration and permanence reflecting not only socioeconomic considerations, but also factors related to migrant legal status, the migratory project and gender and intergenerational relationships.

The paper develops a typology that includes returning to the home country and remigrating to other EU destinations, as well as remaining in the host society; such strategies can be performed by the whole family at once or in stages, or only by certain members, thus producing new family reconfigurations. Furthermore, they sometimes turn into repeated circular or multiple migrations. Such situations can generate feelings of being 'trapped' in (im)mobility. The final aim of the article is to contribute to wider theoretical and empirical debates about how the different factors identified (the diverse 'crises') articulate to produce new patterns of spatial (im)mobility. These (im)mobilities, approached from a transnational family perspective, contradict classical notions of migration and return as permanent and unidirectional movements (Cassarino, 2004; Sheller & Urry, 2006).

The Colombian data is the result of a study carried out in 2014-2015 mainly in Madrid, London and Brussels that included 47 qualitative interviews. The interviews with Ecuadoreans (44 in total) were carried out in Madrid and Quito (2007-2009 and 2013-2015). Brazilian migrants (12) were interviewed in A Coruña and Madrid.

F2.4 MIGRANT WOMEN: PATHS OF INTEGRATION AND TASTE FOR THE SEA

Andrea Casavecchia (University of Rome 3, Italy)

The aim of the paper is the analysis of the relationship between migration, integration and cultural belonging of women through their perception of the sea, understood as a cultural space full of meaning, life and exchange (Canta 2007, 2010). Specifically, the process of integration is deepened starting from the stories of migrant women living in Sicily. The survey took place in Western Sicily and specifically in the province of Trapani. The territory is characterized by a type of "continuous" immigration that has had examples of successful integration as the case of the Tunisian community in Mazzara del Vallo. and at the same time it is a destination for another type of immigration, that linked to landings and to the "migrant emergency". The qualitative survey used semi-structured video interviews to privileged witnesses to collect the results. The initial hypothesis was to understand the "value" of the sea for migrant women. In particular, it was intended to emphasize the experience of the "Sea after" journey. But in the research process, as R. Merton says, serendipity sometimes occurs. We have thus discovered that the involvement of women was connected by the narration of their link with the earth: their land of origin and their land of arrival; within this binomial was the biographical and identity construction of the interviewees (Malouff, 2005). Only after taste (Bourdieu, 2001) for the sea emerges on the basis of their life experience. It has been possible to highlight how the perception of the sea - as a cultural object - changes according to the integration paths undertaken by the privileged witnesses.

G1 CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE IN SOUTHERN EUROPE*Chair: Pierre Blavier***G1.1 FINANCIALISATION AND THE LIFE CYCLE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES***Matilde Massó Lago (University of A Coruña, Spain)**Nazaret Abalde (University of Coruña, Spain)*

This paper aims to analyse the process of financialisation of households in Southern Europe after the outbreak of the crisis in 2007. The motivations and aspirations of households, which are as complex as the innovations that have taken place in the realm of finance, have often been considered as a residual expression of structural shifts in financial and economic systems. The diversity of the Mediterranean countries in terms of their social protection systems and adjustment policies begs the question of to what extent the financial behaviour of households can adopt a similar pattern in the European periphery. This communication examines this process using the Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS), a database carried out by the European Central Bank and conducted in 15 countries of the Eurozone between 2006 and 2016. The methodology consists in a comparative study through data from the first and second wave of the survey. By means of a binary logistic regression analysis, those factors that better explain the financial behaviour of households in the South of Europe in terms of housing, health, education and protection for ageing population will be studied. The main contribution of this paper is the examination of the convergence between the financialisation of households and the life cycle of individuals in the Southern European Countries. In a context in which States have abdicated responsibility for the provision of welfare, individuals are increasingly depending on financial markets for their security and protection against risk and uncertainty (Lazzarato, 2012)

G1.2 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND STAGE OF FAMILY LIFE CYCLE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF ITALIAN HOUSEHOLDS*Simona Diliberto (University of Palermo, Italy)**Michele Tumminello (University of Palermo, Italy)**Fabio M. Lo Verde (University of Palermo, Italy)*

Household expenditure and consumption behaviour are domains strongly investigated through a variety of approaches in several disciplines. Nonetheless, there is a lack of empirical studies that analyse the association between household spending patterns (on a broad set of goods and services) and the stages of family life cycle. The aim of the present study is to investigate if and how family composition and stage of family life cycle affect the purchasing behaviour of households. We analyse secondary data collected by the Italian Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) through the Survey on Household Consumption, in the period 2001-2013, which include yearly expenditure details on about 280 different categories of goods and services, for a sample of more

than 20,000 Italian households every year. According to Laslett's definition of family types, we considered i) nuclear families with offspring, stratified according to the generation of children (generation Y, Z or both), the working status and the level of education of parents, ii) nuclear families without children, stratified by the age of components, and iii) families without structure (people living alone), also stratified by the age of component. Statistically validated networks are used in this study to elicit the expenditure patterns of the different family types from data. Results show that the presence/absence of children influences the budgetary allocation of households on different expenditure categories, whereas the generation of offspring does not play a discriminant role in that, except for the expenditures strictly dependent on the age of children (e.g. children care and education) and a few other categories. The influence of family life cycle is better highlighted in the consumption adopted by elderly households, but it is also the key to interpret the difference between "young families", whose purchases are mainly linked to the needs of a new-born family unit (like buying a house), and "consolidated families", which show a more varied choice of goods and services among the consumption categories. However, our analysis indicates that some dimensions associated with the household income, like number of parents working and their level of education, represent prominent factors to interpret, model and predict consumer choices.

G1.3 GETTING A JOB IN TIMES OF CRISIS: LABOR MARKET STRUCTURE, TIES AND INFORMALITY - AN EXAMPLE FROM GREECE*Sokratis Koniordos (University of the Peloponnese, Greece)*

The sociology of labor markets has profited from the Mark Granovetter's research on "Getting a job" (1995), and his thesis on the "strength of weak ties" (1973, 1983). Studies with a similar focus (Russell and O'Connell 2001, Mouw 2003, Yakubovich 2005, Tian and Lin 2016, Gee, et al. 2017) have shed additional light in the processes by means of which actors get a job. Particularly by focusing and bringing out the versatile ways informal practices assume and function in the process. Thus, for instance, the role of guanxi (Bian 1997, 2017), of favors (Yakubovich 2013) or of electronic social networking (Mowbray et al. 2017) has been explored.

It is in the "Getting a Job" vein that it is proposed to present and examine evidence for Greece, i.e. about getting a job and how this occurs in a country in a protracted crisis. Such evidence is drawn from the just completed Greek variant of World Value Survey wave-7 (WVS-7). In the Greek version of that particular survey, a set of questions were inserted in the WVS questionnaire about the conditions under which subjects and their offspring got their job, and to which interviewees replied. The latter comprise a representative sample of 1200. Answers obtained seem to assert an enhanced role to informal ties and linkages. Responses are also related to the never-ending crisis that the particular country undergoes. They are also associated to the altered labor market structure as well as to the observed exodus from the country. Thus, the inference that under conditions of strain, such as those Greece has been experiencing, there is a strengthening of informality as reflected in the emerging patterns of social ties on getting a job, seems to hold fast.

G3 INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION, CORPORATE CHANGE AND ITS SOCIAL EFFECTS

Chair: Eleni Nina-Pazarli

G3.1 LIVING STANDARDS INEQUALITY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION BETWEEN 2004 AND 2016: MULTIDIMENSIONAL CONVERGENCE AND FRAGMENTATIONS

Pierre Blavier (Lille University, France)

Fred eric Lebaron (ENS Paris-Saclay, France)

The 2008 Great Recession is commonly said to have had serious consequences for Inequality in Europe and in particular in Southern countries (Spain, Greece, and Italy). Massive increase in unemployment is often seen as an heavy source of divergence both within and inter-countries. In this paper we propose to decompose the evolution of inequality in terms of living standards across countries, regions, and social groups. To do so, we use the European Union-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC, 2004-2016) and the European Community Household Panel surveys (ECHP, 1994-2001) and apply both Geometrical Data Analysis (GDA) and structured data analysis.

We show that the 2008 Great Recession has reversed the egalitarian trend that prevailed since the middle of the 1990's. Until then, the eurozone was in a path of convergence, concerning in particular Eastern Europe and Baltic States lower class. However, the zone remains rather heterogeneous. Since 2008, this trend has stopped and the recession has hit most strongly the lower class of the southern European countries. Greece is the typical case of this evolution, which concerns almost all the social groups and regions, whereas in countries like Italy it remains more limited to certain regions and occupations. Thus the 2008 Great Recession and its aftermaths have led to increasing living standards heterogeneity in the eurozone, and we assess this degree of heterogeneity more precisely, and its evolution during the period. This raises question as to which extent Europe can be politically unified.

G3.2 THE ROLE OF TRIAL AND ERROR PROCESSES IN INNOVATION IN PORTUGAL

Ana Roque Dantas (New University of Lisbon, Portugal)

Ana Ferreira (New University of Lisbon, Portugal)

For long, innovation has been understood as critical to generate competitive advantages for the companies that develop them. Still, being innovation processes future-oriented, and thus, inherently uncertain, they do not always lead to successful results. Despite this, literature has mostly focused on successful pathways, presenting innovative companies as the example others should follow, and innovation practices as linear, straightforward processes. According to these views, innovation failure is a severe setback to innovative practices, companies' financial performance and, eventually, survival. However, it has been recognized that innovation is not a simple sum of success after success. Rather, it is a cumulative path in which failure to innovate, creating potential learning opportunities through trial and error processes, can be central for firms' innovative and financial performance. In this context, this study aims to: 1) characterize abandoned innovation activities in high technology firms in Portugal; 2) explore the role of abandoned projects for innovation outputs and financial performance of firms; 3) evaluate these relationships in three different periods - 2008-2010; 2010-2012 and 2012-2014 – starting immediately before the beginning of the sovereign debt crisis in Europe (2010), and going through the entire period of

Troika's intervention in Portugal (between 2011 and 2014).

Our results show that over this period there was a decline in innovation activities and innovation outputs among high technology companies. The analysis also reveals that this decrease is less pronounced among firms that abandon innovation activities. These are the most innovative companies, which invest more in research and development, that introduce more new products and have higher financial turnovers. Our findings suggest that learning with ineffective innovative activity might ultimately be critical for firms' innovative and financial success.

G3.3 LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS OF THE FASHION INDUSTRY WITH RETAIL STORES

Antonio Trinidad Requena (University of Granada, Spain)

Rosa Maria Soriano Miras (University of Granada, Spain)

Federico L pez Capra (University of Granada, Spain)

A group of transnational corporations dominates the apparel business worldwide. Due to their size, magnitude and sales turnover, Nike, Zara and Christian Dior stand out above all of them. Nike, which is specialised in footwear manufacturing, has broken through different sectors of the same industry. Zara (Inditex) builds its success on its range of casual fashionwear at a reasonable cost. As for Christian Dior, the company is one of the leading high fashion brands.

In the textile and clothing market, we can spot several transnational corporations that occupy different market niches. In this work, we will focus on those that, apart from designing, manufacturing and supplying their products, own stores all over the world. What is their business philosophy? How are they ranked among other clothing manufacturers worldwide?

One of the cornerstones in the study of industrial relocation of export enterprises leads us to clearly distinguish between "production sites or Global South" and "consumer sites or Global North". Therefore, we must analyse how these Transnational Fashion Corporations with Stores (TFCS) are geographically arranged in the production sites and in the consumer ones. Thus, in this paper, the Global North (consumer sites) is represented by two geographical areas: the United States and Canada, and Europe, with special attention to South European countries, such as Spain and Portugal. Once this distinction is clear, we will look carefully into the main TFCS that focus their product distribution on these areas, as well as examine their position on the current socio-economic sector.

The global market of articles of clothing its taken by a group of transnational companies focused on fashion. Between these companies there are some that stand out for their dimensions, their expansion and their turnover for example Nike, an enterprise that originally focused its production on sportswear and

G3.4 THE INDUSTRIAL QUESTION. THE CASES OF TARANTO AND BRINDISI

Marta Vignola (University of Salento, Italy)

Corrado Punzi (University of Salento, Italy)

In this contribution we propose to analyze two case studies in which it is possible to highlight some theories and categories related to the idea of development, underdevelopment and industrial colonialism in a southern society: we refer to the industrial poles of Taranto and Brindisi in Puglia.

Our analysis is the result of an empirical research that involved local communities with above all qualitative methodology tools: in-depth interviews, focus groups, photographic and documentary collections. Since the late fifties the Italian process of capitalist development was an expression of a strong functional link between the development of the North and the underdevelopment of the South. We believe that the discourse of modernization, "coloniality" and dependence find space not only in interpretation of the underdevelopment of the so-called "Third World" but also in the underdevelopment of Southern Italy, in the case of a coexistent underdevelopment with a context developed within the same country. Many of the theoretical suggestions - coming from the study of peripheral social formations and elaborated by the South American neomarxist sociologists - constitute a valid interpretative scheme for the analysis of the southern underdevelopment. In particular, the category of "internal dependence" of A. G. Frank succeeds in putting in evidence immediately the relations of domination and exploitation among regions within a single nation; and therefore, in the Italian case, the functionalization of the backwardness of the southern regions in favor of the development of the northern regions (Pizzuti 1976). The conclusion of this analysis is that the dynamics of the mechanisms of internal dependence operated since the late fifties in the sense of a perpetuation of southern underdevelopment and not in that of overcoming this underdevelopment by extending the advanced industrial sector (Mutti, Poli 1976). The whole process of industrialization in the South of Italy was, therefore, the result of choices that pursued, in their strategic dimension, a design far from the vocations and natural aspirations of the territory, its endogenous values and its local planning.

G4 INNOVATION SYSTEMS AND POLICIES IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Chair: Ana Ferreira

G4.1 ECONOMIC CRISIS AND INNOVATIVE PERFORMANCE IN THREE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: INSIGHTS FROM ITALY, PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

Davide Donatiello (University of Turin, Italy)

Francesco Ramella (University of Turin, Italy)

The recent economic crisis has produced negative effects on European economies, placing particular stress on the Southern European situation. If the analyses of observers have focused on the consequences of the crisis, less attention has been paid to the impact on innovation systems. A crucial aspect to investigate is the effects that the sharp fall in demand and the policies of austerity have produced on the actions of governments and private companies to foster innovation. In this paper, the authors aim to fill this gap taking into account the trend of the innovative performance of the three main Southern European countries: Italy, Portugal and Spain. From the point of view of the innovative performance, these three countries are weak and show some common traits belonging to a typical model of Southern Europe: according to reports from the Innovation Union Scoreboard, all three countries are classified as "Moderate Innovators". In fact, their performances are below the average of the EU members and of the most advanced countries. Moreover, if we look at the opportunities framework defined by regulatory and institutional systems at the national level, Italy, Portugal and Spain share other structural elements of weaknesses: lack of public goods for innovation, sub-specialization in high-tech sectors, low levels of per capita expenditure in research and training, public-centered orientation with respect to investment in innovative projects, loose interconnections between different actors of the system.

Given these features, the paper sheds light on the kind of anti-conjunctural policies adopted in Southern European Countries, distinguishing between pro-active measures (with a growing investment of resources in training and research and a policy mix of innovation support) and activities of a more defensive nature (with a contraction of resources invested in innovation). Data from Innovation Union Scoreboard show that the innovative performances have been rather diversified among the European countries in last decade. In general, countries with the most advanced innovation systems (Innovation Leaders) have held up better because their governments have adopted an anti-conjunctural function. On the other hand, countries classified as Moderate Innovators have experimented a sort of braking, but with a clear internal differentiation: despite the negative economic situation the performance of Eastern European Countries have increased, above all thanks to the anticyclical function performed by private investments, while for the Southern European Countries the gap with the European Innovation Leader seems to have been expanding.

G4.2 UNDONE SCIENCE AND UNDONE POLICY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. PROBLEM SETTING AND PROBLEM SOLVING OF (EMERGING) PLANT PATOLOGIES IN ITALY AND SPAIN

Christian Colella (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Roberto Carradore (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Andrea Cerroni (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)

Xylella fastidiosa (Xf) is a harmful bacterium with a long history of plant diseases associated with it. Once confined to the Americas, Xf has recently been detected for the first time in the 'old world' on Olive Trees of Apulia (Southern Italy). Soon after its first detection, mandatory surveys were carried out in all Europe, surveys that led to the detection of different subspecies of Xf present in a diverse range of cultivars in other EU countries. This contribution gives an account of ongoing sociological research on the local phytopathological knowledge construction in the case of Olive Quick Decline Syndrome (OQDS) in Apulia (Italy) and Almond Leaf Scorch (ALS) in Alicante (Spain). Due to the economic, cultural, and social importance of these crops, the diffusion of these plant pathologies has also been characterized by a social debate involving the etiological role of the bacterium, the efficacy of the phytosanitary policies, and the relationship between experts' knowledge and local/traditional knowledge. A set of convergences and divergences involving the processes of problem setting (epistemic level) and problem solving (political level). Firstly, we focus on the processes that led Apulian social and environmental movements to reject the causal role of Xf in OQDS, thereby assembling their epistemic and political basis for mobilization expressed in their "360° approach" aimed to explore the "undone sciences" represented by the research on contributory causes determining the OQDS. Secondly, we focus on the criticism posed by farmers associations and unions in Alicante against the implementation of the mandatory phytosanitary policies regarding ALS.

G4.3 THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS BETWEEN MULTIDIMENSIONALITY AND TRANSVERSALITY

Giuliana Parente (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

This work aims to explore the key dimensions of the concept of sustainability, from both a theoretical and a statistical point of view. The concept of sustainability has changed substantially over time. In its origins, it was mostly related to environmental issues and subsequently analysed through economic indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP); but soon the contradictory and ambiguous nature of sustainability became apparent, involving issues related to social equity and justice. Moreover, after the failure of the Millennium Development Goals, it became clear that the issue of sustainability cannot just refer to developing countries, but has to include developed nations. Thus, in 2015, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) were created by the United Nations, which have successfully integrated environmental, social and economic components, definitively affirming the principle "no one left behind" to underline the need for a joint and transversal effort.

The multidimensionality of the concept of sustainability and the transversality of the proposed indicators has allowed, theoretically, to hypothesise the proximity of the concept of sustainability to other related relevant sociological concepts, as well as to suppose the existence of latent dimensions or sub-dimensions in the data structure. The analysis of the data collected on SDGs includes a first phase of selection of indicators based on their theoretical relevance and statistical consistency, a phase of harmonisation and standardisation of data and finally a phase of application of multivariate statistical techniques with the aim to build empirical indexes that are transversal to one or more pillars of the SDGs. The multivariate analysis techniques, together with an accurate theoretical reflection, allow us to explore the dimensions of sustainability underlying the 17 objectives identified by the UN. Based on this, we can proceed with a comparison between the involved countries regarding the state of achievement of the objectives. The analysis limited to the OECD countries also allows us to integrate the UN database with other OECD statistical sources.

In conclusion, the understanding of the interactional relationships between the different components of the concept of sustainability through statistical analysis can help to develop multi-thematic and transversal governance policies for the countries involved in achieving the 17 sustainable development objectives.

G5 KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIOLOGY

Chair: Manuel Fernandez-Esquinas

G5.1 PORTUGUESE SOCIOLOGY: HOW TO DEAL WITH INCERTITUDE

Ana Romão (CICS.NOVA, Portugal)

Luis Baptista (New University of Lisbon, Portugal)

The economic and political changes that occurred lately bring relevance to the concept of incertitude. Precarious lives and global entertainment became the most common words in media' recent days in our societies. The challenges our new generations are facing are particularly stressing which includes the future of young sociologists. What we teach and learn, how and what to research and disseminate as outputs, how to promote the profession(s) for sociologists.

The bigger media tend to focus their attention in crisis and entertainment. The scientific fields closer to main stream discussion, e.g. Economics and Finances, Political Science as well as International Relations reign. That is very clear when analysing which are the invited experts in communication platforms, especially TV. On other hand, the social networks are reconfiguring the

mediation system, appealing and accepting the participation of all, regardless of their expertise or even the knowledge of the subject at stake.

The increasing number of new graduate sociologists, the process of professionalization of neighbor professional areas, like social work, progressively closed to sociologists, the new model of university first degree of 3 years not preparing more conveniently students for professional skills, as well as a integration of social sciences scientific production in the natural sciences model of indexed journal competition, seeking for scientific recognition more than for social recognition, decreased in a very intense manner the public relevance of sociological work and discourse in Portugal in the last years.

The aim of this paper is to debate the huge challenge to bring sociology and social sciences to a more relevant role, replacing our scientific work in the concert of scientific debate, giving new opportunities to younger professionals and reinforcing the role of sociology on the support to public policies decisions.

G5.2 COMMUNITY BASED RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES. INTRODUCING K4C – KNOWLEDGE FOR CHANGE: AN INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CONSORTIUM ON COMMUNITY BASED RESEARCH

Francesca Antongiovanni (University of Sassari, Italy)

Mariantonietta Cocco (University of Sassari, Italy)

Valentina Ghibellini (University of Sassari, Italy)

Alberto Merler (University of Sassari, Italy)

Andrea Vargiu (University of Sassari, Italy)

Several specific factors in Southern European Societies act as mechanisms of social cohesion and solidarity. In this respect, communities play a relevant role as they present peculiar forms of regulation that distinguish them from the State and the market.

Collaborative research with and for communities has a long history in social sciences, aimed at conjugating sound scientific empirical work with collective social action for people's empowerment and promotion of diffused change. Community Based Research (CBR) is one of the expressions used to name such work. Several changes have come about since the early days of CBR and recent evolutions of this approach need to acknowledge those changes. Yet, its role hasn't changed and its relevance eventually increased.

Relevant changes have also intervened to reframe the relationship between scientific research and society at large, which implies a new configuration of scientific work at all levels: systemic, institutional, epistemological and practical.

The paper will briefly discuss such changes and will argue for the need for sociology to reflect upon the role and method of CBR to decline professional and scientific expertise to address grand societal challenges in Southern European Societies.

A recent globe wise research of the Unesco Chair in Community Based Research and Social Responsibility in Higher Education showed that, despite high demand, formal, structured training opportunities are scarce; university training in CBR generally offers little practical exposure; and community training is often weak on reflection and theory.

The session will then introduce participants to an international project aimed at the training the next generations of Community-based researcher across the world, named Knowledge for Change: K4C.

K4C is a project coordinated by the above mentioned Unesco Chair. It is a training initiative

between Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) & Civil Society Organizations from several countries aimed at the co-creation of knowledge through collective action by academics and community groups working together in various training hubs around the world. CBR and training in the different hubs is focused on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, in order to systematically ensure the connection between local issues and global challenges, along with the necessary multidisciplinary approach.

G5.3 SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS, PRACTICES AND CULTURE ACROSS CENTRE/PERIPHERY BORDERS. THE CASE OF PORTUGUESE RESEARCH

Ana Ferreira (New University of Lisbon, Portugal)

In 2015, almost half of the world's population was at risk of developing malaria and 212 million new cases were reported. As such, malaria is a major threat for public health, particularly in geographies where it is endemic, mostly in poor countries and regions. Despite these numbers, malaria was the focus of only 0.4% of all biomedical research, with studies being mostly conducted in North America and Europe.

In Portugal, science has long contributed to the understanding of malaria, a feature commonly attributed to malaria's endemicity in continental Portugal until 1973, and to the long-standing relations with Portugal's former territories, where malaria remains endemic. However, it was never addressed whether the organizations where malaria research takes place, the research practices and their underlying ethos are framed by Portugal's relations with its former territories, or rather, by Portugal's relations with more developed scientific and technological systems, such as the ones of the European Union.

This paper addresses these issues through the characterization of the scientific landscape of malaria research in all Web of science-indexed publications involving Portuguese organizations (1900-2014; n=467). First, data was systematized by content and bibliometric analyses. Subsequently, multiple correspondence analysis revealed a bi-dimensional landscape (who's publishing; what's published) and cluster analysis identified 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 from more established S&T systems).

These profiles reveal the construction and considerable growth of the Portuguese scientific system. Nevertheless, it further unveils Portugal's participation in a world system where it assumes a semi-peripheral role, embodying performance- and application-driven modes of production from the centre, and reinforcing them, by imposing some of its features in the periphery.

Track I: SECURITY, CULTURE AND PERCEPTIONS

I1 SECURITY, CULTURE AND PERCEPTION SESSION

Chair: Vincenzo Scalia

I1.1 SOUTHERN EUROPE PERCEPTIONS ON DEFENSE AND SECURITY

Maria Da Soudade Baltazar (University of Évora, Portugal)

Ana Romão (CICS.NOVA, Portugal)

David Pascoal Rosado (Academia Militar/CINAMIL, Portugal)

Helga Santa Comba Lopes (Academia Militar/CINAMIL, Portugal)

Dinis Fonseca (University of Évora, Portugal)

After decades of peace, Europe has been dealing with new types of threats, such as economic crisis, terrorism, organized crime, cyberattacks, climate change, migration pressure, and other threats that not confine into national borders. In some countries, like France and Italy the military have a strong presence in the public space for prevention actions. It is not the case in Portugal, where the military employment in homeland has been reserved to civil protection actions (for example during natural disasters), with reduced visibility.

Literature provides different views regarding the public opinion of the Armed Forces in the post-modern context. Some authors emphasize "attitudes of skepticism and/or apathy", while other authors underline the popularity of the military institution allied to the new missions towards peacekeeping and humanitarian help (Manigart, 2001). Such perceptions are determined by the relationship of the Armed Forces with civil society which presents differences over time and space. Civil-military relations are an interactive system, configured in a vast and multifaceted spectrum of perceptions, in which extremes can be identified as pure fascination or complete rejection (Harries-Jenkins and Moskos, Vaz, Baltazar). Extreme situations that are hardly representative of the general population perception, reason that justifies the interest of developing this comparative study in different geographies and cultural contexts.

The aim of this proposal is to discuss the public perceptions of security, the citizen's support to defense policy, and to the role of the Armed Forces. We will follow comparative approaches within Southern Europe, and also examine whether factors such as gender, age and class are related to military support. The comparative view will be based mostly on European surveys (especially Eurobarometer) and complemented by national surveys.

I1.2 PERCEPTION OF SECURITY AND ROLE OF THE POLICE IN TACKLING SECURITY-RELATED PROBLEMS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES. RESEARCH FINDINGS FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND SERBIA

Katarzyna Struzinska (University in Kraków, Poland)

In contemporary societies human security is one of the most crucial values. Citizens' perception of security, their general feeling of safety as well as issues which they identify as security-related problems influence not only the quality of their individual lives but also the entire local community in which they function. The importance of security and of ways in which it is perceived significantly increases in precarious communities which have experienced violent conflicts. One of the main purposes of the security sector reform, in particular, of the police reform, in post-conflict societies is to restore stability and social order. To achieve and maintain this goal, gaining better knowledge about people's perception of both their insecurities and relations with the police (as a main provider of the security) seems to be essential.

This paper presents chosen findings of the qualitative research (in-depth interviews and mini focus group discussions) which were conducted at local, regional and state levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia in 2016. The research is a part of the international project Community-

Based Policing and Post-Conflict Police Reform funded by EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation Horizon 2020.

In the paper I describe those research results which refer to such issues related to security perception as: opinions on most important threats to the citizens' security; social groups and social categories which are believed to be particularly threatened; institutions responding to specific needs of these insecure groups; and forms of the police work that are aimed at improving their situation. The paper especially accentuates the situation of young people and females in the studied local communities. Above-mentioned research results are present together with respondents' opinions on the role which is played by the police in local communities nowadays as well as on challenges in building trust between the police and community members.

An implication of the study on the security perception and the role of the police in providing local security should be a detailed analysis of activities so-far undertaken in local communities in the Western Balkans, especially as a part of community policing implementation, to make these communities safer, and the impact which those actions have on the citizens' actual feeling of security.

I1.3 FROM VIOLENT CAPITALISM TO THE SOCIAL ECONOMY OF ASSETS CONFISCATED FROM THE MAFIAS. EXPERIENCES AND POLICIES IN SICILY AND SOUTH ITALY IN THE EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

Umberto Di Maggio (University of Palermo, Italy)

The historical genesis of the mafia associations is complex and is connected to the political, economic, social and cultural history of Sicily, where the Mafia was born and developed after the Unification of Italy in 1861 (Lupo 1996, 2008, Mangiameli, 2000). Cosa Nostra, but also the other most important criminal organizations like 'Ndrangheta, Camorra and Sacra Corona Unita in Calabria, Campania and Apulia, expanded over the years their strength through violent capitalism and social control of the territories (Dalla Chiesa, 2012). Mafias produced economic, cultural and social poverty and also contamination of politics, institutions and civil life encouraging the spread of "weak legality" that, even today, is a further obstacle to development (La Spina, 2005).

Mafias also adapted, over the years, their organizations changing and extending their economic and criminal interests (La Spina, Dino, Santoro, Sciarrone, 2009). They assumed a global dimension (Massari, Becucci, 2003) adding to the core criminal activities also new forms of corruption, violences, extortions and control of economy (La Spina, 2016, Arcidiacono, Avola, Palidda, 2017).

But, in Southern Italy there are also the most advanced examples of social and productive reuse of assets confiscated from the mafias (Pellegrini, 2015, Dino, 2016) that this paper want to deal with. Those confiscated properties return to the community following the economic paradigm of the civil economy (Bruni, Zamagni, 2004). They focus their activities on cooperation, social capital, reciprocity and equity and now represent an important driver for local development of the territories.

Thanks also to a new international sensitivity on the mafias and to the reuse of confiscated properties others experiences were born in many country in Europe (Costantino, Vettori, Ceresa, Di Nicola, Tumminelli, 2018). This means that mafia phenomenon is an international problem and we need aimed policies, practices and examples to fight it.

I2 CRIME AND INSECURITY

Chair: Ana Romão

I2.1 GETTING RID OF IDEALTYPES. RE-FRAMING ORGANIZED CRIME

Vincenzo Scalia (University of Winchester, UK)

The prevailing definition of organized crime, revolves around the concept of industry of private protection forged by Diego Gambetta (1992) in his analysis of the Sicilian Mafia. This concept has allowed social studies to draw the border between organized crime and any other form of crime. Moreover, the theories of Gambetta have allowed scholars to work out a neat difference between legal and illegal sphere, insofar as organized crime is the by product of a lack of public trust. On the other hand, the conceptual framework proposed by Gambetta, results into a flawed idealtype for many reasons. Firstly, because the border between public and private is more blurred than the hypothesis of Gambetta. Secondly, because private protection is not the main activity of criminal organizations. Thirdly, because the borders between legal and illegal spheres are not so clear cut as one could think.

This paper proposes a dynamic view of organized crime, so as to re-draft a conceptual framework able to overcome the flaws of the prevailing interpretations. By focusing on the three main Southern Italian Criminal Organizations, that is Cosa Nostra in Sicily, 'Ndrangheta in Calabria and Camorra in Campania, this paper will argue that it is necessary to develop a multi-focused analysis: firstly, it is necessary to analyse the different organizational pattern, in relation to the political and economical conditions underpinning their own development. Secondly, an analytical framework working on complexity (Santino, Ruggiero) needs to explore the social conflicts, as well as such dimensions as the role of Central States, the development of market economy, political activism of civil society, external changes such as globalization, to develop an in depth interpretation of organized crime. The conclusion will be that there is not one kind of organized crime, and that there is no clear cut border between legal and illegal economics and politics. As a consequence of this, all the anti-mafia discourse needs a radical re-shaping.

I2.2 MODELS OF CRIMINAL WELFARE AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: A CASE ANALYSIS IN A LARGE SOUTHERN METROPOLIS

Giacomo Di Gennaro (University Federico II of Naples, Italy)

The paper proposes the results of a research carried out in the judicial district of Naples on the application of a typical probation institute: the "suspension of the trial process". A criminal welfare innovation considered to be among the most fruitful of the entire juvenile offense and the fulcrum of the whole reform of the criminal trial against juvenile offenders known as D.P.R. n. 448 of 1988th. The measure is part of the framework of the restorative justice whose purpose crosses the destigmatization and decriminalization of the child, the process of subjective responsibility of the offender and the assumption of the consequences of the action as a figure of the reparation to the victim. The meeting between the parties and the communication between the author and the victim of crime, the emotional exchange, mutual understanding, the empathy between the parties are the conditions that shape their success. As in any probation reference (or scenario), the regulatory system presents itself as a challenge for a social construction of legal culture in a framework of the

absence of a juvenile penal code in Italy and as a model to face the immediate exit from deviance, from serious deviance and reduction of recidivism. The internal limits to the normative construct and external to it that emerge from the case analysis, while recognizing the potential benefit that could produce and the overcoming of the paradigm of social control and the distance from the rhetoric about zero tolerance, offer a clash dotted with clear-dark that prevents to support the profitability of the model and the effectiveness of its impact on the paths of life re-socialization, the out-going from marginality for many children, in a context of strong entrenchment of deviant subcultures and organized crime whose deceptive charm fairy of such sirens shows itself capable of greater attraction. The weakness of the outcomes with respect to recidivism, social reintegration and the reduction of the risk of recruiting criminal careers impose a review of the implementation model of penal welfare in a framework in which formalized protections appear ineffective in a de-formalized justice.

I2.3 ANALYSING NETWORKED SOCIAL EXCHANGE IN THE FIELD. A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE FOR THE EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF COLLUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Carmelo Lombardo (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Raffaella Gallo (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Sabrina Pignedoli (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Italian crime, like transnational crime, has rapidly transformed in the past decades: on the one hand, it has abandoned an "occasional individual" or "organized-simple" dimension in favour of the "organized-complex" dimension (Savona 1998); on the other hand, it has increasingly focused its interests on the economic field.

In this context, systems of relationships among members of different organizations (representatives of political-administrative institutions, members of the business world, criminals, etc.) are defined in an increasingly stable manner, aimed at the reciprocal exchange of goods and services. This system of "organized exchanges" is set on the border between licit and illicit, sometimes encroaching on the illegal. In the sense of DiMaggio and Powell (1983), we can interpret this phenomenon as an organizational field, i.e. a group of organizations that constitute an area of suppliers and customers producing similar products, resources and services. Their boundaries are defined by the way they are perceived by the actors, which, at the level of the action, affect not only the organizational practices but also the representation of the field itself.

With this work, based on various judicial documents, we propose an empirical analysis of the organizational field, in the meaning of the intertwinement among legal, "bastard" (Hughes 1984) and "greedy" (Coser 1974) institutions (for example, the professional corruption system of white collars, organized criminality and mafia behaviors), found in specific Italian territorial contexts (Rome and Catania), with the intent of identifying similarities and differences between them. Specifically, using the tools of the Social Network Analysis, we will reconstruct the networks of the relationships that link members of criminal organizations, politicians, professionals, entrepreneurs, private employees and public employees. The aim is to investigate the way in which different organizations – legal and legitimate institutions, bastard institutions and greedy institutions – interact and influence each other. Particular attention will be paid: a) to the way in which "status relationship" and "purpose relationship" – in the Weberian sense – model the networks; b) to the role that brokers play in the relational dynamics.