



ABSTRACT BOOK

Territórios, comunidades e sustentabilidade: olhares da Europa do Sul
Territories, communities and sustainability: views from Southern Europe

21 setembro | September – Universidade Lusófona

14h00

Sessões paralelas | Parallel sessions I

Territories, communities and social spaces [Room N1.10]

Moderator: Ana Romão

[21 Sept., 14h00]

Networked forms of mutual support, local moorings, gender and sustainability of life in vulnerable neighborhoods in a context of pandemic and post-pandemic. The case of Madrid

Margarita Barañano Cid, Marta Domínguez, Pedro Uceda, José Ariza de la Cruz, Paola Leenhouts, Sara Porrás & Daniel Sorando - Complutense University

This paper analyzes networked forms of mutual support rooted in urban spaces in a pandemic and post-pandemic context and its local and gender dimension. The main hypothesis is their importance for the provision of well-being and the sustainability of life in large Ibero-American cities, such as Madrid, particularly in its vulnerable spaces, and in contexts of successive crises, such as in the pandemic and post-pandemic periods. These modalities of mutual aid are studied in terms of their configuration: a) within homes; b) between different homes in which this type of support exchanges are recreated; c) at the local scale of spaces of relative proximity, such as the neighborhoods, for what it does to very diverse community initiatives configured in the territories, with different levels of formalization; d) and on the scale of the whole city. It is also taken into account contextual factors (welfare regime, housing regime, gender regime) that have to do with other scales that affect the organization of life in local environments, such as global or national. Attention is mainly focused on the first three, based on the hypothesis that they play an especially relevant role in contexts, such as Southern Europe, where public welfare and housing coverage is very scarce. The ability to resort to the market to meet well-being and care needs is also very limited in vulnerable areas in cities like Madrid, which reinforces the special role of supports that come from homes or from local initiatives or other services existing in the territories. All of which was particularly visible in the context of the pandemic, and continues to be present in the post-pandemic context.

The approach to these modalities of mutual help moves away on the one hand, from its understanding as forms of exclusively individual resilience (Bosi and Zamponi, 2013), or depoliticized (Subirats and Rendueles, 2016) or post-political (Swyngedouw, 2009) approaches. On the other, from the ignorance of its current transformations or its equation with a communitarianism refractory to contemporary to homes, states or public services (Ramos, 2010).

Their understanding is contextualized within the framework of: (a) their condition of socio-existential supports, based on local roots/moorings in large Ibero-American cities (Barañano, López y Ariza, 2021); (b) the familialist welfare regime (Arbaci, 2019), and the "local welfare" (Allen et al, 2004); (c) the prevailing gender regime (Salido, 2021; Campillo, 2010); (d) the importance of informal relationships and associations, as well as of "direct social action" (Bosi and Zamponi, 2019) and the mobilization of "the commons" (Vega, et al, 2018); (e) the recent waves of crisis and the impact of COVID-19; (f) the neoliberal urban governance.

The presentation is supported by a quantitative comparative analysis of Madrid's neighbourhoods, carried out in the framework of two research projects, COMURES and GENREDAB, which also included the study of Barcelona, Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Madrid and São Paulo. Among the results obtained, it is worth highlighting the predominance of ordinary, networked and generised forms of collective and local mutual support, linked to sustainability of daily life; their greater role in the context of the COVID 19 crisis, especially with regard to the most vulnerable spaces and groups.

Keywords: Local moorings; mutual support; local welfare; sustainability of life; vulnerable neighbourhoods

Transição energética participativa: capacitar os jovens através do projeto SMART2B

Guilherme Costa - Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa (SCML), Filomena Gerardo - Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa (SCML), Inês Filipe - Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa (SCML) & Nuno Mateus - EDP New R&D

A temática da sustentabilidade energética, caracterizada pela capacidade de um edifício de minimizar seu impacto ambiental e, simultaneamente, promover um uso eficiente e sustentável da sua energia através da implementação de práticas que visam reduzir o consumo de energia, tem vindo a ganhar relevância nas últimas décadas. Como resultado, várias foram as iniciativas que têm por objetivo medir, monitorizar e partilhar as raízes deste fenómeno social multidimensional (ao nível económico, social, ambiental e da saúde). No sentido de responder a esta questão emergente estão a ser criadas várias iniciativas como por exemplo do Observatório sobre Pobreza Energética da União Europeia. Outro tipo de propostas para uma melhor eficiência energética é a aposta em projetos de Investigação-ação, como é o caso do projeto internacional Smart2B - Smartness to existing Buildings, financiado pelos Horizontes 2020 da Comissão Europeia. Ao monitorizar os equipamentos sociais, este projeto inovador permite aceder a um controlo coordenado de dispositivos inteligentes especificamente desenvolvidos pela equipa parceira da EDP New, em particular a EDP Re:dy Plug e a EDP Re:dy Box. O Smart2B segue uma abordagem centrada no utilizador, que simplifica a monitorização de dispositivos e fornece informações sobre o desempenho energético total. Esta abordagem permite a transição de edifícios passivos para componentes ativas nos sistemas de energia.

Nesta comunicação, e ao utilizar as casas de acolhimento sobre a tutela da Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa, procuramos: i) compreender de que forma é que os jovens se podem tornar atores sociais ativos dentro da transição energética; ii) analisar os dados provenientes dos instrumentos de recolha instalados nas casas de acolhimento; iii) construir um programa educacional dirigido para as crianças e jovens das casas de acolhimento, com vista a mudar atitudes relativamente à sustentabilidade energética. Para tal, foi utilizada uma metodologia participativa assente no co-design durante 12 meses, na qual participaram 60 crianças e 40 técnicos das casas de acolhimento.

Keywords: Transição Energética; Sustentabilidade; Smart2B; Jovens; Energia

Cultura, turismo y bienestar comunitario: el caso del Camino de Santiago en Galicia y Norte de Portugal

Irina Malyuchenko - Universidade de Santiago de Compostela

En el contexto de los principales retos de globalización, urbanización y cambios demográficos a los que se ha enfrentado la Unión Europea en general y sus zonas rurales en particular en las últimas décadas, el turismo construido sobre la base de elementos naturales, culturales, históricos y arquitectónicos juega un papel cada vez más importante para el desarrollo de estos territorios. Sin embargo, el turismo puede ser tanto el instrumento para el bienestar comunitario reflexionado en la diversificación de servicios, creación de puestos de trabajo, conservación y promoción de bienes y formas de producción, como al mismo tiempo la fuente de posibles tensiones sociales, gentrificación, destrucción de los hábitats tradicionales y empobrecimiento cultural.

El Camino de Santiago, la ruta de origen medieval que recorren cada año cientos de miles de peregrinos para llegar al Sepulcro del Apóstol Santiago en Compostela, ha dejado de ser una ruta únicamente ligada al fenómeno religioso y espiritual para convertirse en un producto turístico más amplio. La esencia peculiar de este fenómeno es que la ruta en sí misma ofrece experiencias adquiridas en el camino que son al menos tan importantes como el destino en sí mismo, convirtiéndolo inevitablemente en una idea comercializable. La permanencia a lo largo de once siglos de esta ruta de peregrinaje la ha hecho realidad con un valor que trasciende el acto físico de caminar por tierras ajenas y cruzar fronteras, al consumo eventual, y a veces inconsciente, del valor adicional del legado cultural tangible e intangibles que se encuentra a lo largo de los itinerarios.

Tomando en consideración la importancia del tema visto en términos del creciente número de peregrinos en las últimas décadas, sobretudo en el Camino Portugués de Santiago, y los cambios potenciales que este fenómeno turístico puede provocar y ya provoca en las comunidades locales, se propone discutir la dualidad de impactos que las actividades turísticas pueden tener sobre ellas, sintetizados en dos direcciones de relación: alianza o amenaza, en el estudio del caso de las poblaciones que habitan los territorios de Galicia y el Norte de Portugal.

Keywords: Camino de Santiago; turismo sostenible; bienestar comunitário

Desafios à territorialização das políticas para a igualdade de género em Portugal: resistência e mudança ao nível local

Rosa Monteiro - Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra e CES, Caynã Santos - Centro de Estudos Sociais da Universidade de Coimbra, Fernanda Daniel - Centro de Inovação em Biomedicina e Biotecnologia da Universidade de Coimbra & Inês Simões - Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra

A promoção de uma estratégia de mainstreaming de género ao nível das políticas públicas locais tem vindo a ser desenvolvida em Portugal, como em Espanha, ao longo das últimas décadas. No âmbito das autarquias locais, os municípios, e mais recentemente as Comunidades Intermunicipais, têm sido estimulados a desenvolver Planos para a Igualdade (PI), como ferramenta de transversalização da perspetiva da igualdade de género na governação dos territórios (Monteiro, 2023). Através do organismo oficial para a igualdade têm sido lançadas medidas, ferramentas e financiamentos que promovem esta “territorialização” das políticas nacionais de igualdade de género (RCM 61/2018), numa lógica que decorre do processo de europeização, tal como em outros países da Europa do Sul (Kirlappos, 2023).

Porém, são praticamente inexistentes estudos no país acerca do desenvolvimento destas políticas de igualdade ao nível local, os seus fatores determinantes, as suas dinâmicas e expressão, bem como as resistências e obstáculos que se colocam à sua efetividade. O trabalho que apresentamos visa preencher este vazio, contribuindo para um conhecimento sociológico acerca das dinâmicas das políticas públicas de igualdade ao nível dos territórios em Portugal, com enfoque numa abordagem às resistências com que se confrontam os seus agentes.

A nossa análise resulta de informação recolhida a partir de múltiplas abordagens metodológicas, incluindo: observação participante realizada em atividades, conferências, reuniões e workshops com municípios; cinco focus group com pessoal de municípios; entrevistas individuais a especialistas e pessoal técnico que acompanhou os PI e; análise documental de vários planos e respetivas avaliações. Adotamos o quadro analítico da resistência às políticas de igualdade (Benschop & Verloo, 2006; Verge & Lombardo, 2021) que define resistência como o fenómeno que emerge durante o processo de mudança na implementação de políticas e que visa manter o status quo e opor-se à mudança, preservando uma ordem social dominante, neste caso de género (Lombardo & Mergaert, 2013: 299).

Identificamos níveis e tipos de resistência diversos: individual, institucional, explícita, implícita, específica de género ou geral relativa a processos de mudança; e proveniente de diversos tipos de atores, não apenas políticos, mas também de burocratas, parceiros locais, cidadãos, lideranças locais, entre outros. Aduzimos como fatores explicativos a resistente genderização das organizações e das instituições, o modelo centralista de planeamento, a qualidade da democracia ou capacidade do Estado, a tecnocracia dos modelos de financiamento, a rejeição de quadros interpretativos feministas, o afastamento e não participação dos movimentos feministas e o declínio de oportunidades políticas favoráveis à justiça social (Verloo, 2018).

Keywords: igualdade de género, planos municipais para a igualdade, resistência à implementação de políticas; territorialização.

As cidades inteligentes: um desafio de todos, em particular um desafio dos idosos - por que estas cidades são para velhos

Isabel Celeste Monteiro da Fonseca - Escola de Direito da Universidade do Minho e JusGov

O conceito de smart city apareceu na década de oitenta do século passado, ligado aos problemas de urbanização crescente e a preocupações de sustentabilidade e de gestão eficiente de recursos, continuando, nesta última década, a ser um conceito associado à descarbonização e à redução das emissões de gases com impacto na alteração climática. Os antigos problemas que fizeram nascer a cidade inteligente e as antigas questões mantêm-se lamentavelmente na atualidade: a população urbana continua a aumentar em relação à população rural, sendo comumente afirmado que mais de 60% da população mundial vive agrupada em volta de núcleos urbanos e que é possível que 70% da população seja urbana, em 2050.

As cidades têm, na verdade, um grande impacto no desenvolvimento económico e social dos países e constituem verdadeiros ecossistemas onde as pessoas vivem e trabalham, onde as empresas desenvolvem a sua atividade e no âmbito das quais são prestados numerosos serviços públicos. São, ainda, grandes centros de consumo de recursos, estimando-se que sejam responsáveis pelo consumo de 75% da energia mundial e pela produção de 80% dos gases responsáveis pelo efeito de estufa.

Contudo, se o conceito de smart city surge associado, portanto, a esta preocupação de implementar territórios e comunidades sustentáveis, hoje, está em transformação e está, sobretudo, ligado às Tecnologias de Informação e de Comunicação (TIC), propondo no seu desenho a utilização ao máximo da high-tech, de software, de algoritmos e ferramentas de Inteligência Artificial (AI).

O que quer que seja ou venha a ser a cidade do futuro, em 2050, seja mais do tipo verde-sustentável ou mais digital-TIC, aquilo que é absolutamente importante é que a cidade seja desenhada a partir das pessoas e para as pessoas que nela habitam, colocando-as no centro das opções dos tecnólogos, dos políticos e dos juristas, para que as pessoas tenham qualidade de vida, alcancem o pleno desenvolvimento humano e sejam felizes, sendo finalmente certo que ninguém pode ser dela excluído ou afastado, seja por falta de literacia digital, seja por ausência de infraestrutura adequada, seja ainda em razão de fragilidades de ordem económica ou quaisquer outras que em nada podem justificar que se deixe alguém para trás, como se afirma na Agenda 2030 para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável das Nações Unidas.

Especialmente quando se sabe que existem hoje cerca de 700 milhões de pessoas com mais de 60 anos. Este número dobrará até 2025, chegando a dois bilhões em 2050. Assim, quando se estima que os idosos serão 20% da população global, em 2050, e que mais de 40% da população provavelmente terá mais de 60 anos de idade, de acordo com os dados mais recentes das Nações Unidas, importa estar atento aos desafios que para a geração Y a transição digital pode vir a significar.

Portugal será um dos países da União Europeia (UE) com maior percentagem de idosos e menor percentagem de população ativa em 2050, segundo dados do Eurostat. As projeções da população 2004-2050, divulgadas recentemente em Bruxelas, traçam um cenário em que a percentagem de idosos portugueses praticamente duplicará entre 2004 (16,9% da população) e 2050 (31,9%). Segundo o Departamento de Estatística da União Europeia (UE), os países do sul da Europa registarão as percentagens mais elevadas de pessoas com mais de 65 anos a partir do meio do século, bem como a menor

quantidade de trabalhadores. Em 2050, Portugal será o quarto país da UE a 25 com maior percentagem de idosos, só ultrapassado por Espanha (35,6%), Itália (35,3%) e Grécia (32,5%).

Em suma, é neste cenário que importa pensar em soluções em que as tecnologias devem ser aliadas na promoção das cidades inclusivas e não novos modos de exclusão e isolamento.

Keywords: cidades inteligentes; cidades algorítmicas; inclusão de pessoas vulneráveis, literacia digital

Education, research and innovation [Room N1.4]

Moderator: Hélia Bracons

[21 Sept., 14h00]

Perceção dos professores sobre o contributo da formação contínua, no âmbito da Avaliação de Desempenho Docente

Carla Dimitre Alves, Ana Inês Sousa & Natália Malheiro - Universidade Lusófona: Centro Universitário do Porto

Num mundo cada vez mais globalizado, e devido às rápidas mudanças no ensino assim como o nível de exigência de aprendizagem, os docentes têm a necessidade de melhorar, de modo contínuo, os seus conhecimentos. Assim sendo, a formação contínua é um dos temas prioritários da educação, desempenhando um papel crucial na promoção da qualidade da educação e no aprimoramento das práticas pedagógicas. Através da formação, os professores são incentivados à pesquisa e inovação em educação, explorando novas metodologias e abordagens de ensino, aprofundando e atualizando conhecimentos nas diferentes áreas do currículo. A formação contínua também promove e estimula a reflexão crítica sobre a própria prática docente, daí a sua importância como parâmetro de avaliação no relatório de autoavaliação de desempenho docente (RADD). Neste sentido, a avaliação de desempenho docente (ADD) pode impulsionar o professor a fazer formação, contribuindo para a mudança de práticas pedagógicas e, conseqüentemente, investindo no seu desenvolvimento profissional. Segundo o decreto Regulamentar n.º 26/2012, de 21 de fevereiro, a ADD “visa a aferição da qualidade do serviço prestado, valoriza o trabalho e a profissão docente, diferencia e premeia os melhores profissionais e aponta a necessidade de aperfeiçoamento, sempre que as práticas se mostrem menos adequadas aos parâmetros de qualidade e exigência estabelecidos”. É fundamental que a ADD seja utilizada como uma ferramenta de apoio e desenvolvimento profissional, uma vez que objetivo principal é a melhoria da qualidade do ensino. Este estudo pretende analisar a perceção dos professores sobre o contributo da formação contínua, no âmbito da Avaliação de Desempenho Docente (ADD). Para a recolha de dados, optou-se pela aplicação de um inquérito por questionário, através do Google Forms, por forma a conseguir uma amostra significativa de professores de diferentes níveis de ensino, da zona Norte de Portugal (da educação pré-escolar até ao ensino secundário). Como tal, a opção pela análise quantitativa, foi a mais adequada para o tratamento dos dados. Os resultados sugerem que os inquiridos têm uma opinião desfavorável sobre a ADD, mas uma perceção muito positiva acerca da formação contínua e a influência desta no seu desenvolvimento profissional.

Keywords: Formação Contínua, Avaliação de Desempenho Docente (ADD), Desenvolvimento Profissional

Educ@rteNatureza: Desenho de coreografias pedagógicas e digitais através do Programa Scratch

Daniela Saraiva - Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências de Educação da Universidade de Coimbra/CEIS 20, Ricardo Almeida - Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências de Educação da Universidade de Coimbra/CEIS 20, Sónia Valente - Universidade Aberta/Centro de Estudos Globais & Teresa Pessoa - Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências de Educação da Universidade de Coimbra/CEIS 20

Nas últimas décadas, observa-se nas sociedades ocidentais uma transformação dos ambientes educativos, com um privilégio pelos espaços interiores o que, consequentemente, conduziu a uma perda significativa do contacto das crianças com o exterior e com a natureza. Não obstante, importa notar que, atualmente os programas com uma abordagem pedagógica ao ar livre na natureza parecem inscrever-se num ciclo de crescimento em Portugal.

Numa tentativa de responder à falta de estruturação teórica de atividades de aprendizagem, apresentamos assim, a aplicação Educ@rteNatureza que objetiva apoiar docentes do 1.º Ciclo do Ensino Básico na preparação de aulas baseadas no contexto da Educação e Natureza. A aplicação construir-se-á considerando um conjunto de cenários e propostas formativas que visam promover a literacia ambiental, mas também o desenvolvimento de competências centrais enunciadas no “Perfil dos Alunos à saída da Escolaridade Obrigatória”.

Esta aplicação foi desenvolvida com recurso ao software Scratch, uma ferramenta de iniciação à programação, parte integrante das aprendizagens essenciais do 1.º Ciclo do Ensino Básico. O Scratch estimula a criatividade, o desenvolvimento cognitivo, as relações sociais e interpessoais (comunicação e colaboração) e o pensamento computacional através da construção de materiais digitais – conciliando o desenvolvimento de soft skills e literacia digital.

Perante este breve enquadramento, o artigo debruça-se sobre a importância da inovação pedagógica no desenho de coreografias de aprendizagem teóricas e digitais que promovam a continuidade das atividades pedagógicas em contexto exterior e de natureza. Em particular, apresenta o uso das etapas do modelo ADDIE (Análise, Desenho, Desenvolvimento, Implementação e Avaliação) para a conceção desta aplicação com recurso ao software Scratch.

As coreografias pedagógicas são resultado de um trabalho multidisciplinar onde se integram saberes de diferentes áreas, como Ciências da Educação, Biologia e Ecologia. A aplicação Educ@rteNatureza vai permitir às crianças o acesso a jogos baseados em atividades de aprendizagem teórica sobre as áreas do saber enunciadas e a sensibilização para o contacto com o ambiente exterior.

Espera-se que o trabalho desenvolvido permita aos docentes e futuros profissionais de educação utilizarem ferramentas estruturadas e fundamentadas, contribuindo para o alcance das metas dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) (3,4,5,8,10,15), ou seja, promovendo a saúde mental e o bem-estar das crianças através do contacto com a natureza; garantindo a todos o acesso à educação inclusiva, equitativa e de qualidade e à igualdade de oportunidades; contribuindo para uma geração mais criativa, empreendedora e com consciência ambiental.

Keywords: Educação; Natureza; Scratch; Tecnologia Educativa.

Programa Mentoria: conceções e experiências

Hélia Bracons - Universidade Lusófona-Centro Universitário de Lisboa

O trabalho que aqui expomos tem como objetivo apresentar o Programa de Mentoria (de apoio e orientação) implementado recentemente na Universidade Lusófona, dando a conhecer a estrutura, organização, requisitos e benefícios dos mentores e, refletir sobre como o Programa ajuda os novos estudantes na sua integração plena, participação e no sucesso académico.

O Programa de Mentoria teve início, como projeto piloto, no ano letivo 2019/2020 no Instituto de Serviço Social. Auscultando os dez estudantes mentores do ISS, no ano letivo 2021/2022, relativamente às conceções, vivências e experiências relativamente ao programa mentoria, os resultados sugerem que, os alunos recém-chegados, com o apoio e acompanhamento pelos estudantes de 3o ano sentam-se mais integrados e contextualizados no contexto universitário. Consideram que os novos estudantes, sentindo-se bem acolhidos e integrados, melhoram o seu empenho, envolvimento individual e social no contexto de formação.

Keywords: Ensino superior, serviço social, programa mentoria, inovação, integração.

A aprendizagem profissional docente no âmbito das tensões que emergem na escola no seu processo de aproximação a uma Organização Aprendizente

Isabel Faria Alexandre - Faculdade de Educação e Psicologia - UCP- Porto

O presente trabalho emerge de um projeto de investigação mais abrangente, que pretende ensaiar a resposta à questão “Por que razão as Escolas (não) aprendem?” I.e. pretendemos estudar os fatores que ativam a aprendizagem organizacional e aqueles que a obstaculizam, produzindo conhecimento científico que configure um contributo para que as escolas possam aprender, favorecendo a aprendizagem e desenvolvimento integral de todos os alunos, o desenvolvimento profissional e social dos professores e a ascensão social das famílias.

Neste contexto, esta comunicação centra-se numa Revisão Sistemática de Literatura sobre as tensões emergem na escola no seu processo de aproximação a uma Organização Aprendizente. A literatura vem reforçando a mais-valia desta opção metodológica no âmbito das Ciências da Educação, evidenciando o seu potencial para desenvolver os processos de investigação, conferindo-lhe uma aplicabilidade prática (Zawacki-Richter et al., 2020). Definimos a seguinte SRQuestion: ‘Que tensões emergem na escola no seu processo de aproximação a uma Organização Aprendizente?’ Que desdobrámos em 3 objetivos:

O1 Identificar a tensão emergente da aprendizagem reclamada pela escola (staff, professores, lideranças, alunos, famílias) e aquela que é exigida pelas orientações normativas provenientes da administração central

O2 Identificar a tensão entre as exigências da aprendizagem individual e da aprendizagem organizacional.

O3 Identificar a tensão entre as aprendizagens reclamadas pelos fatores endógenos (dentro/interior/escola) e os fatores exógenos (fora/externo/genótipo cultural da comunidade/meio em que a escola se insere).

Do ponto de vista metodológico, optámos por seguir The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) de molde a garantir a fiabilidade, replicação e aplicabilidade do trabalho realizado (Page et al., 2021). Definimos os seguintes critérios de inclusão: artigos de revistas científicas e comunicações em conferências, publicados entre 2018 e 2022, em português, espanhol e inglês, em duas bases de dados: Web of Science e Scopus. Numa primeira fase foram identificados 236 estudos. Após as várias etapas de screening chegámos a um número final de 34 estudos que integraram esta Revisão Sistemática de Literatura. Na presente conferência pretendemos apresentar os resultados deste estudo pondo em evidência os dados referentes ao O2 Tensão entre as exigências da aprendizagem individual e da aprendizagem organizacional.

Keywords: Systematic Literature Review; School culture; Organizational culture; Learning organization; Learning leadership

O Professor Reflexivo: considerações em torno dos Relatórios de Autoavaliação do Desempenho Docente

Vilma Teles Martelo, Juliana Oliveira Mendes & Carla Dimitre Alves - Universidade Lusófona: Centro Universitário do Porto

A avaliação do desempenho docente é uma prática indispensável na sociedade contemporânea, devido às mudanças sociais, económicas, tecnológicas, profissionais e educacionais observadas num mundo cada vez mais globalizado. No entanto, operacionalizá-la é uma tarefa complexa, pois requer uma visão clara do professor como objeto de avaliação, considerando o seu papel num campo mais amplo, o do ensino (Hadji, 1995). Desde o Decreto-Lei n.º 139-A/90 até os dias atuais, as políticas educacionais têm passado por reformas significativas, com ênfase na melhoria da qualidade do serviço educativo educativa e no desenvolvimento profissional docente. Essa preocupação continua atual, apesar das mudanças legislativas.

Assim sendo, o objetivo deste estudo de caso consiste em analisar de que forma o professor reflexivo se espelha nos Relatórios de Autoavaliação de Desempenho Docente (RADD), investigando a presença de elementos reflexivos nesses relatórios.

A revisão da literatura destaca o conceito de professor reflexivo, que envolve a capacidade de refletir criticamente sobre a própria prática pedagógica, com o intuito de aprimorar o ensino e a aprendizagem. A avaliação de desempenho docente é apresentada como um processo fundamental para o desenvolvimento profissional dos professores e para a melhoria da qualidade do ensino. Os critérios predefinidos desempenham um papel importante nesse processo, estabelecendo os parâmetros para avaliar o desempenho do professor. No entanto, é necessário examinar de que forma esses critérios consideram a capacidade do professor refletir, analisar e aprimorar a sua própria ação. A reflexão é apontada como uma prática essencial no quotidiano do exercício docente. Estratégias como a autoavaliação é destacada como meio de promover a reflexão durante esse processo.

Para o estudo empírico foi selecionada uma metodologia qualitativa, o que nos permite fazer uma análise informada da realidade sustentada por uma análise documental com recurso a análise descritiva. Para o efeito, foram examinados dez RADD, escolhidos aleatoriamente, de um agrupamento de escolas públicas, no distrito do Porto. O

presente estudo está abrangido pelos princípios éticos em vigor, como a confidencialidade e o anonimato.

Os resultados deste estudo evidenciam que os RADD evidenciam a presença do professor reflexivo, ressaltando a importância da reflexão como um meio para o desenvolvimento profissional dos professores. Através da reflexão e da constante atualização de conhecimento, os professores promovem uma prática pedagógica mais eficaz, dinâmica, inovadora e centrada na melhoria do processo de ensino e aprendizagem.

Keywords: Avaliação do Desempenho Docente, Professor Reflexivo, Relatórios de Autoavaliação do Desempenho Docente

Gender perspectives [Room N1.3]

Moderator: Dalila Cerejo

[21 Sept., 14h00]

Southern Europe influences on teenagers' comprehension of Gender-Related Violence: a Milano vs Barcelona comparative analysis

Barbara Biglia & Carla Barrio - Universitat Rovira I Virgili; Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

In recent decades, there has been significant change to traditional gender roles and improvements in terms of gender equality. However, intimate partner violence (IPV) is still a serious and widespread problem that affects people of all ages and cultures. Data are not easy to collect, but the WHO (2021) estimates that almost one in three women (aged 15 or above) worldwide have been subjected, at least once in their life, to physical and/or sexual violence, primarily by an intimate partner. International comparative studies in this area are not frequent, and alignment of the data is a complex endeavor due to different data collection processes, however, they can provide important insight to help identify trans-cultural patterns and differences. In this presentation we will explore the way in which cultural elements shape awareness and perception of Gender Related Intimate Partners Violence (GRIPV) in scholars of two European southern cities: Barcelona and Milan. We will critically understand the results of a comparative analysis of how 1,216 teenagers in these two contexts comprehend GRIPV. Many studies show that this is a persistent problem among young Europeans, but far less literature has compared the Italian and Spanish contexts. The results reveal a general awareness of IPV that does not immediately lead to the capacity to perceive this violence in one's environment, or to understand its gender elements. Moreover, we find that gender differences are more significant than cultural ones, in terms of both awareness and perception. Nonetheless young people in Barcelona present greater awareness of the topic, while those in Milan more frequently perceive the existence of violence in their environment. We will analyze the influence of the different cultural and legislative context in these results and reflect on how does, in European interventions and research actions this contextual element must be taken in account.

Keywords: Cultural influence; South Europe; Youth; Intimate Partner Violence; Comparative Analysis

Sexual harassment, territories and communities - a proposal for a cartography of fear based on narratives of students at the University of Coimbra

Daniela Sofia Neto - Faculty of Economics of University of Coimbra/ Centre for Social Studies

Territories and communities are constructed according to lived experiences, connected to social and cultural dynamics. These territories are also arranged and constructed through the way they are used, occupied, and transformed by everyday life and communities. From this understanding of territories and communities, men and women use them and have distinct experiences that are imbricated in their gender.

Sexual harassment has been defined as unwanted sexual attention (cf. MacKinnon, 1979). In public spaces, it is a naturalized manifestation of sexuality that often goes unnoticed, although it is a recurrently experienced form of violence (cf. Bowman, 1993). It is a surveillance mechanism that can reduce women's daily participation in the community.

Social movements have gained a voice as territorial and political claims on spaces, territories and communities (e.g. Slutwalks and Everyday Sexism). In the face of street sexual harassment, which has been little studied in national and international literature, the existing literature has shown that the fear of being a victim of a crime is likely to reduce women's full participation in the construction of community experiences and their passage through the territories.

Through the secondary analysis of Focus Groups conducted with about forty students of both sexes enrolled in a degree programme in the 2019/2020 academic year at the University of Coimbra, a thematic analysis of narratives about their representations of sexual harassment was carried out (cf. Neto, 2020).

The results of the thematic analysis show that the student community has perceptions about the territories that are shaped by the stories that are disseminated among peers in the academic environment and with experiences of sexual harassment. It is based on the students' narratives that a cartography of fear of the urban territory of the University of Coimbra is proposed, which merges with their discourses. This cartography proposes to mark the territories of fear and proposes to analyze communities of belonging based on solidarities in cases where they are victims of some form of sexual violence, especially harassment. This analysis is based on the readings and the way femininities and masculinities are understood by the academic community.

Keywords: Sexual Harassment; Focus Groups; Thematic Analysis; Cartography of fear; Femininities and Masculinities

Why is Gender Knowledge Politicized?

Elizabeti Porchkhidze - The Free University of Berlin

Gender and issues related to gender equality are still hotly debated. While working on my research, I was once again convinced of how difficult it is to adapt the concepts established in the political and academic circles of the West. Therefore, I think it is especially important to analyze the trends of similar or different social, cultural, and political processes in Hungary, Poland, Ukraine, and Georgia; Also, in terms of sharing issues related to the "backlash" against gender equality.

The convergence of theological, political, and cultural elements has culminated in the rise of anti-genderism - an impactful transnational development with a foothold in both Eastern and Western contexts (Korolczuk, E. and Graff, A. 2018, Graff, A. and Korolczuk, E. 2022).

The concept of gender within anti-gender arguments has been interpreted differently by researchers, with some viewing it as a vague synonym for individualism and non-conformity, while others see it as merely a hollow descriptor. According to Anja Hennig, the ideology behind dissimilar groups of anti-genderism—which she coins genderphobia—is being hidden by lumping them together (Korolczuk, E. and Graff, A. 2018, Hennig 2018).

When we talk about the gender regime, I think it is appropriate to define what it means? At the level of individual social institutions, gender order manifests itself in a variety of gender regimes (sometimes the term "gender order" is used) (Connell 1987: 120). As examples, R. Connell cites the gender regimes of such social institutions as school, family, state, adolescent community, localized interactions within the urban space, etc. In empirical studies, the gender regime is considered through the structures of power, division of labor, emotional and sexual relations, symbolic order. In some cases, structures are analyzed through the rules and resources that practices set and are reproduced by them, in others, the emphasis is on the gender strategies of agents. Connell, considering various studies of the family as an example, identifies at least three structures. What distinguishes contemporary anti-gender campaigns is not only their emphasis on the term "gender" but also their close association with right-wing populism. As per "Anti-gender Politics in the Populist Moment" by Agnieszka Graff and Elżbieta Korolczuk, today's anti-gender narrative adopts a populist style, manifesting through actors consistently presenting themselves as defenders of righteousness and commoners resisting the avarice of global capitalism (Graff, A. and Korolczuk, E. 2022, Korolczuk, E. and Graff, A. 2018). In the monograph, Graff and Korolczuk interestingly analyze how feminists mobilize and stand in solidarity in response to attacks on women's rights by anti-gender actors.

Keywords: Anti-Genderism, Eastern Europe, Central Europe, Feminism, Gender Politics

The asymmetric gender impact of the COVID-19 crisis on employment: taking stock of two years of pandemic in the EU27

Olga Salido - Complutense University of Madrid

Despite the uncertainty hanging over the European economy due to the war in Ukraine and the cost-of-living crisis, pre-pandemic employment levels appeared to have fully recovered in the EU-27 and most of its Member States by the second quarter of 2022. Largely conditioned by short-term employment maintenance schemes and social protection policies implemented in individual Member States under the impulse of the EU, this rapid turnaround after the profound shock caused by the outbreak of the pandemic is probably one of the most unique features of the COVID-19 crisis. Moreover, contrary to initial expectations, initial impacts on headcount employment were apparently gender-neutral, resulting in broadly similar declines in male and female employment in the early stages of the crisis with a linear age-pattern, and an even stronger dynamism of female employment during the recovery.

This paper analyses recent employment trends at the EU27 level throughout different moments of COVID-19 crisis and its aftermath focusing on generational and gender dynamics. It addresses the key question of whether both the harsh impact of the pandemic and recent recovery have been evenly spread across gender and age groups, exacerbating (or mitigating) pre-existing inequalities. The paper reviews the headcount

variation in employment and also suggests that, in the exceptional context of the COVID-19 crisis, it may not be sufficient for assessing recent employment trends from a gender and generational perspective., The paper highlights a complementary indicator -, actual hours weekly worked in the main job. These two indicators provide information on the “extensive” (people employed) and “intensive” (hours worked) margins of employment supply. The data analysed come from the EU Labour Force Survey: series of aggregate results and ad hoc extractions for the period 2008-2022.

The rosy picture depicted by employment rates somehow greys when considering the volume of actual hours worked, revealing scarring consequences on core-age groups. Despite the apparently gender-neutral character of the early impacts of the COVID-19 crisis in terms of employment rates, the volume of hours worked highlights some significant gender differences:

- Data on hours worked show that the first employment impacts of the crisis were clearly to the disadvantage of women, particularly among those under 30 years of age;
- The shocks of the crisis were much more profound and durable in terms of reduced hours actually worked than when employment rates are considered, particularly for men, who do not recover pre-pandemic levels at any time.
- The recovery is moderate and does not include the age groups 25-29 and 30-49 - in the second quarter of 2022, both males and females were still below the pre-pandemic level of worked hours, albeit with an advantage for females.

Results also point to a relevant role of educational attainment in explaining employment developments, particularly among women. Indeed, while educational attainment may have acted as a protective shield against the effects of the crisis for a share of women, it may also have increased the risks of job loss among the less educated, reinforcing internal polarisation in the female labour force.

Keywords: Gender inequality, Labour Market, Hours worked, European Union

15h30

Sessões paralelas II | Parallel sessions II

Territories, communities and social spaces [Room N1.10]

Moderator: Saudade Baltazar

[21 Sept., 15h30]

O bairro de Santa Tecla em Braga: condições objetivas de vida, relações e representações inter-étnicas

António Cardoso - Instituto Politécnico de Viana do Castelo (IPVC) e Centro Interdisciplinar de Ciências Sociais (CICS.Nova.UMinho), Manuel Carlos Silva - Universidade do Minho e Centro Interdisciplinar de Ciências Sociais (CICS.Nova.UMinho) & Teresa Mora - Universidade do Minho e Centro Interdisciplinar de Ciências Sociais (CICS.Nova.UMinho)

A comunicação, sendo parte integrante de um projeto mais amplo sobre Modos de vida e Formas de Habitar, incide sobre um estudo monográfico sobre o Bairro de Santa Tecla, Em Braga, um bairro composto e habitado por famílias ciganas e não ciganas. O objetivo do texto é tentar compreender e explicar não só o surgimento deste bairro semi-segregado nos anos 1990, o qual, ainda que geograficamente central, mantém-se até

hoje como um bairro degradado, com relações algo tensas entre brancos/as e ciganos/as, assim como relações de descontentamento com as diversas autoridades municipais, designadamente a Câmara e, em particular, a empresa pública para a habitação BragaHabit.

Após um breve enquadramento teórico sobre o espaço urbano e as relações interétnicas, os resultados da pesquisa, na esteira de trabalho anterior realizado em 2002 sobre relações interétnicas, esta comunicação visa reatualizar os dados relativamente a este problema, procurando igualmente aprofundar as razões do relativo distanciamento entre ciganos e não ciganos. Em termos metódico-técnicos, são utilizados métodos de ordem quantitativa (inquéritos) e qualitativa (entrevistas semi-estruturadas), dando especial relevo ao trabalho de campo com períodos de observação participante.

Para além de um breve historial e a descrição da estrutura habitacional no bairro de Santa Tecla, é feita uma caracterização sociodemográfica do bairro, um registo das infraestruturas e equipamentos sociais, serviços, acessos e transportes. Seguidamente, para além da análise da relação entre moradores/as a nível interétnico, dá-se conta do plano camarário de demolição total ou parcial do bairro, assim como da resistência passiva dos moradores, assim como das relações dos moradores/as com a Câmara e a sua avaliação daqueles relativamente aos representantes das diversas instituições e entidades.

Keywords: modos de vida; formas de habitar; espaço urbano; relações interétnicas

A sustentabilidade em territórios de baixa densidade. A experiência em curso numa parceria academia -comunidade no município alentejano de Avis, Portugal

Marcos Olímpio dos Santos - Centro Interdisciplinar de Ciências Sociais – CICS.NOVA, Ana Balão - Instituto Politécnico de Portalegre; Centro Interdisciplinar de Ciências Sociais - CICS.NOVA.UÉvora & Maria da Saudade Baltazar - Universidade de Évora; Centro Interdisciplinar de Ciências Sociais – CICS.NOVA

A experiência que se aborda na comunicação ocorre num momento em que são identificadas nomeadamente na Europa do Sul, várias macrotendências tais como diminuição e envelhecimento populacional, crescente urbanização, avanços tecnológicos e alterações climáticas, o que coloca desafios acrescidos a territórios de baixa densidade com problemas de desenvolvimento localizados na área geográfica referida.

Através de um processo de desenvolvimento local, integrado, endógeno e sustentável, visando tornar o território atrativo para viver, visitar e trabalhar, a parceria academia – comunidade resulta na construção e aplicação de um modelo participativo de governação, que promove a planificação de atividades assentes em medidas inovadoras pela adoção dos princípios da ciência cidadã e da produção integrada de conhecimento, envolvendo atores incluídos no modelo da quintupla hélice. Trata-se de uma parceria celebrada desde 2019 entre uma Unidade de Investigação & Desenvolvimento (UI&D) e um município do Alentejo.

A participação da UI&D neste processo de ação coletiva tem tido uma especial relevância na construção e reforço do capital social, onde se privilegia a utilização de ferramentas estratégicas de intervenção, que facilitem a proximidade e o interconhecimento como fatores de desenvolvimento territorial.

Face ao exposto, a comunicação visa : i) debater a pertinência dos desafios aqui identificados (que num contexto do qual decorrem ameaças e oportunidades), se

colocam aos territórios em geral e, aos de baixa densidade em particular, e ainda, ii) descrever as medidas que têm sido concretizadas por várias entidades do município de Avis, com a finalidade de contribuir para o desenvolvimento do território, tendo subjacente a preocupação com a sustentabilidade nas dimensões económica, ambiental, sociodemográfica, o que tem desencadeado iniciativas singulares e conjuntas, com recurso a ferramentas de investigação-ação.

A metodologia adotada consistiu numa pesquisa documental, complementada com a observação direta e informação provocada por inquéritos aos stakeholders, realizadas para recolha, tratamento e análise de informação necessária para redação dos principais tópicos da comunicação: i) enquadramento, ii) caracterização do município de Avis, iii) descrição das experiências que neste território concorrem para a respetiva sustentabilidade, tendo subjacente a sustentabilidade de empresas privadas, de organizações sem fins lucrativos e de parcerias assentes no princípio da quintupla hélice. Espera-se ter contribuído para evidenciar alguns dos desafios que em territórios de baixa densidade do sul da Europa, são enfrentados por decisores locais e, neste âmbito ter mostrado quais as medidas que têm sido tomadas no município de Avis para garantir a sustentabilidade de organizações, de parcerias e por conseguinte, do território.

Keywords: territórios de baixa densidade, sustentabilidade, quintupla hélice, ferramentas de investigação-ação

Habitabilidade e Sociomuseologia: os trabalhadores sociais e o direito à memória nos bairros sociais de Lisboa

Robson de Souza Martins & Adel Igor Pausini - Universidade Lusofona de Humanidades e Tecnologias

Houve em Lisboa uma proliferação de bairros sociais em resposta ao direito de habitar, de modo que estes bairros se distinguem dos demais bairros municipais em função do público de menor poder aquisitivo, especto vulnerável dos territórios e suas famílias por diversos elementos presentes na vida quotidiana. Tais bairros sociais, assim como os organismos, possuem a sua dinâmica interna, sem, no entanto, deixar de dialogar com um sistema maior, a cidade.

Partimos do princípio de que as políticas habitacionais, assim como a ação e a inação do Estado, em relação aos bairros sociais, propicia o apagamento de memórias individuais e coletivas. Sendo assim, trazendo o conceito de Trabalhador Social, o artigo busca explorar a relevância da presença destes em territórios socialmente fragilizados e vulneráveis, construídos conceitualmente como periferias sistêmicas. Destarte, o trabalhador social poderá ser compreendido como o agente potencializador da construção do elo de ligação entre o desenvolvimento das políticas públicas, seus idealizadores e o território, ocupado pelas comunidades e suas singularidades e especificidades, micro e macro sistêmicas, sendo essencial compreender quem são ou podem desempenhar, de modo profissional, a função de trabalhador social, compreendendo e problematizando a necessidade de estabelecimento de elos de ligação sistêmica.

Estes territórios de vulnerabilidade social, são também retratos da inoperância do projeto de sociedade entorno dos conceitos de Habitabilidade e Hospitalidade, requerendo deste modo o avanço de análises e reflexões para que tais trabalhadores sociais possam em conjunto com a comunidade redesenhar este projeto de sociedade, apontando efetivamente para a Justiça Social e Ambiental e da necessidade de elevar as

competências no que toca à gestão habitacional: ANIMAR - Associação Portuguesa para o Desenvolvimento Local, no âmbito do acordo de cooperação com o IEFP - Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional de 2023, e Gebalis EM SA - Empresa pública tutelada pela Câmara Municipal de Lisboa, por meio de uma prestação de serviços, realizaram uma oficina de formação interpares, com metodologia colaborativa, com duração de dez horas, entre abril e maio/2023, com intuito de acumular saberes e contributos para elaboração de emenda programática de uma formação em Gestão Habitacional dirigida à técnica e ao técnico de trabalho social, do campo habitacional.

A presente comunicação propõe-se a apresentar o resultado desta oficina realizadas a partir da ideia de trabalhador social, visto que percebe-se através destes saberes e contributos que o atual modelo de atribuições de habitação social já não oferece respostas condizentes com a atual conjuntura política, social e cultural, comprometendo o direito à cidade, a memória e ao património pessoal e sobretudo, limitando a plenitude do gozo da cidadania, podendo ser este profissional consciente de sua condição como trabalhador social e a Sociomuseologia elementos de potencialização, justo com as comunidades da promoção da transformação social, em prol da Liberdade, cidadania e dos Direitos Humanos, atualizado frente as necessidades e realidades prementes do século XXI.

Keywords: Bairros Sociais, Políticas de Habitação, Memória, Sociomuseologia, Trabalhadores Sociais.

Outras respostas à crise: O caso da Cooperativa Integral Minga

Catarina Lopes Mateus - DINÂMIA'CET - ISCTE-IUL

As crises constantes e recorrentes desde o início do milénio têm criado condições de instabilidade que colocam em causa o pilar basilar do modelo neoliberal que guia o modelo de desenvolvimento de grande parte dos países ocidentais: a liberdade individual. Grande parte da população, que vê afetada a possibilidade de começar negócios, constituir família, ou até mesmo de ter acesso a produtos de qualidade e ambientes saudáveis.

As respostas institucionais oficiais têm-se provado ineficientes na resposta às necessidades da população e do território. A austeridade, a especialização dos territórios (e do trabalho) e o endividamento/atração de capital estrangeiro têm contribuído para o agravar os problemas levantados nas crises: agravamento das discrepâncias económicas, desertificação e degradação dos solos, consumo insustentável dos recursos naturais, entre outros.

Face a este cenário, surgem outras respostas desde a sociedade civil. Um destes exemplos é a Cooperativa Integral Minga em Montemor-o-Novo, onde estive a desenvolver trabalho de campo nos últimos 5 meses. A presente comunicação apresenta parte dos resultados obtidos durante este período.

A Minga surge em 2014, no pós crise económica de 2007-8, no seguimento de conversas e encontros onde se questionavam as soluções institucionais e oficiais à crise económica e ecológica que se fazia sentir em Portugal na época. Neste sentido, um grupo de pessoas, grande parte delas jovens com estudos superiores emigradas, junta-se para criar uma estrutura que defende e pratica a pluriatividade, o decrescimento e a autonomia local baseada em redes locais de apoio e entreaajuda.

Nos últimos anos, com a crise pandémica, a guerra, a crise económica a estas associada e com o agravar da crise ambiental, dá-se uma nova vaga de cooperadores, grande parte

deles urbanitas que procuram refúgio e alternativas no meio rural. Ao contrário da primeira geração de cooperadores que tem de criar algo do zero, esta nova geração encontra na Minga uma estrutura funcional e oleada que lhes permite desenvolver projectos pessoais diversos num território também ele diverso.

Com a complexificação da estrutura, o aumento exponencial do número de cooperadores, o abarcar de novas actividades e novas parcerias, surgem também novos desafios que vão sendo respondidos através de processos de adaptação permanentes. Com este exemplo pretendo mostrar alguns dos instrumentos, estratégias e métodos que esta estrutura usa, deixando para debate a pertinência e exequibilidade da utilização de parte destas ferramentas no desenho de propostas institucionais de resposta à(s) crise(s).

Keywords: multisectorial cooperativas: social and solidary economies; degrowth; alternative development

Crises e contra Crises – as Curvas da última década e meia para os Jovens NEET Rurais em Portugal

Bernardo Fernandes Portugal - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (Iscte), CIES-Iscte

Passada década e meia da eclosão da crise financeira internacional de 2008, acumulam-se ainda sintomas e repercussões sociais. Junta-se agora a recente crise pandémica, a guerra na Ucrânia, a inflação e a subida das taxas de juro, uma constelação implacável e especialmente severa com as populações mais marginalizadas. Esta combinação veio afetar a vida quotidiana e colocar a descoberto as desigualdades sociais (pré-existent), condicionando acentuadamente a inserção profissional dos jovens. No rescaldo da crise da COVID-19, o Eurofound (2021) refere que as gerações europeias mais jovens, na faixa etária entre os 18 e os 29 anos foram as mais afetadas pela perda de emprego. Em 2021, cerca de um quarto da população residente da União Europeia (UE28) em áreas rurais (22,5%) encontrava-se em risco de pobreza ou exclusão social, em Portugal este valor era de um terço (29,9%), ambas superiores ao observado nas respetivas áreas urbanas. Os jovens rurais estão mais expostos a fatores de risco associados a condições estruturais de exclusão social como a pobreza e o desemprego (Simões & Rio, 2020). Aqui procuramos, numa abordagem multidimensional (e.g. educação, emprego, inclusão social) e de diversidade de características (e.g. faixa etária, género), colocar em evidência um conjunto alargado de condições associadas à trajetória de vida e ao desenvolvimento dos jovens que estão de fora dos sistemas educativos e formativos e do mercado de trabalho (NEET). Sabendo de antemão que, devido à sua origem, o risco de um indivíduo se tornar um jovem NEET é tendencialmente mais elevado nos territórios rurais, exploramos as diferentes tipologias territoriais (NUTS e Grau de Urbanização) à procura de indícios que nos permitam compreender melhor a dispersão desta população em Portugal. Por último, e apesar da sucessão violenta de crises na última década e meia, os dados estatísticos mais recentes para os jovens NEET (e.g. taxa de desemprego jovem, taxa de jovens NEET) aparentam demonstrar sinais positivos. Não obstante, olhamos para estes dados com o devido cuidado e enquadramento (e.g. poder de compra, contratos de trabalho temporário ou atípicos). Consideramos que esta comunicação contribuirá para o aprofundamento conceptual do que significa ser/estar NEEF e para a discussão da negociação entre jovens NEET e o contexto onde se inserem.

Keywords: NEET; Ruralidade; Território; Educação; Emprego

[ONLINE] Education, research and innovation + Gender perspectives + Territories, communities and social spaces + Migration and mobility

Moderator: Elsa Estrela

[21 Sept., 15h30]

Las Aulas del Futuro como espacio transformador para educar desde la sostenibilidad

María Helena Romero-Esquinas - Universidad de Córdoba, Isabel Porrás Masero - Universidad de Extremadura & Teresa Pessoa - Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências de Educação da Universidade de Coimbra/CEIS 20

Social and educational heterogeneity is an increasingly noticeable reality that we must approach from schools in favour of a more tolerant society. The globalization of knowledge in general, and technology in particular, is suggesting multiple pedagogical challenges that not only have to do with the implementation of agile methodologies in the classroom, but also with the organization of spaces to achieve an inclusive and quality education for everybody (Muntaner, 2017).

Proposing new ways of teaching and learning is fundamental and, information and communication technologies play a key role in this sense. Thus, their use, encourage new ways of thinking, working, relating, feeling, etc. (Dussel and Trujillo-Reyes, 2018; Coll, 2010).

However, methodological innovation does not occur in isolation, since in most cases it involves changing the role of teachers and students, a change in the way of communicating that implies a transformation of classroom spaces (Hernández-Gutiérrez, 2021).

In this sense, Classrooms of the Future are places more and more strength, flexible learning spaces divided by zones where it is possible to present, investigate, create, explore, interact, and develop educational projects, with the help of technological resources that promote the realization of the different proposed tasks (INTEF, 2020; Attewell, 2019; Olmos and Pardo, 2019).

Locating these spaces in outdoor and open spaces means for students to learn "with" and "in" nature, contributing, in turn, to achieve a transformative education for sustainability. This kind of education allow students to reflect critically, to develop empathy towards their environment, to favour collaborative learning and to improve emotional literacy -a transversal aspect in the integral development of children-, allowing them to become more independent and autonomous people capable of facing any challenge (Mezirow, 1978).

Understanding sustainability and the environment as part of education opens a landscape towards new and more inclusive pedagogical visions, where the Classrooms of the Future will promote both educational and social transformation.

Keywords: classrooms of the future, agile methodologies, classroom organization, technological resources, sustainability

Diferencias y similitudes en la percepción del informe social entre el alumnado de Trabajo Social de las universidades de Huelva, Cádiz, Almería, Granada y Pablo de Olavide.

Patricia Ruiz-Angel - Universidad de Granada, Elena Ruiz-Angel - Universidad de Huelva & Elena Ferri Fuentesvilla - Universidad de Huelva

En la presente comunicación analizamos la percepción que tiene el alumnado de trabajo social de cinco universidades andaluzas, sobre del informe social como instrumento científico. Esta comunicación forma parte de un proyecto de innovación docente interuniversitario respaldado por la Universidad de Huelva en colaboración con las Universidades de Cádiz, Almería, Granada y Pablo de Olavide. El proyecto tiene dos objetivos principales. En primer lugar, busca evaluar el nivel de conocimiento sobre el informe social en el estudiantado de Trabajo Social y su relación con el método científico. En segundo lugar, busca crear una píldora informativa que englobe las claves para elaborar un informe social con el enfoque científico. Para ello hemos utilizado la técnica cuantitativa, en el que hemos analizado 464 cuestionario del alumnado de las cinco universidades mencionadas anteriormente. Los resultados principales genérico indican que, se identifica al informe social con elementos del método científico, aún existen áreas que muestran una falta de reconocimiento en esta cuestión, por otro lado, se observa como el alumnado de trabajo social asignan una mayor científicidad a la psicología que al trabajo social. Con la presente comunicación ahondaremos en las diferencias que comparten o no el alumnado de estas cinco universidades andaluza.

Keywords: informe social; universidades andaluzas; método científico

Determinantes Sociales de la Salud Mental Vinculados con el Territorio, ¿Son las Características percibidas de los Barrios de la Ciudad de Barcelona Factores Determinantes de la Salud Mental de sus Habitantes?

Marta Aizpuru - Universitat de Barcelona

El malestar psicológico se presenta como uno de los principales problemas de salud pública en Barcelona. Pues, según indican los datos de la Encuesta de Salud de la ciudad, el riesgo de padecer mala salud mental aumento significativamente entre 2016 y 2021, alcanzando al 31,4% de las mujeres y al 21,6% de los hombres. Por ello, y como recoge el último Plan de salud mental de la ciudad, la reducción del malestar psicológico se ha convertido en una prioridad. Este plan, superando lo expuesto por el modelo positivista y biologicista, reconoce la necesidad de abordar la salud mental desde un enfoque multidisciplinar que reconozca y actúe sobre los diferentes determinantes sociales de la misma. Los cuales, como un creciente interés en la literatura demuestra, no solo operan en el ampliamente estudiado plano individual (sexo, nivel socioeconómico...), sino que también parecen hacerlo en el plano ambiental a través, por ejemplo, de las características físicas y sociales del territorio de residencia.

Pese a dicho creciente interés, no encontramos en la ciudad de Barcelona estudios referentes a dichos determinantes sociales ambientales que nos permitan, primero, identificar aquellas características del territorio que actúan como tal, para, segundo, diseñar planes y programas que, con el fin de promover una adecuada salud mental, incidan sobre lo mismos.

Con dicho objetivo, el presente estudio emplea los datos obtenidos por la Encuesta de Salud de Barcelona 2021 para, a través de una regresión logística jerárquica, analizar si las características percibidas de los barrios de residencia de la ciudad determinan el riesgo de mala salud mental de sus habitantes. Los resultados indican que, a pesar de que su capacidad explicativa del total de la salud mental de la población es significativamente menor que la observada para determinantes individuales como el sexo, la privación material o la soledad, características percibidas de los barrios de

residencia como la presencia de espacios verdes, la seguridad, la violencia, o el tránsito actúan como determinantes sociales de la salud mental en la ciudad, aun controlando por los determinantes individuales ya mencionados. Esto presenta, sin duda, implicaciones importantes para los programas de prevención y promoción de la salud mental en la ciudad de Barcelona, los cuales habrán de atender de manera interdisciplinar a la compleja interacción entre las dimensiones individual, social y urbana que parece conformar la salud mental de sus habitantes.

Keywords: Determinantes Sociales; Salud Mental; Territorio Urbano; Barrio; Barcelona

El perfil de la juventud española expuesta a sufrir discursos de odio, online y offline, a través de los videojuegos. Análisis desde una perspectiva de género.

Patricia Ruiz-Angel - Universidad de Granda, Elena Ruiz-Angel - Universidad de Huelva, Francisco Javier Santos Fernández - Universidad de Huelva & Carmen Ruiz Repullo - Universidad de Jaén

En la presente comunicación analizamos la práctica de videojuegos, online y offline, en la población joven española, con el objetivo de conocer el perfil de la juventud española que tiene más riesgo de sufrir odio a través de los videojuegos. Los objetivos específicos son cuatro: OE1. Conocer la evolución del consumo de videojuego en España desde el 2006 hasta el 2022, OE.2: Conocer el perfil sociodemográfico de la juventud española en 2022, OE.3: Conocer el perfil sociodemográfico de la juventud que juegan a videojuegos, y, OE.4: Conocer la frecuencia, tipología y pautas del consumo de videojuegos de la población joven durante los meses de confinamiento y como dicha pandemia ha modificado, o no, dicha práctica. Todos los datos son analizados con perspectiva de género para ver las diferencias significativas en esta práctica, práctica que se prevé masculinizada. No centramos en el análisis de la Encuesta de Hábitos y Prácticas Culturales en España publicada por el Ministerio de Cultura y Deportes, la cual se realiza cada tres-cuatro años. En esta investigación nos hemos centrado en la oleada realizada en el 2021 y 2022. Hemos empleado una metodología cuantitativa donde se ha analizado la Encuesta Hábitos y Prácticas Culturales (EHPC), dirigida a una muestra de 16 mil personas de 15 años en adelante residentes en España con una edad comprendida entre 16 y 19 años. Dicha encuesta es la más importante en el ámbito del análisis de los hábitos y prácticas culturales de la población española, siendo un trabajo que nos permite mediante su metodología analizar los cambios acontecidos en el consumo culturales. Como avance de resultado, de otros estudios realizado. Con respecto a la frecuencia con la que suelen utilizar los videojuegos, son las chicas las que nunca o casi nunca juegan (75,7%), seguido de los chicos (42,2%), siendo ellos (20,1%) los que sí lo utilizan diariamente más que las chicas (5,3%). Y en esta línea iremos avanzando en nuestro estudio.

Keywords: género; videojuego online; videojuego offline; Covid-19; juventud.

Political participation, mobilisation, and representation of migrants in Europe

Massoud Sharifi Ahmadipour & Sonia Parella Rubio - Autonomous University of Barcelona

This article explores the participation, mobilization, and representation of migrants in four European cities: Girona (Spain), Sofia (Bulgaria), Avezano (Italy), and Athens

(Greece). The focus of the study is on two primary inquiries: How do migrants mobilise and participate in the local public and political spheres in these cities? And, integrally connected with the first goal: identify factors that could determine the forms and intensity of migrants' participation and mobilisation. Following political process theory, we argue that the participation and representation of migrants in the political arena depend on both institutional opportunities and the internal dynamics of migrant communities. We confront our arguments with data from an AMIF project on increasing the participation of migrants in matters affecting them. The data used in this study was obtained from a variety of sources, including 24 focus groups, 24 qualitative interviews, and an online survey (with a sample size of 174 respondents), which were conducted with migrants, members of civil society organisations and the public administration. The findings indicate that migrants tend to primarily engage with migrant associations and the voluntary sector, with minimal involvement and representation in formal political processes and policymaking. It is found that three crucial factors explain the political mobilisation and participation of migrants: i) access to institutional opportunities; ii) the migrants' position in socio-political networks; and iii) the presence of influential allies. Nonetheless, the capacity of migrants to build consensus and motivate diverse communities can influence the forms and intensity of their participation in the political process and filter the nature and extent of political opportunities available to them.

Keywords: Migrants, political participation, representation, mobilisation, Europe

Work, firms and markets [Room N1.3]

Moderator: Matilde Masso

[21 Sept., 15h30]

What works? Public employment services support for rural young NEET in Portugal and in Southwest Europe

Ana Sofia Ribeiro - Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa, Enrickson Varsori, Isabel Roque & João Carlos Sousa

Rural-based youth aspirations are significantly constrained by geographic and socioeconomic contexts. When compared to urban young adults, rural ones face fewer employment opportunities, further difficulted by the need to be mobile, either through public or private transportation. The Covid-19 pandemic crisis increased the youth unemployment rate, compromising the capacity to develop life projects, and aggravating mental health. However, the pandemic also led to new forms of remote work that privilege digitalization, bringing alternative solutions to youth in rural areas, and providing the necessary literacy and infrastructures.

Public Employment Services (PES) play a critical role in providing young people with employment and training opportunities. During the pandemic, many PES services were forced to adopt digital tools and technologies to continue providing essential services to young citizens. Such changes required a steep learning curve both from services and their uses, raising questions concerning their efficiency and continuity in less challenging times. While digitalization of services may be the only response that secures remote assistance, profiles like the ones of rural NEETS may require a more individualized and face-to-face approach to overcome labour market barriers.

Following a comparative approach, this contribution presents two case studies regarding employment programs directed at rural NEETs in Portugal. The first case

focuses on entrepreneurship, and the second on digital training. Through documentary analysis, on-site visits and interviews conducted with PES technicians, mentors and young NEETs, aged between 25 to 30 years old, we outline the main characteristics of successful interventions promoted by PES services and local partners. These results will be analysed considering results from case studies of Spain and Italy considering good practices. Our aim is to present a typology of good practices of PES aimed at supporting NEET youth in Southwest European Countries.

Keywords: NEET youth; rural; public employment services; Portugal; good practices

A Semi peripheral Model of Everyday Life Financialisation in Southern European Countries? Debating Patterns of Individuals' Socio-economic Behaviour in Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal

Matilde Masso - A Coruña University-Spain; Pedro López Roldán & Nazaret Abalde

Despite the growing volume of literature on the financialisation of everyday life, studies that empirically examine the various theoretical approaches used have been scarce. This communication aims to bridge that gap by analysing the financialisation of individuals' socio-economic behaviour in Southern Europe. To this effect, we used data from the second wave of the Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS), drawn up by the European Central Bank in 2016. First, we designed an operational model of the financialisation of everyday life based on variables related to individual financial behaviour, household money management, and the perception of economic risk. Second, we conducted a factor analysis together with a rank analysis to study the behaviour of individuals in Spain, Italy, Greece, and Portugal. The results question the financialisation of individual economic action in Southern Europe and point to the characterisation of a heterogeneous pattern of socio-economic behaviour in the region. This communication paves the way for a new methodological and theoretical research agenda, since the literature on financialisation may benefit from our operational model of everyday life and apply it to further surveys.

Keywords: Financialisation; Financialisation of Everyday Life; Southern Europe; Quantitative analysis

Dynamics and Institutional Models of Social Banking: Study of Spain's Evolution and Implications for Sustainable Finance.

Yolanda Cotelo-Ourens - University of A Coruña

This paper analyses the dynamics of social banking and inclusive finance. It examines the characterization and the different institutional models under this banking typology work. This is analysed over the temporal framework 2005-2020, catching the subsequent effects of the 2008 crisis. A relevant context led to a growing claim of banking responsibility that pushed the adoption of social and sustainable practices by a wide number of financial institutions. In addition to the parallel technology-based developments and innovations and their disruptive effects on the system. Such influences have generally spread around Europe. However, particular factors of each country contribute to conform a diverse background that shapes the current form that social banking takes in each territory, determining its different evolution. Consequently, this analysis verse over a representative sample of just one country, Spain. The analysis

of the Spanish banking system is motivated by its particularity, in contrast to Central Europe and even in between Southern Europe's group it belongs to. Such specificities have been mainly driven by centuries of evolution of the country towards a social and inclusive finance system carried out mainly by saving banks. An evolution that reached an inflection point with the disappearance of these saving entities, as the aftermath of the mortgage crisis. While at the same time, the social and economic consequences of the recession were emphasizing the role of social banking. This set Spain as a proliferate framework study for social banking. Cluster analysis is proposed to determine the existence of a banking group categorization around the social banking features. While a machine learning approach is used to characterize the resulting clusters. The main contributions of our research are the following. First, we develop a dynamic characterization of banking considering the main recent events. Second, we design a measurement methodology, being consequently able to situate the studied institutions over a detailed spectrum of social banking variables. Third, we have deepened the Spanish case contributing to explaining why new actors with concrete social objectives did not proliferate in Spain, in contraposition to what was happening during parallel times, in other European countries. These results contribute to establishing the base for future analysis over other empirical and even comparative sets. As well as the key role of the banking system to achieve sustainability, ethics, and responsibility, a debate that surrounded the industry during the crisis but that remains nowadays.

Keywords: Social Banking; Inclusive Finance; Sustainability; Financial Innovation; Spain

Multiple discrimination at work: a quantitative approach using data from Southern Europe

Sandro Giachi - Universidad de Cádiz

According to previous studies, the problem of social discrimination seems to occur more frequently in the field of employment and in the workplace than in other areas of people's public and private lives. On the other hand, social and legal studies have progressively recognised the importance of the simultaneous presence of different discrimination factors in explaining social exclusion, known as 'multiple discrimination'. For example, intersectional theoretical approaches show us the existence and importance of specific combinations of factors (e.g. being a lower-class racialised woman) for discrimination in employment. Despite theoretical and substantive advances in this area, there are still some limitations in achieving good estimates of the problem of multiple discrimination and the frequency with which particular social groups feel discriminated against at work. A quantitative estimate of multiple discrimination at work could carry us to a deeper understanding of the problem and, therefore, to develop more specific solutions.

This research note presents the results of an exploratory analysis based on a quantitative approach to the research object. We have selected quantitative data relating to the workforce of the four biggest countries of Southern Europe (Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain) over a 20-years period (approx.) in order to carry out an original multivariate analysis. The aim is to obtain a quantitative estimate of which social categories most frequently perceive themselves to be discriminated against in the workplace and how the different discrimination factors are interrelated. We analysed data from four waves of the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) employing

multivariate statistical techniques like the Categorical Principal Component Analysis (CATPCA), and we compared the results across the four countries and with those from the rest of European countries. The results of the analysis show that there are significant correlations between the variables and suggest the existence of a multidimensional structure related to the factors of discrimination at work, despite some limitations.

Keywords: Compound Discrimination; Intersectional Discrimination; Survey; Working Conditions; Work Discrimination

17h15

Sessões paralelas III | Parallel sessions III

Territories, communities and social spaces [Room N1.10]

Moderator: Paola Borgna

[21 Sept., 17h15]

Being a “good” foreign mother: The role of community in the formation of mothers’ emotions and the “good” mother identity

Alena Glajchova - University of West Bohemia, Pilsen, Czech Republic

The transition to motherhood is very important for women's lives, full of nice and lovely emotions, but at the same time it represents a potentially vulnerable situation for them (McLeish & Redshaw 2017). The experience of early motherhood and women's emotions are shaped by many factors, f.e. ideology of motherhood, cultural values, social networks or migration experience. Especially early mothering of women living abroad can be more challenging. Migrant mothers draw on ideas about what mothers from her country of origin (should) do, but also on ideas about what mothers where she now lives (should) do. They incorporate ethnic and host values and reconstruct their mother identity (Williams Veazey 2021). In other words, migrant women are more likely to experience not only many barriers well documented, but also ambivalent ideas, unmet expectations and contradictions in feeling of being a “good” mother.

Based on qualitative research, this contribution focuses on Czech women's emotions during early motherhood and their experiences of being a mother in Spain. The aim of this contribution is to present the importance of community in the formation of mothers' emotions and in the reconstruction of their “good” mother identity in a different socio-cultural and political context. Although this contribution reflects on experience of Czech women living in Spain, two contexts within Europe, findings reveals the importance of community, maternal ideology and social politics in the formation of mother identity and mothers' emotions.

Keywords: motherhood; emotions; migration; community; maternal ideology

Forgotten voices, silent witnesses: an interdisciplinary approach to the 1923 greek-turkish compulsory population Exchange

Ulker Basak - Department of Humanities and Social Sciences University of Sassari, ITALY

What greater grief than the loss of one’s native land." Euripides, 431 B.C.

The Lausanne Convention, specifying the conditions for the compulsory exchange of minority populations between the countries of Greece and Turkey, was signed on January 30, 1923. It had significant long-term consequences, radically changed all aspects of life in the Aegean region, and certainly affected its present relevance. The

1923 Population Exchange was a significant forced migration movement in history, not only because it occurred during the early years of the Turkish Republic and witnessed the fall of one state and the formation of another, but also because it resulted in the migration of nearly two million people. Many people's lives have been drastically altered because of this huge migration. This transition, whether social, cultural, psychological, or demographic, has caused a shift in the dwelling space as well as in other areas.

In some views, the Treaty of Lausanne is concerned with many humanitarian and ethical considerations. About a century ago, a nationalist ideology was designed to construct new nation-states, but now it seems outdated. This comprehensive study aims to analyze the multifaceted challenges posed by this forced migration and explore its long-term consequences. The primary focus lies in examining the historical background, and then we will continue with analyzing the impact on social and collective spaces. Subsequently, we will investigate the effects of settlement policies on exchangees to assess the process of integration and its implications. We aim to explore the multifaceted challenges of this forced migration and their enduring effects on the identity formation of the exchangees.

Employing a diverse methodology, this study encompasses thorough literature reviews, in-depth case study analyses, interviews with exchangees, and social mapping techniques. Such an approach not only provides a comprehensive understanding of the long-term consequences of the 1923 population exchange but also sheds light on the experiences, emotions, and challenges faced by the migrants throughout this transformative process. By comparing the experiences of Greece and Turkey with those from other parts of Europe, the Mediterranean area, and beyond, we seek to identify commonalities, divergences, and lessons that can inform our understanding of territorial dynamics, community resilience, and social sustainability.

Keywords: "1923 Greek-Turkish Population Exchange, Forced Migration, Territory, Community, Identity

Human Trafficking as Antithesis of Belonging: Understanding “Desarraigo” at Heart of Spanish Anti-trafficking Regime

Yelyzaveta Monastyrova - Open University, Law School

The paper presents the results of a case study research focused on the recognition of exploitation of national citizens and residents within the anti-human trafficking legislation, case law and policies in Spain. It argues that the tacit refusal of the Spanish government, lawmakers, NGOs and academia to acknowledge Spaniards' potential vulnerability to trafficking and ensuing exploitation, is explicated through socio-cultural, historical and ideological factors, rather than socio-economic realities in place, and contributes to the (perceived) societal cohesion. The rise of human trafficking to prominence on the international and European political agendas coincided with Spain's transition to a liberal democratic, high-income, immigrant-receiving, EU member state. In this context, trafficking was conceptualised as a humanitarian and security issue of irregular and involuntary mobility of foreign citizens – predominantly young women and girls brought into prostitution (regarding which the conservative Catholic stance largely gave way to the neo-abolitionist feminist gaze). As such, the “trafficking problem” could have little purchase in the national community apart from encouragement not to “look away,” partake of victim detection and be responsible consumers (including via abstinence from purchasing commercial sex). While the civil society has been widely

engaged in providing assistance and rehabilitation to trafficking victims, designing awareness-raising campaigns, and advocating for legislative changes, this vast array of activities has been outwards-oriented. With victims (and to a large extent, perpetrators) seen exclusively as foreign and arriving from less developed countries, trafficking as a social problem has been framed on humanitarian, developmentalist and patronising terms, evading internal scrutiny. No conceptual links seem to exist between trafficking and widespread precarious and irregular work, unemployment, impact of austerity policies and the recession prompted by the Covid-19 pandemic, chronic discrimination of Spanish Roma communities, or even Adela Cortina's concept of "aporophobia," highly relevant to theorising domestic trafficking. In this regard, Spain appears to be evading the lingering turn of the international anti-trafficking regime towards exploitation within the borders of one state – so-called "domestic trafficking". Although foreseen in the anti-trafficking legislation, domestic trafficking in Spain appears only conceivable as "very interesting" (in the Government's words) exceptions. So long as trafficking is defined via victims' "uprooting" from their communities, and vulnerability measured by one's administrative status, recognising a Spanish person as a trafficking victim amounts to a symbolic expulsion from the society. It also questions Spaniards' self-identification as modern and European – and therefore is avoided at all costs – borne by national and foreign victims alike.

Keywords: social cohesion; anti-trafficking; Spain; belonging; vulnerability

EU funding as a migrant inclusion policy? Local perspectives from Greece, Spain and Portugal

Amandine Desille - Integrim Lab / IGOT-ULisboa

Although the responsibility for integration policies lies primarily with Member States, the EU has established some measures to support integration and inclusion. More particularly, the EU has slowly recognised the role of cities as relevant European actors, including in the field of integration policies. In 2011, the Commission proposed a European agenda for the integration of TCNs, stressing the importance of the local action. This was continuously strengthened. The new EU Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion (2021-2027) was recently launched by the European Commission, clarifying that national governments are (still) primarily responsible for the design of integration and social policies (education, employment, housing, healthcare), whereas the EU plays a fundamental role in supporting them and other (local) stakeholders through funding, developing practical tools, coordinating actions and establishing relevant partnerships. However, in a context of scarce resources, one could make the hypothesis that this EU funding acts as a de facto European integration and inclusion policy. In fact, southern European member states and their local authorities rely heavily on EU funding, including to fund migrants' inclusion. The dependence on EU funding challenges greatly the sustainability of these local policies. Based on a policy analysis and expert interviews carried out by Integrim LAB during the MILE project (2022-2023), we show the extent to which EU funding overwhelmingly supports local migrant inclusion policies in certain cities in Greece and Spain. The findings will be complemented by a research supported by Localacc (Institut Convergences Migrations) in Amadora, Portugal.

Keywords: local governance; multistakeholder governance; EU funding; political inclusion; inclusion policies

Social Inequality and Residential Segregation in Global Urban Cities: The cases of Madrid, Barcelona, and Valencia in Spain (2001-2021)

Álvaro Mazorra Rodríguez - Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED)

Over the last three decades, the Spanish cities with the largest demographic dimension have undergone profound spatial, social and economic transformations. The new urban economies have played an essential role in the acceleration of such transformations, entailing a range of both positive and negative impacts at the spatial, social, economic, and environmental levels. This article presents a quantitative analysis of how the implementation of new forms of urban economy —framed in what is academically called global capitalism— has encouraged social polarization of the cities of Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia, as well as a significant increase in intra-urban residential segregation. The paper concludes with the argument that this deterioration in levels of social polarization and residential segregation reflect the advance towards polarized urban models.

Keywords: globalization, social inequality, residential segregation, gentrification, dual city

[ONLINE] Social policy + Social work and associationism in Southern Europe + Cultures and lifestyles + Territories, communities and social spaces

Moderator: Carla Galego

[21 Sept., 17h15]

La mujer en el mundo rural. El caso de Portugal y España

Tamara Álvarez Loren - University of Granada

La despoblación en el mundo rural es uno de los problemas más importantes para el futuro de estas áreas junto a numerosos problemas como la falta de dinamización sociocultural y económica. La falta de efectivos poblaciones en las zonas rurales europeas es una realidad evidente, y sobre todo protagonizada por las cohortes más jóvenes. Son los jóvenes rurales los que suelen migrar de los territorios rurales en busca de mejores oportunidades laborales, sociales y vitales en los espacios urbanos. Dentro de este colectivo los que tienen mayores posibilidades de migrar son aquellos que tienen formación académica superior, provocando la descapitalización educativa de los territorios rurales.

Del mismo modo, las zonas rurales se caracterizan por estar masculinizadas. En concreto esto se debe a que dentro del colectivo de jóvenes el descenso está protagonizado en mayor medida por mujeres, y esto supone graves consecuencias para la sostenibilidad demográfica de estos espacios. Así, el desapego de la mujer al mundo rural no solo se manifiesta en su migración, sino también aparece reflejado en sus discursos donde muestran un cierto desarraigo a la forma de vida rural.

El estudio de la situación de la mujer en el mundo rural es una cuestión muy importante que debe ser estudiado desde distintas disciplinas. En concreto la ponencia aquí presentada trata de un análisis a nivel cuantitativo de la presencia de las mujeres en las zonas rurales de Portugal y España para después presentar un estudio, de caso concreto en el sur de España, a nivel cualitativo donde se han analizado los discursos de mujeres sobre el arraigo femenino a dichos territorios. Pese a estar centrado en un lugar concreto, hemos podido observar como las conclusiones extraídas del análisis del discurso femenino sobre la movilidad y arraigo rural se presenta de manera similar en otros territorios a nivel nacional y europeo.

Destacar de nuevo la relevancia de este tipo de estudios donde se presenta como primordial estudiar la situación de la mujer en el mundo rural, sobre todo por la transcendencia de este colectivo para la sostenibilidad demográfica de estos. Así, planificar e incidir en políticas para el desarrollo rural de estas zonas donde se priorice la importancia y participación de la población local, sobre todo de los más jóvenes, puede tener repercusiones positivas en el asentamiento de las cohortes más jóvenes. Por esta cuestión es necesario invertir en políticas donde se apueste por fortalecer la identidad rural y favorecer el asentamiento de los jóvenes y mujeres en dichos territorios.

Keywords: Mujer, desarrollo, rural, sostenibilidad demográfica

From the institution to the home. The future of long-term care in Spain

Javier García García, Álvaro Elices Acero, Juan María Prieto Lobato & Pablo de la Rosa Gimeno - Department of Sociology and Social Work of the University of Valladolid

This article aims to elucidate the future of long-term care in Spain, focusing on the paradigm shift from traditional institutionalized care to the new model of long-term home-based care. The aging population in recent years has highlighted the need to rethink the models of care for older and/or dependent individuals, advocating for a new model that promotes care in the home and the person's environment under the recognized person-centered care approach.

Europe has already recognized the key trends and ideas of this new model following the approval of the European Care Strategy. However, this new model of care faces various challenges. Among them, it is crucial to define the role of the family in providing care, as an excessive delegation of responsibilities can lead to increased social inequalities. However, the traditional role of the family in providing support should not be completely disregarded.

Disciplines such as sociology and social work are particularly relevant in the research and implementation of this new model. Sociology must promote an understanding of the new realities of households and families to achieve the most accurate knowledge possible, serving as guidance to policymakers for the effective implementation of a new model of home-based care. On the other hand, social work has the responsibility to utilize all possible evidence regarding social needs and intervention models to ensure the provision of appropriate support to individuals and guide professionals in carrying out their work as protagonists of social protection systems in the future.

Keywords: Social policy, long-term care, social services, aging, social work

The application of new technologies in intervention with homeless people: the case of the NIDUS Project

Ángela García Bernardos, Jezabel Cartoixa Gar - Universitat de Barcelona, Sergio Sanchez Castiñeira, Marta Llobet Estany, Adela Boixados Porquet & Araceli Muñoz Garcia - UFR-Escola Treball Social, Universitat de Barcelona

NIDUS is a pilot project on the use of digital instruments that favor autonomy and intervention with homeless people. It is based on an application in which service users can save and deposit their most important documentation (ID, passport, health card, etc.) —a digital safe box.

The evaluation of the project aims at identifying the benefits of the instrument both for service users and for social workers. It tries to measure the effects on the well-being, security, and social and digital integration of homeless people with high social vulnerability. It also tries to find out if the app helps to improve the social worker's intervention and the provided care. The study will contribute to the debates on several social work practice issues: the ethical and personal data protection challenges posed by the use of new technologies aiming at reducing bureaucratic procedures, as well as its effects on the relationship of trust between social work professionals and users. The project uses mixed methods. Both interviews and focus groups and a survey have been carried out. Users, social workers, and managers of social entities have participated.

Keywords: evaluation, app, homeless, social work

Urban Green Spaces and the practice of Physical Activity

Sónia Vladimira Correia & Ana Sousa - Universidade Lusófona

The pandemic context has brought different contours to the contexts of occupation of urban spaces. According to Xie et al (2020), with Covid-19, urban green spaces began to be seen as one of the safe coexistence contexts that allow the promotion of health and well-being physical and emotional, being thus chosen by its users to perform physical activities. This qualitative, cross-sectional and observational study has as its main objective to understand the main reason why users travel to Parque Linear D. Domingos Jardo (in Agualva-Cacém), as well as to know the influence of the pandemic context on the type of use of that space. The instruments for collecting information were the interview guide (semi-directive) and the field observation grid (non-participant observation), with a sample of 40 users (interviewed between November 2021 and January 2022). It was concluded that the main reason for users to go to Parque Linear D. Domingos Jardo is, effectively, the practice of physical activity, with preference for activities such as walking and running, with the pandemic context resulting in a trend towards increased physical activity. These conclusions reinforce other studies, such as the one by Guasch, et. al. (2019), who state that the Providing Urban Green Spaces is a key strategy for policy makers to implement sustainable urban development and to improve the health and well-being of urban residents. According to the authors, contact with nature has demonstrated many benefits for health, such as the reduction of physiological stress; boosting social interactions; and the mitigation of air pollution, heat and noise levels. Factors such as accessibility and the size of green spaces can encourage or discourage their use, improve the experience and influence the type of activities that are practiced there.

Keywords: Physical activity; Nature; Urban green spaces; Covid; Pandemic context;

Citizenship practices in “sacrifice zones”, demands that go beyond local affectation. Exploring the community reaction to the ecosocial crisis in the context of the petrochemical company in Tarragona (Catalonia).

Santiago Eizaguirre Anglada & Maria Olga Vallejo - Universitat de Barcelona

The current change of era is characterised by an increasingly evident link between the global and the local, which is materialised by an eco-social crisis of a planetary nature,

manifested more acutely in certain territories. As an expression of this, discussions about environmental justice from social movements, environmental activists and affected communities are becoming increasingly present. They discuss the unequal distribution of benefits and environmental burdens in certain local territories.

This communication, mainly taking guidelines from political ecology, investigates the role that the communities living in these territories, known as "sacrificial zones" are having and what is at stake in the diversity of practices that emerge in these damaged spaces. To approach this, the socio-environmental conflict linked to the Petrochemical Plant in Tarragona, Catalonia, is taken as a case study, and it is observed how the neighbours, activists and affected communities react to the affronts caused by an unsustainable economic growth model. This will be done from a qualitative approach and through the review of secondary sources and thanks, particularly to developing semi-structured interviews with activists in the area.

Regarding the results, the communication reflects on the diversity of community practices that display demands and forms of agency that go beyond particular interests and call for broader discussions than the effects experienced at the local level. The questioning of the hegemonic development model and what it produces as a correlate is observed. A link with concerns regarding the global community and future generations is also recognised, and finally, the search for possibilities of incidence in decision-making and, with it of social transformation.

Keywords: community practices, environmental justice, local affectation.

Comparative education in Southern Europe (with the Portuguese Society of Educational Sciences – Section of Comparative Education) [Room N1.3]

Moderator: Teresa Teixeira Lopo

[21 Sept., 17h15]

La covid-19 a l'école: comparaison dans des theses et memoires en sciences de l'éducation au Portugal et en France

Daniel Bart & Teresa Teixeira Lopo - Université de Lille, Théodile-CIREL & Universidade Lusófona, OP.Edu, CeiED, ESEL-IPLUSO

Au-delà des enjeux proprement sanitaires de l'épidémie de Covid-19 qui a débuté en 2020, cette crise a constitué une préoccupation centrale de l'ensemble des acteurs de l'éducation. Nombre de questions et problèmes se sont en effet posés sur les manières d'assurer une certaine continuité de la scolarité malgré la fermeture temporaire des classes. Mais nombre de questions se sont aussi posées sur les effets ultérieurs de ces périodes de fermeture des écoles sur les apprentissages des élèves et les moyens pédagogiques de faire face aux difficultés qui ont pu naître ou de rattraper les contenus non abordés.

Dans ce travail, nous voulons aborder les effets éventuels de cette crise sanitaire en nous penchant sur aspect complémentaire: celui sur la formation des acteurs de l'éducation eux-mêmes. À travers cette communication, nous chercherons en effet à identifier comment les questionnements suscités par l'épidémie de Covid-19 se sont inscrits dans les problématiques des doctorants et dans des mémoires de master d'étudiants en éducation/sciences de l'éducation.

À cette fin et pour mieux faire ressortir les spécificités des questionnements et des approches liées au Covid-19, nous avons procédé à une analyse comparée entre un corpus portugais et un corpus français. Les deux corpus ont été constitués à partir de la recherche de thèses de doctorat et de mémoires de master enregistrés entre 2020 et 2023 dans les bases de données officielles RENATES (Portugal) et theses.fr (France), en tenant compte de la présence des termes « covid-19 » et/ou « pandémie » et/ou « ensino remoto » (uniquement pour le corpus portugais) dans le titre, dans les mots-clés de leur indexation et dans les résumés. Sur la base de ces critères, 150 enregistrements ont été récupérés, répartis en 34 thèses de doctorat (en cours et terminées) et 116 mémoires de master. Ce corpus a ensuite été soumis à une analyse descriptive et à une analyse lexicale réalisée à l'aide du logiciel Iramuteq.

Avec cette communication, soumise à la session «Éducation comparée en Europe du Sud», nous proposons de partager et de discuter les résultats de ces analyses, en soulignant les similitudes et les différences entre les approches, dans ces travaux d'étudiants en formation professionnelle aux métiers de l'éducation et à la recherche en éducation, des difficultés induites par le Covid-19 dans les contextes éducatifs au Portugal et en France.

Keywords: Covid-19; Ecoles ; Portugal ; France ; analyse lexicale comparée

Changes in teachers' practices and representations in pandemic and post-pandemic time. A comparative study between France and Portugal.

Filippo Pirone - Université Paris Est Créteil, Mariana Gaio Alves - Universidade de Lisboa & Leonor Lima Torres - Universidade do Minho

The worsening of social and educational inequalities, resulting from the recent pandemic crisis, has been evidenced by research results in different countries (Deles, Dussel, Hultqvist & Pirone, 2021-2022). These inequalities constitute an underlying concern for educational practices and policies in the post-pandemic period. Moreover, the need to avoid possible drifts towards the commodification of education is underlined in current times along with the importance of valuing the professional action of teachers in order to increase students' learning opportunities by promoting equity and social justice.

Within this context, in the paper the authors intend to explore how the practices of primary and secondary school teachers in the pedagogical-didactic, relational and organizational domains are characterized by ruptures and continuities during the pandemic crisis.

The analysis focuses on school teachers in two countries – France (N=5869) and Portugal (N=3983) – and is based on the results of a same questionnaire answered by these teachers during the first confinement (2020). Deepen knowledge about the perceptions and adaptations made by teachers in their professional practices during the pandemic crisis is expected to help to better identify the current challenges of the post-pandemic period and the strategies to face them. One of the most relevant common outcome of both French and Portuguese surveys is the feeling that most of teachers developed better knowledge and understanding of pupils' and families' life condition. Indeed, as schools closure forced teachers to cooperate with parents, they got deep into the relational dimension of their work, by becoming more than ever familiar to some principals of inclusive education, such as attention to diversity and individualization of learning (Pirone, 2021).

In the paper, we explore within a comparative approach considering France and Portugal, a) how the professional practices of teachers were reframed taking into account the growing importance attributed to the relational dimension with pupils and their families and b) what is the profile of the teachers more sensitive to this trend. Additionally, we discuss to what extent this might have implications in the work of teachers and schools in post-pandemic times.

Keywords: teachers' practices; (post-)pandemic; comparative education (France, Portugal)

La place de l'altérité dans une recherche comparative sur l'éducation inclusive en France et au Brésil

Keyla Santana Painaud - Inspé/Université de Bordeaux

L'avènement de la notion d'éducation inclusive en France et au Brésil dans le courant des années 2000 représente un tournant majeur dans la culture scolaire des deux pays. Dès lors, le discours qui sous-tend cette volonté, à savoir celui d'une éducation pour tous « sans exception » (Unesco, 2020) a amené à des changements importants dans les représentations, dans l'organisation et dans les pratiques professionnelles assignées à l'école. Afin de saisir ces changements, j'ai mené une thèse doctorale comparative sur le passage à l'éducation inclusive en m'appuyant sur les perceptions et sur les pratiques professionnelles des enseignants français et brésiliens des classes dites « ordinaires ». Au-delà de l'analyse du phénomène, ce travail de recherche a mis en lumière la complexité du comparatisme et particulièrement des enjeux qui sont à l'œuvre dans l'acte de comparer, notamment à l'égard de la prise en compte des individus et de leur singularité. Dans cet article, il sera question de revenir sur cette expérience particulière vécue pendant la recherche en mettant au premier plan deux réflexions étroitement liées: celle de la démarche comparative et celle de la prise en compte de l'altérité des participants. À travers cette réflexion, je cherche à contribuer à une compréhension du comparatisme par-delà des généralisations susceptibles de circonscrire la démarche dans les frontières de la « spécificité » des pays comparés et à rendre l'acte de comparer « à l'épreuve des contextes » (Malet et Brisard, 2005). Dès lors, il sera peut-être possible de raisonner à l'échelle des individus en vue de mettre en lumière l'enjeu du comparatisme sous l'angle de l'individu, « la raison d'être de l'éducation comparée (Nóvoa, 1995, p.2).

Keywords: Éducation, éducation inclusive, recherche comparative, altérité.

How institutions shape the system of knowledge production: implications for comparative research on institutional quality in Southern European Countries

Manuel Fernández Esquinas - IESA Universidad de Córdoba & Paula Espinosa Soriano - Spanish National Research Council

This paper presents the preliminary results of a two-year project about the role of institutional arrangements in the organization, orientation and outcomes of an innovation system.

Institutional quality is defined as a set of social relations, ideological practices and organizational configurations present in major organizational fields of a given society. These arrangements shape the performance of institutions and their outcomes. Based on previous research, we have focused on set of dimensions internal and external to

institutions: “meritocracy”, “immunity to corruption”, “absence of islands of power”, “proactivity”, “openness to new ideas” and “existence of external alliances” as central dimensions of institutional quality.

Our methodological assumption is that, in order to investigate such issues, institutions should be observed as a complex social objects formed by culture and social relations, and that direct observation should be used to capture their real functioning. The project has studied 11 key institutions of a national innovation system (Spain): 2 funding agencies, 3 universities, 3 public research organizations, and 3 large technology centres. We have treated each institution as an in-depth case study. The specific fieldwork has been done with the help of a specialized team who had access and previous knowledge of each institution. We have used ethnographic observations, together with qualitative interviews and reviews of internal documents, legal texts and assessments. An interpretive approach is used firstly to capture the dynamics and meaning around the theoretical dimensions. Then, a Qualitative Comparative Analysis is performed to provide explanations in terms of ‘conditions’ and ‘outcomes’.

The results reflect how societal aspects of institutional quality affect modes of knowledge production of major institutions of an innovation system. In particular, we have found that meritocracy, absence of particularistic networks and proactivity are the main determinants for institutional adequacy and for the contributions to relevant types of knowledge.

The presentation highlights the implications of the study for the innovation systems of southern European countries and poses questions for comparative research of similar institutions across countries.

Keywords: institutional quality; organizations; institutions; innovation system; ethnographic observations; qualitative comparative analysis

Cultures and lifestyles [Room N1.4]

Moderator: Manuel Garcia-Ruiz

[21 Sept., 17h15]

Fare sport con le app e i social network in Francia : nuove abitudini e nuove pratiche

Alessandra Palermo - CY ILEPS Cergy Paris Université

Le applicazioni digitali e i social network, già potenti media, sono divenuti il luogo virtuale, l’agora (Levy, 2010) dei giorni nostri, in cui discutere, confrontarsi e incontrarsi, in piena regola con i principi e le teorie delle reti sociali, dalla teoria dei sei gradi di separazione (Watts, Strogatz, 1998) a quella degli usi e gratificazioni (Katz, Blumler, Gurevitch, 1973) . Attraverso i risultati di questo studio é possibile dimostrare come i social network et le applicazioni, non siano dei semplici strumenti per facilitare la quotidianità, ma dei veri e propri ambienti all’interno dei quali é possibile modellarsi, scoprirsi ed esprimersi dando vita ad un vero e proprio habitat mediatico (Postman, 1983) ecosostenibile. Difatti, il presente studio, ha esaminato il modo in cui la pratica dell’attività sportiva sia stata associata all’utilizzo di applicazioni digitali e social network come supporto sociale alla connessione umana apportando dei cambiamenti delle abitudini sportive a partire dal primo lockdown tra i giovani, rappresentati della generazione Z (Dorsey, 2022) e che si iscrive nella fascia di età tra gli 11 e i 26 anni. La ricerca, alla sua seconda edizione, considera un campione di 579 studenti francesi, i quali

hanno preso parte ad una survey online tra novembre e dicembre 2022 (44% donne – 56% uomini). Le motivazioni del successo di questa attività sono legate alla facilità di accesso e alla flessibilità che permette di allenarsi in qualsiasi momento e di condividere le proprie attività con le community di riferimento, beneficiando dunque dei principi dello sport per tutti - Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030 (Onu 2015). Lo schermo dello smartphone diviene dunque, per questa generazione di giovani, uno dei nuovi media che permette di attuare nuove pratiche sportive: allenarsi, condividere interessi con la community, partecipare a sfide, mettersi in gioco e provare nuove esperienze sportive.

I risultati di questa ricerca pluridisciplinare condotta in Francia, permettono di suggerire nuove pratiche comunicative e manageriali, in una logica ecosostenibile, a partire dalla società post-covid, agli altri paesi europei, partendo dalla specificità territoriale e mantenendo una identità di ruolo da affermare all'interno della community grazie alla fruibilità digitale dei rituali dello sport al quale il pubblico mediatico è abituato.

Keywords: comunicazione digitale, social networks, sport online, generazione Z, habitat mediatico

Caminhos Noturnos. Trajetórias de Vidas (Inesperadas) de Jovens Motoristas de Táxi na Noite de Lisboa

Guilherme Costa - ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL) & Manuel Garcia-Ruiz - ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia, Lisboa, Portugal

A indústria dos transportes públicos noturnos de passageiros desempenha um papel fundamental para o correto funcionamento dos fluxos de trabalho e de lazer de Lisboa. Esta indústria, encaixada sobre os vazios deixados pelas carreiras das companhias de transportes públicos, é sobrintendida como uma indústria auxiliar, e conta com uma frota de veículos e profissionais envelhecidos na sua maior parte. Segundo o trabalho etnográfico realizado desde 2022, os profissionais de táxi podem ser facilmente caracterizados como condutores do sexo masculino, com idades superiores a 60 anos e como sendo profissionais que exercem essa atividade após a reforma (muitas vezes não relacionadas com esta indústria). Muitos destes profissionais preferem trabalhar durante o dia, deixando a noite predominantemente ocupada por motoristas mais jovens que procuram nestes horários um trabalho complementar conciliável com outras tarefas do quotidiano. À semelhança das coortes de mais idade, os motoristas de táxi noturnos em Lisboa apresentam uma tipificação semelhante, sendo possível identificar a sua precariedade laboral no trabalho principal, assim como o facto de serem filhos ou netos de motoristas de táxi, com apenas o ensino secundário completo e predominantemente com ideais políticos de direita ou extrema-direita.

A presente comunicação apresenta de forma crítica os constrangimentos identificados pelos taxistas noturnos nas suas histórias de vida, enfatizando aqueles que de forma estrutural dificultam a prática e mediatizam as múltiplas esferas das suas vidas. Partindo da análise destas narrativas, recolhidas durante o trabalho de campo etnográfico noturno na cidade de Lisboa desde 2022, esta comunicação contribui para uma compreensão mais aprofundada da indústria do táxi noturno em Lisboa.

Keywords: Táxi; Motorista; Transporte; Lisboa; Noite;

How punitive is the public opinion of European societies? Punitive Southern countries versus lenitive Nordic countries.

Mercedes Camarero - Sociology Department. Universidad Pablo de Olavide. Sevilla (Spain)

Known as Punitive Populism, emerges face crimes provoke social alarm, and encourage the ostensible and striking public demand for the harshest possible punishment to be applied. This is the most curious manifestation of a global phenomenon, Punitivism in the contemporary Risk Society -the trend to punish more and understand less-. In this context in which security is a priority, the population could defend the extensive and intensive use of punishment for those who threaten it, rather than opting for any other measure that implies recognizing the rehabilitative function of punishment. “Nothing works doctrine” means that the rehabilitative ideal in crime control had collapsed and marks the turning point towards public opinion demands for security and punishment and policies focused on police and punishment.

To measure public opinion's attitudes toward crime control, we have designed the Crime Punitive Index (CPI). This index is formed by six dimensions and twenty-one indicators. The data came from eighteen European Surveys -European Social Survey, Eurobarometer, European Values Study and International Crime Victims Survey, among others-. The six basic dimensions of CPI are 1) Political measures, 2) severity of penalties, 3) extension of penalties, 4) performance of criminal courts, 5) purposes of punishment and 6) crime responsibility.

The Crime Punitive Index calculated for European countries (around the year 2020) revealed a ranking of punitive attitudes: The population of the South is more punitive (around 50% of the population show punitive attitudes) than that of the Nordic countries (around 30% express punitive attitudes). The final ranking of 28 European countries from highest to lowest punitive attitudes (lenitive) are Southern, Eastern, Central, and Nordic countries. Short: Punitive Southern countries versus lenitive Nordic countries.

Keywords: Crime control culture, Punitive attitudes, Lenitive attitudes, public opinion, Europe

A just transition? Southern perspectives on 'greening' the performing arts

Vânia Rodrigues - Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies (CEIS20) - University of Coimbra

As climate change becomes more visible and tangible, every sector of society is affected and challenged to act. In the performing arts, environmental sustainability concerns and related goals are increasingly being incorporated in the discussion around the arts' funding mechanisms; they are affecting artistic and curatorial decisions, as well as challenging production, touring and management models. Undeniably, 'greening' the performing arts has become an expanding area of action and attention, with sector's pioneers such as Creative Carbon Scotland or Julie's Bicycle (UK) being joined by the most relevant professional and political players of the field: IETM, the European Theatre Convention, On the Move, among others, have several initiatives under way, materialized by an array of projects and a constant proliferation of reports, toolkits and legislation designed to mainstream environmental awareness and foster concrete action among arts institutions and practitioners.

However, while embedding ecological issues in the arts and culture sector may be justifiable vis-à-vis the undeniable planetary urgency, it is not necessarily a consensual case in the performing arts field, and it is especially controversial when considered from the perspective of the European peripheries. The ambiguous geographical and cultural position of Portugal – a semi-periphery sitting between Europe and the Atlantic – makes it an interesting observation point from which to analyse the frictions and contradictions deriving from the overarching challenge of sustainability and the ways in which it intersects with cultural policy as well as with performing arts production and management practices. Indeed, the questions Portuguese artists and institutions are facing are as deeply rooted in national shortcomings as they are global dilemmas; they are utterly practical and indisputably political: should small-scale, not-for-profit artistic and cultural activities based in semi-peripheral countries bear responsibility for the ecological crisis? Should cultural practitioners be held accountable to a problem some of them see as originating and reaching far beyond their power? Should they refrain from intensifying international touring, even in the face of well-known asymmetries inside the EU?. This article offers an insight into the contextual situatedness of the green transition of the performing arts, reflecting on the way the ecological imperative impacts cultural workers and communities in Southern Europe. It specifically investigates discourses around the perceived distribution of environmental responsibility in the arts, through the analysis of one case study (the National Theatre in Lisbon) and the preliminary results of a nation-wide qualitative inquiry among 140 performing arts practitioners based in Portugal.

Keywords: sustainability; periphery; performing arts; ecology; arts management;

22 setembro | September – Universidade Nova de Lisboa, FCSH

09h00

Sessões paralelas IV | Parallel sessions IV

Territories, communities and social spaces [Room B207 – Tower B]

Moderator: [Andrea Vargiu](#)

[22 Sept., 09h00]

Single person households in the city. Socio-territorial evidence on loneliness and social isolation from Southern Europe

Ricardo Iglesias Pascual - Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Federico Benassi - Universidad de Nápoles Federico II & Jorge Malheiros - Centro de Estudos Geográficos do IGOT da Ulisboa

The academic literature on household composition have highlighted a significant increase in single-person households in Europe. Similarly, we find more and more studies linking living alone with increasing loneliness and social isolation. At the same time, studies analysing loneliness have shown the importance of such process for the increased development of physical and mental illnesses, different perceptions of social well-being. Although less analysed, it has also been highlighted how loneliness is linked to greater individualism in Western societies, being the cause/consequence of hedonism, and extreme consumerism in our societies. This extreme individualism can be related to more conservative, intransigent, and neoliberal positions that could explain the political drift in Europe towards support for radical parties. So far, studies that

address loneliness through the study of single-person households have focused especially on its relationship with ageing. However, studies that comprehensively analyse the characteristics and socio-economic diversity of single-person households are rare.

Based on these premises, the contribution proposes a spatial approach to the study of single-person households the six main cities of Spain, Italy and Portugal (Southern Europe). First, we propose a description of the evolution of single-person households in the three countries. Subsequently, based on 2021 census data a spatial statistical analysis is developed at census tract level. The idea is to measure the level of spatial isolation and concentration of single person households, and to detect local spatial correlation between the distribution of single person households and several contextual variables traditionally related to loneliness. The contribution aims to analyse the different socio-territorial composition of single-person households in the in the six selected cities (Lisbon, Porto, Milan, Rome, Madrid and Barcelona). Obviously, loneliness and individualism go beyond single-person households, but through this type of household we can develop a contextual analysis that helps us to understand the evolution and complexity of a social reality that to a large extent explains the functioning of the current neoliberal model in Western societies in Southern Europe.

Keywords: Loneliness; Isolation; Single-person households; Spatial analysis; Southern Europe.

Living Labs in Mediterranean socio-ecological systems: a community-based approach for innovative water governance

Deriu Romina; Branca G.; Ceseracciu C. & Roggero P.P. - - University of Sassari

We present empirical evidence from the Sustain-COAST project (<https://www.sustain-coast.tuc.gr/en/home>) that explored innovative governance approaches for coastal aquifers, aiming to understand the evolving socio-economic and environmental contexts and to identify viable pathways for sustainable development in the Mediterranean. Aligning with participatory development theories, recent literature highlighted the need for multi-stakeholder and transdisciplinary approaches. Mediterranean coastal aquifers face escalating threats such as over-exploitation, salinization and pollution. To address these challenges that involve the structural coupling of socio-economic and bio-physical processes, there is a growing recognition of the value of integrated water governance approaches, which go beyond a narrow focus on technology-centred management and emphasise effective community engagement. The project analyzed four case studies representing water-related socio-ecological challenges in Malia (Greece), Arborea (Italy), Wadi el Bey (Tunisia) and Erdemli (Turkey) ranging from water pollution to groundwater overexploitation. We established four “living labs” as dynamic learning spaces integrating community tacit knowledge and techno-scientific knowledge to co-design context-specific sustainable development options. The living labs were intended not only as “laboratories” but also as “living”, i.e. rooted in dynamic and long-lasting stakeholder engagement processes. Amidst socio-ecological challenges, effective stakeholder mapping and the inclusion of marginalized stakeholders such as women and youth is crucial. This allows stakeholders to develop awareness of the diverse interests and interdependencies at play, promoting a change in practices. For example, in Arborea, the co-design of field experiments run by researchers and local stakeholders led to the testing of new options for the mitigation of nitrate pollution (e.g. the

extraction of fertilizers from animal effluents, the denitrification of polluted water with forest infiltration areas) that combined the technical effectiveness informed by scientific knowledge with the practical feasibility informed by the tacit knowledge in the specific socio-ecosystemic context. The community-based approach in the field testing and the learning spaces to appreciate the complex nature of the issues, boosted the bottom-up demand of further co-researching and partnership between the local and scientific communities, which is at the core of the living lab approach and a prerequisite for a longlasting process beyond the project duration. A similar approach informed different co-researching practices in the other three living labs that were designed to take into account the specific socio-ecological contexts. In synthesis, the participatory co-researching process generated new research questions around the following aspects related to the operationalization of living labs in different socio-ecosystems: semantic stretching, time dimension, role of researchers, learning-based governance.

Keywords: community-based approach; living labs; socio-ecological systems; innovative governance; sustainable development

New ecological vision after the pandemic. Speeches by neorural permaculturists in Sicily.
Marina Bertino - University of Granada, Faculty of Sociology

This study aims to show the results of a qualitative social investigation of neorural practices in Sicily (Italy). Through ethnography and semi-structured interviews, we analyse the active experiences of an alternative agroecological permaculture movement in this context. Our approach aims to capture the social and economic meanings that are constructed in the everyday life of these new agriculturalists, understanding the philosophy and lifestyle involved. We try to understand the motivations that led them to leave the city and a structured working life, often in the IT sector, to live in the countryside or in the woods, actively integrating themselves in voluntary communities, belonging to the Sicilian Permaculture Movement, configured as nets of Mutual Support called "Nodes". One of these nodes was recently formed around the Etna volcano, the MAEE (Mutuo Aiuto Etna Est) and an older one the MAI (Mutuo Aiuto Iblei) around the Hyblean mountains. Field observations, 10 interviews with 4 women and 6 men who identify themselves as neoruralists and a questionnaire with open answers carried out with Google-Form, to 26 people (aged between 25 and 42), were made as phases of systematic approach. The data collection period lasted from March 2022 to May 2023. The analysis of the discourses, through grounded theory, identifies an acceleration in Sicily of this neorural model in the time of the Pandemic, with the transformation of the already existing, since 2010, Permaculture Network in Sicily into a regional Permaculture Grassroots Movement in July 2020. With these premises, our study addresses this social reality, the care of the earth (soil, biodiversity, planet), focusing on those who took this like a new "ecological conversion" at this particular moment in history. During the research, we have observed how these neorural practices are usually formed by environmental activists, coming from global movements such as Extinction rebellion, Friday for future, Just Stop Oil, Critical mass, Ultima generazione, among others, who have chosen to change their way of life and activism, moving from slogans in demonstrations to a life closer to their natural principles, moving to the countryside and the forest. The ecological and sustainability principles of the two groups are the same as those of the global Permaculture Movement and relative Nodes. This Movement has as

objectives bioregionalism in the sense of food sovereignty, energy self-sufficiency and mainly the protection and implementation of the island's biodiversity.

Keywords: Neorural Communities; Sicily; Change as a necessity; Glocal Movements; Mutual support

Addressing the EC's priorities on nature, environment, and ecology: sociology's role and method

Andrea Vargiu, Stefano Chessa, Mariantonietta Cocco & Marta Congiu - - Università di Sassari

Sustainability is at the core of priorities set by the European Commission, ranging from the European Green Deal to the Long-term Vision for the EU's Rural. To address them, the EC has identified a series of Missions aimed at bringing concrete solutions to some key challenges by 2030. EU Missions are expected to generate impact by combining innovation and research with new forms of governance and citizen engagement and are one of the novelties of the Horizon Europe research and innovation programme for the years 2021-2027.

Furthermore, with Horizon Europe, research and development policies have finally consolidated around the transversal themes of open science and Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI). As a fallout, these approaches are progressively gaining relevance in the research agenda of the EU Member States. In Italy, for instance, they are particularly themed in the National Research Plan (PNR 2021-27) and the related National Plan for Open Science.

Consistently, EC's research policies – and Horizon Europe in particular – ask for interdisciplinarity to be a prerequisite for the funding of research projects aimed at addressing complex issues. Notably, the inclusion of SSH is often a must. Nonetheless, embedding SSH in a wide range of research projects is not an easy task. Notably, ensuring meaningful and not only formal integration of SSH is not an easy task which cannot be taken for granted.

The paper will shortly present three ongoing research projects which address issues directly related to the EC's policies on nature, environment, and ecology. These respectively address soil protection and valorisation, green infrastructures and man-bear coexistence. The core issues of those three projects are typically addressed by natural sciences' disciplines. Which seems to leave little or no place at all for social sciences and humanities (SSH).

Authors will focus on the role of sociology and its method within those three projects, in order to discuss more widely about the non-ancillary contribution that our discipline can bring to the study of nature, environment and ecology issues.

Keywords: Sociology; Community Engagement; Open Science; European Research Policies; EU Missions

The social dimension of energy communities: New hope for local governance or just an enlargement of the energy market in rural areas of Southern Europe?

Ricardo Iglesias Pascual - Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Ana Delicado - ICS, University of Lisboa, María José Prados - University of Seville, Monica Truninger - ICS, University of

Lisboa, Giuseppe Macca - Ethics for growth, Vera Ferreira - ICS, University of Lisboa, Theodora Istorlou - AUTH & Claire Felix - ICS, University of Lisboa

Energy communities, like any socio-technical process, have a double dimension as a new model of energy management and as a possible element of social innovation. In line with EU guidelines, energy communities are a means for a decentralised organisation and management of the energy system that will enable progress in the process of ecological and energy transition towards a decarbonised economy or production environment. Within these possibilities, the EU has placed special emphasis on how energy communities can produce a process of democratisation of energy management and a reduction in energy poverty. In other words, energy communities are set up under European regulations as a system that reinforces local participation and strengthens the role of communities in the search for a more efficient model of energy production and consumption. In this sense, southern Europe, due to its environmental characteristics and the needs of its energy market, is one of the areas of the continent in which energy communities could achieve the greatest productive and social potential. However, the initial implementation of this model in the countries of southern Europe has had its ups and downs in its implementation. In this contribution, based on case studies located in rural energy communities in Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Greece the importance of the social participation of local communities in the management of energy communities is analysed. It focuses on the extent to which energy communities can revitalise social participation in the rural localities where they are implemented and thus become a dynamic element of local governance. Through interviews with key actors in the management of energy communities, local authorities and members of local communities, an analysis of the discourse on the management of energy communities has been carried out. We focused on the extent to which energy communities are managed horizontally by local residents or whether they are the result of initiatives by experts from outside the locality who manage them with no apparent connection to the community in which they are located. Finally, it is analysed to what extent rural energy communities help to broaden social awareness of the importance of the energy transition. Our first results have shown that although the energy communities studied tend to start with a strong exogenous character, their evolution is marked by the level of involvement of the local community and the attitudes of the energy community promoters.

Keywords: energy communities; local governance; energy transition; rural areas;; energy transition; Southern Europe

Education, research and innovation [Room B210 – Tower B]

Moderator: Manuel Fernández Esquinas

[22 Sept., 09h00]

Advancing Towards Inclusive and Equitable Education: A Comparative Analysis of Sustainable Development Strategies in Italy and Spain

Vincenzo Miracula, Francesco Mazzeo Rinaldi, Elvira Celardi & Antonio Picone - University of Catania

In pursuing sustainable development, the United Nations Agenda 2030 has established a comprehensive roadmap of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Boeren, 2019).

This particular work focuses on Goal 4, which aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The objective of this work is to compare the strategies employed in the fields of education, research, and innovation in Italy and Spain. The comparative analysis will be carried out using mainly digital sources, such as Eurostat, Istat and INE (official statistical data repository) and a ML classification algorithm to perform a comparative analysis of the strategies employed. Italy and Spain have recognized the central role of education in achieving social progress and economic growth.

In Italy, recent reforms have aimed to improve access to quality education, especially for disadvantaged groups. Efforts have been made to reduce dropout rates and improve job training opportunities, in line with Goal 4 objectives (D'Adamo et al., 2021; Dello Strologo *et al.*, 2021).

On the other hand, Spain has also made significant strides in education reform, concentrating on reducing educational disparities and enhancing access to early childhood education. The country has underscored the importance of digital literacy by integrating digital tools into classrooms and initializing programs to promote STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education. Furthermore, Spain has nurtured research and innovation by establishing research centers and advocating for public-private partnerships (Boto-´ Alvarez & Garcia-Fern´andez, 2020; Francia *et al.*, 2021).

Despite these positive developments, both countries face challenges in realizing the full potential of education, research, and innovation. In Italy, regional disparities and bureaucratic obstacles hinder the implementation of effective education policies. Furthermore, limited funding for research and innovation remains a concern. In Spain, addressing educational inequalities and reducing the dropout rate among vulnerable groups remain priorities. To achieve the ambitions of Objective 4 of the 2030 Agenda (Unterhalter, 2019), Italy and Spain can learn from each other's experiences and best practices. Collaboration between the two countries can promote the exchange of knowledge and skills, improve education systems and foster innovation. Furthermore, addressing common challenges such as improving digital infrastructure, scaling up teacher training, and strengthening public-private partnerships can accelerate progress towards inclusive and equitable education and sustainable development.

Keywords: SDGs; education system; comparative analysis; machine learning classification; Agenda2030

Institutional implementations: Exploring the variations of institutional logics in the implementation of HR practices in the Spanish R&D sector

Wilfrid Martínez-Sánchez - Instituto de Estudios Sociales Avanzados (Spanish National Research Council), Celia Díaz Catalán - Complutense University of Madrid, Paula Espinosa Soriano - Instituto de Estudios Sociales Avanzados (Spanish National Research Council) & Manuel Fernández Esquinas - Instituto de Estudios Sociales Avanzados (Spanish National Research Council)

The paper studies a set of strategic cases within the Spanish R&D System: universities and public research centers. It investigates the logic of "institutional implants", defined as the adoption and integration of practices, policies, technologies, or ideologies from other contexts into the structure and operations of organizations. The aim is to

understand the differing logics among organizations linked to the same knowledge system when implementing human resource management policies and practices copied or adapted from other institutions and knowledge environments.

We propose two main complementary hypotheses, as one refers to the institutional logics that dominate in the institution, and the other to the path dependencies to achieve the establishment of the logic. Firstly, we contrast whether there is a homogeneous or heterogeneous logic in the implementation of human resource policies and practices in the institutions that make up the Spanish R&D sector. Secondly, we contrast whether institutions combine a series of conditions in the same or different ways to arrive at the establishment of the institutional logics that dominate in the institution. These conditions are classified into previous conditions (bureaucracy and autonomy), internal conditions (meritocracy, immunity to particularistic interests and absence of power islands), and external conditions (proactivity, innovation, and external alliances). The results of the logics are based on the consensus of the literature on institutional logics: state, professional (academic), managerial (corporation), market, and community.

We use the Human Research Strategy for Researchers (HRS4R) as an institutional implant, which is designed to help research institutions plan and develop a human resources program adapted to the objectives of the European research area. As case studies, we use 6 organizations from the Spanish R&D system that are in the process of implementing the HRS4R. They are selected for their emblematic character: old and new generation institutions and the orientation towards missions (teaching, research, and knowledge transfer). The case studies are analyzed using the QCA technique. The conditions are coded based on the analysis of regulations, procedures, and strategic plans of the institutions, in-depth case studies, and indicators from secondary sources. The research aims to provide applied knowledge to understand the paths that determine the implementation of institutional logics in the human resources strategies of universities and research centers. This study could be emblematic of the Spanish knowledge sector. With the results of this research, comparative studies of the organizational field of R&D in Southern Europe could be developed, paying attention to the common characteristics and peculiarities of these regions compared to other European regions.

Keywords: Institutional Implants, Institutional Logics, Human Resources, R&D System, Human Research Strategy for Researchers (HRS4R)

Promoting Inclusive Education at University in Portugal: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Territories, Communities, and Sustainable Learning

M. Gloria Gallego - Facultad de Humanidades, CC y Educación - Universidad CEU San Pablo

In recent years, there has been a growing acknowledgement of the importance of inclusive education in higher education institutions. It is now widely recognized as a crucial aspect of their responsibilities to foster equitable learning environments that cater to diverse populations across all educational levels. This summary provides an outline of an ongoing research project conducted with different students from universities in Portugal. The study aims to examine the university's efforts in facilitating inclusive education.

The research approach utilized is qualitative in nature, specifically employing a focus group comprising students enrolled in the PhD program specializing in education. The questionnaire administered during the focus group has undergone validation by a panel of ten experts and is categorized into three topics: (a) The operational dynamics of the university, with a particular emphasis on Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Territories; (b) Training and professional growth, encompassing the study and comprehension of inclusive education principles and practices, along with critical self-reflection on teaching methodologies and a commitment to continuous enhancement; (c) Inclusive and personalized education taking account of the social and cultural dynamics.

Throughout the focus group sessions, participants will engage in both open-ended and structured discussions, facilitating a comprehensive exploration of their perceptions, experiences, and recommendations regarding inclusive education within the university context. Key areas of research will address the availability and accessibility of inclusive learning environments, support services for marginalized groups, curricular diversity, teacher training for inclusion and institutional policies that promote inclusive practices. The results obtained through this study, based on the different focus groups that have been conducted in the different universities. There will provide significant insights for a better understanding of inclusive education in higher education. These findings will provide valuable information for university administrators, policy makers and educators alike. The main aim of this research is to foster an environment that not only recognizes but also actively supports the diverse needs of students, thus promoting equal opportunities in terms of the social and cultural dynamics.

Keywords: Social environment; cultural dynamics; higher education; inclusion; focus group.

Decolonial approach to analyzing sociomuseological practices in school communities in the Schools2030 programme

Fernando Luís Santos & Adel Igor Pausini - Universidade Lusófona (CeIED)

This study proposes a decolonial approach to analyse sociomuseological practices in school communities participating in the Schools2030 programme across diverse regions, including Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda), Asia (India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan), and Brazil, with Portugal as the sole European country. It aims to critically examine these practices within a decolonial framework, considering the knowledge epistemologies present in these diverse contexts, with the goal of fostering a more inclusive and culturally responsive approach to museological education in these communities.

Utilizing a qualitative methodology involving literature review and document analysis, this study aims to explore the implementation of sociomuseological practices in school communities. By adopting a decolonial perspective, the objective is to challenge prevailing eurocentric viewpoints and instead prioritize the appreciation and empowerment of local cultures within the studied countries. This decolonial approach will facilitate an examination of the lingering effects of colonization on perceived sociomuseological practices, while promoting inclusivity and acknowledging the diverse histories, knowledge systems, and world views existing within these communities.

The research aims to contribute to a more equitable and inclusive museological education that respects cultural differences and addresses historical inequalities.

Through decolonial analysis, it will identify sociomuseological practices that value local narratives, promote intercultural dialogue, and establish meaningful partnerships with school communities, challenging the colonization deeply rooted in European perspectives. This recognition of colonialism's presence in our thinking acknowledges its influence beyond history, embedded in societal norms and power dynamics that marginalize certain perspectives.

In conclusion, this study highlights the relevance of adopting a decolonial approach in the field of sociomuseological practices in school communities, particularly in complex multicultural and historical contexts. Valuing local perspectives, empowering communities, and promoting social justice are essential elements for constructing a critical framework that enables more inclusive educational practices aligned with the cultural diversity present in the 10 countries investigated in the Schools2030 programme.

Keywords: Cultural diversity; Decolonial approach; Education; Historical inequalities; Sociomuseological practices

Migration and mobility [Room B211 – Tower B]

Moderator: Apostolos G. Papadopoulos

[22 Sept., 09h00]

Transnational gentrification and floating populations in southern Europe. The case of El Raval in Barcelona

Álvaro Mazorra Rodríguez - UNED & Antonio López-Gay - Departament de Geografia de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona y Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics (CED) de Barcelona

Barcelona's transformation into a space of attraction for the knowledge economy has encouraged the growing arrival of qualified national professionals and, above all, qualified migrants of international origin. This is a cosmopolitan and prosperous class of professionals and executives from advanced economies who settle, often temporarily, in the city, attracted by Barcelona's lifestyle.

The income gap between qualified migrant populations and the local population, as well as the floating populations' greater willingness to pay higher rents for short stays, is conducive to increasing urban capital gains. The concentration of these groups in certain areas of the city, mainly the city centres and historic areas, tends to drive up the cost of housing in these areas, consequently leading to the gradual displacement of the native population from these spaces.

It is in this context that the research presented in this paper is framed. More specifically, the objective of this study is to analyse the socio-demographic dynamics that have taken place in the central neighbourhood of El Raval throughout the 2010s. The initial hypothesis is that the neighbourhood is experiencing an emerging process of gentrification due to the growing influx of foreign population with high educational and socio-professional profiles. Furthermore, a significant portion of the displaced population is of foreign origin, with particularly precarious and unstable residential trajectories. Within this framework, we argue that the displacement of low-income groups and their replacement by skilled foreign professionals makes El Raval an emblematic case, within the context of Southern Europe, of transnational gentrification processes driven by highly transient populations.

Keywords: El Raval; Barcelona; transnational gentrification; migration; floating populations; displacement

Refugees' mobilities and their 'right to migrate': Territorial inequalities vs agency

Apostolos G. Papadopoulos, Loukia-Maria Fratsea & Sara El Houry - Harokopio University, Department of Geography

The impact of the financial crisis (2009-2017) and the 'migration/ refugee crisis' (2015) upon Greece led to numerous challenges in relation to the management of migrant and refugee flows. These have stemmed from the EU pressure to deal with the 'humanitarian crisis', the domestic reactions to accommodating the new arrivals, and the state's limited capacity to face the expanding flows. The country adopted certain defensive measures which included the deterrence of new arrivals by using various ways to discourage them from crossing the borders, whereas at the same time it was obliged to abide by the European rules and practices. The previous unofficial policy of deterrence was recently (from 2020 onwards) followed by an official offensive state policy of heavily controlled borders (including pushbacks and other practices), which led to the transformation of the refugee/migration flows to an issue of external affairs.

The politicisation of migration/refugee flows by framing it to an issue of external affairs (and relations with Turkey), has distracted the public arena from looking at the cohesion and democratic deficit created within the country. The issues surrounding refugees' emplacement and integration were undermined by the official narrative and therefore they are neglected as official state policies. The reasoning is based on the advancement of the idea that the refugees are not interested to stay in Greece because they cannot find satisfactory employment, and, anyhow, they create a burden during their residence in the country.

In such context, the paper studies the trajectories and mobilities of refugees in Greece and their aspirations for their preferred movement to other western and northern European countries. By discussing refugee mobilities we would like to frame their 'right to migrate' in relation to their entrance to Greece, their movement(s) across the country, and their re-migration to another European country (secondary movements). For those who stayed (for longer or shorter periods) in Greece the lack of 'arrival infrastructures' looms large and undermined their rights connected to emplacement. The socioeconomic and territorial inequalities posed significant obstacles for refugees' wellbeing in Greece, while their own practices and agency proved very effective for improving their wellbeing opportunities.

The paper is based on qualitative interviews carried out in the period 2018-2021 with Syrians and other refugee populations. The paper is structured into three main sections: The first section outlines the main developments in relation to asylum and migration in Greece. The second section presents the empirical findings collected in the period 2018–2021 and centres on the perceptions and narratives of refugees, as well as stakeholders and policymakers who have been involved in the implementation of asylum and migration policy. The concluding section addresses the main issues raised by the previous sections and outlines the socio- spatial justice claims of refugees in connection to their right to migrate.

Keywords: Refugees; mobility; right to migrate; agency; arrival infrastructures.

The “battle of narratives” about rural shrinkage and immigration in Spain from media and local discourses

Mateo Núñez-Martínez - Universidade da Coruña , Carlos Lubián Graña - Universidad de Jaén & Leticia Santaballa - Universidade da Coruña

On this research, the authors try to focus on the different portrayals constructed around the crossing between immigration and declining rural regions, a topic which is receiving increasing attention as the affair of ‘Empty or Emptied Spain’ and its particularities has reached a pushful position within social, political, and media discussions. The symbolic battlefield of narratives about rural shrinking areas and migration in Spain models the configuration of clichés, preconceptions, and ways of self-imagining the foreigners and the long-term residents have regarding the territorial dimension. As a result of the adopted representability dynamics, the perspectives from migrant subjects about their experiences and stances are often overlooked.

Through an exhaustive qualitative fieldwork based on semi-structured interviews across seven rural Spanish municipalities, but also on both explorations of academic literature and online media at local, regional, and national levels, our investigation contributes to reflect on the implications of a context of narrative contention to attain a dominant position on public debates. Several local actors such as public administrations, third sector organizations, businesses, families, etc., unravel communicational strategies to restrain or embrace certain discourses, and to expand the repercussion of their voices. The main purpose of this paper is, then, to present an initial assessment on the creation and re-creation of narratives related to foreign newcomers in the context of rural depopulated territories in Spain. Moreover, we will pay special attention to those narratives specifically produced by newcomers in the wake of making their voices listened and of being able to tell in first person their own stories. In addition, we aim to discuss the dialectic fight between mainstream and alternative narratives, as well as how the local communities’ self-perception affects the representations of these areas, but also how the treatment of migration issues shapes the social debate on shrinking zones, pointing out the major points of friction around which “the battle of narratives” is deployed.

This research is framed under the H2020 project - Investing in 'Welcoming Spaces' in Europe: revitalizing shrinking areas by hosting non-EU migrants (H2020-SC6-Migration-2019-870952).

Keywords: immigration; rural areas; media representations; migrant discourses; "empty Spain"

Migrants add years: An approach to the transition to the contributory retirement pension system by the migrant population in Spain.

Laura Suárez-Grimalt, Montserrat Golías-Pérez & Antía Domínguez-Rodríguez - Equipo de Investigación Sociedades en Movimiento (ESOMI), Departamento de Sociología y Ciencias de la Comunicación. University of A Coruña

The impact of demographic flows on the pension system is a subject of great economic, political and social interest. Since the Great Recession in 2008, the sustainability of the pension financing system has been facing major difficulties, generated, among other

factors, by the aging of the population, the increase in life expectancy and low fertility (Diamond, 2007; Christensen et al., 2009).

In this context, the analysis of the impact that migrant workers have on the financial health of the Spanish pension system takes on special relevance. The scientific production has extensively addressed the contribution of immigration to the pension system (Úbeda, 2017; Fernández and Novella, 2019). However, given the age structure of migrant workers, the literature has not yet paid sufficient attention to the factors that will influence their future options, and to the trends and limitations they will face when it comes to their retirement.

This research pays attention to the immigrant population, not only as pension system payers, but also as beneficiaries of the system. We consider that migrants residing in Spain add years, not only in age, but also in the labor market. Based on this premise, we aim to explore the labor situation of migrants in Spain and to identify the patterns that will mark their transition to retirement.

To this end, we carry out an exploratory analysis based on the exploitation of official secondary data sources (Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration; National Institute of Statistics INE) and Eurostat).

This document will present an approximation of the first results of a study still underway on access to retirement for the immigrant population residing in Spain over the age of fifty. These results suggest that the migrant population is in a situation of instability and vulnerability with respect to the native population, which will have a negative impact on their transition to retirement.

Bibliography

Christensen, K., Doblhammer, G., Rau, R., y Vaupel, J. (2009). Ageing populations: the challenges ahead. *The Lancet*, 374, 1196-1208.

Diamond, P. (2007). Top-Heavy Load: Trouble ahead for Social Security Systems. *CESifo Forum*, 3.

Fernández, J., & Novella, A. (2019). The effects of migration on the Spanish welfare state. *IZA World of Labor*, 2019(12), 1-10.

Ubeda, P. (2017). Inmigración y envejecimiento en España: una mirada desde la investigación social. *Revista de Investigación Social*, 13, 1-12.

Keywords: migrations, pensions, retirement, contribution, labor market

14h00

Sessões paralelas V | Parallel sessions V

Territories, communities and social spaces [Room B207 – Tower B]

Moderator: Pedro Varela

[22 Sept., 14h00]

Public Participation for Sustainable Development: The Role of City Councils in Turkey

Kadir Çoban - Development Studies PhD Program at ICS-University of Lisbon

For centuries, the idea of achieving development being only possible with economic development was widespread. However, it has been understood that social, cultural and environmental issues should be considered in the development processes besides

economic growth. Sustainable development (SD) emerged as a new concept covering different aspects of the development concept. The concept was defined as 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' in the World Commission on Environment and Development's 1987 Brundtland report, 'Our Common Future.

At UN Earth Summit in 1992, SD was accepted as a common agenda in the new century, and Agenda 21 (A-21), a road map for SD, was accepted. It states that SD is possible with strong local-level ownership and well-managed practices. Therefore, conducting center-local relations with a decentralization approach, strengthening the relationship between governments and civil society, and ensuring effective public participation in the administration processes constitute the foundations of A-21. Local Agenda 21 (LA-21), as a part of A-21, was recognized in Turkey in 1996, within the UN-Habitat II Human Settlements Conference. Originating with the democratization process starting with LA-21, 'City Councils (CCs),' were established in eight cities and spread throughout the country. Under the Municipality Law, numbered 5393, effected in 2005, CCs were defined and continued their activities within the LA-21 program.

The City Council Regulation gives the CCs the tasks of "to develop and implement plans for ensuring SD and solution of the problems encountered in this regard" and "to support programs for improving the quality of life in the city, environmental awareness and elimination of poverty". The CCs bring stakeholders together like central and local government representatives, Mukhtars, professional chambers, unions, universities, and NGOs. According to the article of the Municipal Law on the CCs, municipalities provide support and assistance to them. Regarding the new structure, main expectation from the CCs is to increase the quality of public participation.

This research aims to illustrate how the activities of CCs contribute to achieving SD by improving public participation. So, CCs that participated in the Local Administration Reform Project Phase III (LAR-III), are selected as cases of the research. LAR-III implemented between 2018-2022, is a project supporting local government reform, financed by the EU and carried out by UNDP. One component of this project is 'Capacity Building in Metropolitan Cities and Increasing Local Participation'. Under this component, 11 different CCs participated in making the neighborhood management participatory, participatory budgeting and improving the inclusion of young people in decision-making processes at the local level, which were carried out in 6 different provinces. Within the scope of the research, in addition to data collected from grey literature and project outputs, the contributions of the councils will be analyzed by interviewing the council members and other stakeholders involved in the process through a semi-structured survey.

Keywords: Public Participation, Sustainable Development, City Council, Local Governments, Turkey

The transformation of a community through culture and artistic practice in Torre neighbourhood, metropolitan area of Lisbon

Pedro Varela - CIES-ISCTE (University Institute of Lisbon), Otávio Raposo - CIES-ISCTE (University Institute of Lisbon) & Lígia Ferro - University of Porto - Faculty of Arts and Humanities

The Torre neighbourhood, located in the municipality of Cascais, about 30 km from the centre of Lisbon, emerged in the 1960s as social housing project primarily for fishermen. Later, it witnessed the emergence of self-built houses around, mainly constructed by Black people of Cape Verdean origin, which underwent various processes of demolition and rehousing. Today it is a lower-class, nationally and racially diverse community including white, Black and Roma people, as well as Brazilian immigrants. If initially it was located in an isolated area, Torre neighbourhood is now inside of one of the “noblest” areas of the Metropolitan area of Lisbon. Integrated into the urban structure of Cascais municipality, situated by the sea and known for its hotels and wealthy neighbourhoods, Torre's is undergoing a transformation process. In recent years, the neighbourhood has received special attention from municipal and state authorities, who seem to be trying to change the face of a poor and marginalized community through greater public investment. On the other hand, the neighbourhood suffers from an intense gentrification process that prevents new generations from staying there. Despite its reputation as a marginal and violent area, Torre has seen a remarkable change both internally and in its outside image. With a strong associative dynamic, this community has been a place where artistic and creative practices have been boosted by young people through local public policies. In recent months, we have followed the development of a youth project, a community party, street art tours, and an urban art festival organized mainly by the young people of the neighbourhood. Through an initial ethnographic exploration within the framework of the project “Peripheral Creativities: youth, arts and public policies in segregated territories”, this presentation aims to delve into the concepts of periphery, segregation, youth and public policies concerning marginalised neighbourhoods. Our intention is also to engage in discussions about the specific challenges faced by communities like Torre, situated in a southern European country, in a territory heavily influenced by real estate and tourism pressures, where poor, racialised and peripheral young people continue to be understood as "at-risk" subjects.

Keywords: segregation; youth; cultural and artistic practices; Lisbon metropolitan area

illuminating Shadows: The Eventification of Southern European Municipalities through Light Festivals

Manuel Garcia-Ruiz – CIES-ISCTE

Southern European municipalities have increasingly embraced light festivals as a strategic tool to stimulate local economies, particularly during nighttime, and overcome issues of seasonality. These festivals also serve as a means to diversify creative products and extend the cultural agenda of these municipalities. Characterized by vibrant illuminations, interactive installations, and immersive experiences, these post-traditional festivals offer a unique spectacle that captivates both residents and visitors. The emergence of light festivals and the transformation of public spaces into event-centric environments have not only had a significant economic impact and attracted tourists but have also had a profound cultural influence. By democratizing the arts and bringing them outside traditional urban centers, these festivals have expanded access to cultural experiences. However, despite their potential, light festivals in Southern European municipalities face persistent budget constraints and an increasing need to demonstrate tangible returns. This indicates that while these festivals are associated

with cultural, tourism, and development policies, municipal bodies often view them as a neoliberal solution to their local fragile economies. The emphasis on tangible indicators, primarily economic impacts, tends to overshadow the intangible value of these programs, such as the development of cultural publics.

This paper aims to provide a critical review of the complex interplay between cultural, economic, and social dynamics by examining the stance adopted by municipal bodies in two festivals hosted in Portugal. The study draws on a systematic review of news articles from 2011 to the present, as well as interviews and ethnographic fieldwork.

Keywords: light festivals; Portugal; policymaking; tangible and intangible indicators;

Local community initiatives and the territorialization of social life in large southern European cities.

Margarita Barañano - Complutense University

The general objective of this paper is to analyze the relationship of community initiatives with the territorialization of social life in the sustainability of life in the city of Madrid. Their consideration goes beyond solely including those linked to "avant-garde" collectives articulated around "militant" or "alternative" city discourses, which emerged more strongly in the pandemic context. Our analytical proposal includes all those initiatives that were already part of the life of the city's districts which were registered in available records and relate to sustainability of life, in one of its variegated forms.

The central hypothesis is that these initiatives are enacted as part of everyday "bottom-up" collective action with the aim of enabling mutual support. This is especially relevant in large Southern European cities, where there is a low coverage of certain social welfare areas, such as care or housing provision. In turn "direct action", with variable institutionalization levels, is essential for the sustainability of life in these local contexts, as is the case in Madrid. It is also argued that social bonds, generated on a local scale through face-to-face interactions—although increasingly hybridized with distance relationships—constitute a conducive context for the proliferation of community initiatives arising on everyday life. We support the hypothesis that these initiatives are nourished by different degrees of local moorings in the districts. In turn, these moorings are favored by the deployment of life preferably within districts, including daily mobility for care or leisure.

The urban space chosen as a case study is the city of Madrid, working with a database with over 3,000 initiatives within the city limits of Madrid and the analysis of 97 97 interviews with neighbors and key informants from the 6 vulnerable neighborhoods of Madrid, carried out within the framework of the COMURES project.

Keywords: Community initiatives; territorialization of social life; sustainability of life; local moorings; social bonds

Las Mujeres como Desorden Urbano. Disputas, tensiones y rupturas: entre la representación y el reconocimiento

Sara Porras Sánchez - Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Las ciudades son la traslación morfológica de las estructuras configuradoras de un orden social determinado en un tiempo y geografías específicas. La revolución urbana que se desarrolló vinculada al proceso de industrialización conformó unas ciudades que

materializaban territorialmente la separación de los espacios de producción y reproducción. La articulación de la División Sexual del Trabajo, como estructura nuclear del patriarcado, determinó una organización espacial de nuestras ciudades en la que todas aquellas tareas que eran indispensables para garantizar el desarrollo de las vidas fueron privatizadas al interno de los hogares. Este proceso conllevó dos operaciones fundamentales en relación a la recomposición de las estructuras de género. De un parte supuso la expulsión de las mujeres de la producción y de otra la separación de los procesos de sostenimiento de la vida de la producción. La re-presentación espacial de estas dos operaciones repercutió en una cartografía de las ciudades en las que cada vez se separaban más los hogares de los espacios de trabajo. Al mismo tiempo que empezaron a configurarse una serie de discursos sociales que venían a reforzar esta nueva organización social fijando los géneros a cada uno de esos dos espacios.

En la actualidad nuestras ciudades siguen configuradas por la tensión público/privada generando una serie de manifestaciones y tensiones que atraviesan las formas en las que mujeres y hombres resolvemos nuestras vidas.

El trabajo que aquí se presenta analiza dos intervenciones políticas sobre la ciudad de Madrid desarrolladas por la corporación municipal. La relevancia de estos dos casos estriba en su intento por romper esta configuración binaria que atraviesa nuestras ciudades, incorporando diferentes escalas espaciales, de tal manera que se des-re configuran los arreglos por los cuales se establecen las nociones público/privado.

Estas iniciativas pueden interpretarse desde el marco de análisis de las políticas de innovación social urbanas, debido a la multiplicidad de sujetos, espacios y discursos que incorpora, así como a la novedad en las formas de interpretación de las ciudades.

Este trabajo contribuye al debate abierto sobre las formas en las que se resuelven los procesos de sostenibilidad de la vida, atravesado por múltiples dimensiones y conflictos, que adquieren, sobre el territorio de nuestras ciudades, formas innovadoras para su afrontamiento. Situando la noción de vida cotidiana como concepto rector que nos permite la apertura del campo.

Keywords: Género; Orden Espacial; Madrid; Feminismos; Cuidados

Social work and associationism in Southern Europe [in partnership with APS/ST SCEAV]
[Room B210 – Tower B]

Moderator: Inês Vieira

[22 Sept., 14h00]

Welfare, associazionismo e nuove forme di mutualismo nelle società dell'Europa del Sud.

Ilenia Picardi - University of Naples Federico II, Maria Carmela Agodi - University of Naples Federico II & Teresa Consoli - University of Catania

Le analisi comparative sui moderni sistemi di welfare hanno storicamente attribuito alle famiglie e alle associazioni intermedie un ruolo cruciale nel fornire le risorse culturali e materiali necessarie a garantire il benessere. Le società dell'Europa del Sud hanno visto attribuire proprio a questi due attori del diamante del welfare un ruolo determinante in ragione della pervasiva presenza dell'associazionismo cattolico / religioso e del ruolo attribuito alle famiglie nelle società meridionali.

Come noto, molti contributi e analisi di tale specifica struttura del welfare "meridionale" hanno messo in evidenza la scarsa disponibilità di legami associativi, dinamiche clientelari della partecipazione associativa e connotazioni amorali dei legami familiari.

E' ancora attuale questa interpretazione? In che modo il contributo fornito al benessere da questi due attori nelle società dell'Europa del Sud si sta modificando per effetto delle crisi economiche e sanitarie dell'ultimo decennio e delle trasformazioni in atto anche sul fronte della rappresentanza sociale e politica? Come stanno cambiando i modelli di welfare delle società dell'Europa del sud? Quale contributo stanno fornendo l'associazionismo al sistema di welfare delle società meridionali?

Recentemente alcune ricerche si sono interessate al contributo alla trasformazione del welfare svolto da pratiche mutualistiche diffuse in questi ultimi anni. In particolare, questo studio esplora, come casi di studio, due progetti di "mutualismo" realizzati in due città del sud Europa che, oltre a realizzare pratiche tese a soddisfare bisogni fondamentali, si propongono come vere e proprie "realità mutualistiche", che mediante azioni continuative e sistematiche promuovendo nuove forme di modelli sociali. Attraverso questa analisi e una ricostruzione storica del ruolo giocato dall'associazionismo in Italia (ISTAT, Aspetti della vita quotidiana) e negli altri paesi europei e dalle famiglie nella trasmissione delle risorse materiali e di cura, si vuole proporre una prima ipotesi di lettura della trasformazione del modello di welfare ed evidenziare le attuali specificità delle società dell'Europa meridionale.

Keywords: Welfare, associazionismo, mutualismo, Europa del Sud, comunità

Networks and projects for sustainability in intervention territories: a look at Marvila (Lisbon) in pandemic times

Inês Vieira - CeIED, Lusófona University

One of the current ways of associationism can be observed through the establishment of networks of organizations that build projects and apply for funding, so as to enable social work in a plethora of (not only, but with great importance) small civil society organizations in a context of shrinking employment opportunities, impacting particularly the social sector. By preparing their project proposals to fit these programs, they incorporate principles of such programs – for example, by including participatory actions, addressing specific territories retained as more in need of intervention due to socio-economic indicators, and blending social, economic, and environmental dimensions in the projects' design.

This work addresses one of such territories of intervention – Marvila, a parish in the eastern part of Lisbon – and analyses the project applications for this territory in the first edition of Healthy Neighborhoods Program ("a public program, of participatory nature, to improve health conditions, well-being and quality of life in vulnerable territories"), which was created in 2020, the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic. The 21 project applications for Marvila in this edition will be subject to documental analysis, particularly framing their problem diagnosis, axes of intervention, network/ member organizations and contributions for sustainability. The results will be discussed in a perspective of critical environmental justice (Pellow, 2018) and framed in the context of a peripheral territory in a Southern European capital city.

Keywords: associationism; community intervention; social and environmental justice

Ação Coletiva e desenvolvimento local: o lugar do associativismo popular Português

Jéssica Sofia Chainho Pereira - Escola de Sociologia e Políticas Públicas – CIES, ISCTE-IUL [Bolsa de Doutoramento [2022.09713.BD] atribuída no âmbito do Concurso para Atribuição de Bolsas de Investigação para Doutoramento – 2022]

De que modo as associações, coletividades e clubes populares contribuem para o desenvolvimento local? Continuam a desempenhar uma função preponderante na socialização individual e coletiva e na construção dos lugares? Adaptaram-se às mudanças sociais, económicas e culturais, locais, nacionais e globais? E de que forma a origem social e os trajetos de vida dos dirigentes influenciaram (e influenciam) o seu envolvimento associativo, as associações e a relação destas com a sociedade? O presente projeto de investigação analisa o contributo do associativismo popular para o processo de desenvolvimento dos territórios e das comunidades, a partir de um estudo comparativo com enfoque nos concelhos do Barreiro e de Loures, entre 1960-2021. Partindo da mobilização das teorias da ação coletiva e do desenvolvimento, pretende-se estudar as dinâmicas de ação coletiva associativa portuguesa, particularmente do associativismo de cariz popular, a partir de um duplo enfoque: (i) a escala mesossocial e as associações; (ii) a escala microssocial e os dirigentes associativos. Pretende-se igualmente explorar o lugar do conceito “popular” e a sua relação com a(s) cultura(s) popular(es), isto é, o enquadramento sociocultural neste contexto associativo, no qual as associações, coletividades e clubes têm destaque. Na presente comunicação a autora exporá os mais recentes avanços da sua pesquisa, os quadros teóricos elencados, nomeadamente, a partir da discussão sobre o estado da arte e de uma análise preliminar dos dados empíricos obtidos, sobre as organizações analisadas, os dirigentes e os territórios em que atuam.

Keywords: Ação coletiva; associações populares; desenvolvimento local; dirigentes associativos; comunidade; mudança social.

Dynamics and obstacles in participatory spaces confronting social exclusion: a comparative study in the city of Madrid

Myriam Aarab - Universidad Complutense de Madrid

The proposed paper is part of a doctoral research project that aims to investigate social and community participation as a practice confronting social exclusion. Starting from the key debate in militant and academic environments that participatory spaces are at the same time inaccessible and strongly necessary for groups at both risk and in situations of exclusion, the research aims to investigate the barriers, encouraging factors and effects that participation has on the inclusion itineraries of such groups.

To this end, an extensive ethnographic approach with participant observation is being carried out, followed by in-depth interviews in five spaces that provide support for situations of exclusion that have varying levels of participation, located in two neighborhoods in the south of the city of Madrid: grassroots foodbanks, tenants unions, labor self-defense assemblies, as well as the distribution of food and economic aid.

It should be noted that, in the current context characterized by the recent and ongoing crises (Covid-19 and inflation) and the consequent resurgence of different dimensions of exclusion, we are witnessing the evolution and creation of spaces aimed at supporting and fighting in defending these situations, at times when issues such as food insecurity, labor rights and the right to housing are often at the center of debate and political dispute in the Spanish state, especially in urban environments.

The paper will be centered, based on these conditions, on emphasizing the role of the characteristics of these participatory spaces themselves in the accessibility to full participation. The analysis will focus on their level of adaptation or distancing from the assistentialist paradigm, their organizational tendencies in top-down or bottom-up terms, as well as their degree of institutionalization, i.e. their relations, dynamics of collaboration and acceptance with the public sphere (Pradel and García, 2018).

At this stage, the research aims, firstly, to suggest the existence of a certain risk of demobilization for participatory experiences with a top-down impulse and/or linked to assistentialist dynamics. On the other hand, we are witnessing an intensification of the difficulties and threats for spaces that are more distanced from the institutional sphere and have a greater commitment to political change (among others, the lack of funding, the risk of legal repercussions, the militant excess of effort that comes with autonomous organization), which also seem to imply greater difficulties for full participation in cases of greater vulnerability.

Para ello, se está realizando una aproximación etnográfica extensiva con observación participante, para luego pasar a realizar entrevistas en profundidad en 5 espacios de apoyo a situaciones de exclusión con diferentes niveles de participación, situados en dos barrios en el sur de la ciudad de Madrid: despensas solidarias, sindicatos de vivienda, asambleas de autodefensa laboral, o reparto de alimentos y ayudas económicas.

Cabe destacar que, en el contexto actual caracterizado por las crisis recientes y en curso (Covid-19 e inflación) y el consecuente recrudecimiento de diferentes dimensiones de exclusión, asistimos a la evolución y creación de espacios dirigidos al apoyo y lucha en defensa de estas situaciones, en momentos en los que aspectos como la inseguridad alimentaria, los derechos laborales y el derecho a la vivienda se encuentran a menudo en el centro del debate y de la disputa política en el Estado español, especialmente en entornos urbanos.

La ponencia se centrará, en base a tales condicionantes, en enfatizar el rol de las características de los mismos espacios participativos en la accesibilidad a una participación plena. El análisis pondrá el foco en su nivel de adaptación o distanciamiento del paradigma asistencialista, sus tendencias organizativas en términos top-down o bottom-up, así como su grado de institucionalización, eso es, sus relaciones, dinámicas de colaboración y aceptación con la esfera pública (Pradel y García, 2018). En la fase en la que se encuentra, la investigación apunta, en primer lugar, a sugerir la existencia de cierto riesgo desmovilizador de las experiencias participativas de impulso top-down y/o vinculadas con dinámicas asistencialistas. Por otro lado, asistimos al recrudecimiento de las dificultades y amenazas para los espacios de mayor distancia del circuito institucional y con mayor vocación de cambio político (entre otras, la falta de financiación, el riesgo de repercusiones jurídicas, el sobresfuerzo militante que acompaña la autogestión) que también parecen implicar mayores dificultades para una participación plena en casos de mayor vulnerabilidad.

Keywords: exclusión social; participación; ayuda mutua; autogestión; institucionalización

The internationalisation of collective action and the integration into the European community: the case of the Portuguese NGDO

Tânia Santos - Instituto Piaget

In the wake of the fall of Salazar's dictatorship and the integration of Portugal into the European community, the space of social movements (MATHIEU 2012) became pluralized, specialized (CROSSLEY, 2002; ARMSTRONG & BERNSTEIN 2008) and internationalised, particularly with the emergence of non-governmental development organisations (NGDO) whose mission is to "promote development and provide humanitarian aid to developing countries", and whose intervention materializes mainly in the Portuguese-speaking African countries. This communication aims to analyse the emergence and institutionalisation of that multi-organisational field of activism in Portugal (MCCARTHY & ZALD, 1977), its entrepreneurs (SIMÉANT, 2001), historical milestones, and its international intervention in the humanitarian aid and advocacy network (KECK & SIKKINK 1998) created in 1998 to respond to the war in Guinea-Bissau. Based on the work carried out for the doctoral thesis (SANTOS, 2018), the literature review, the analysis of archives and the interviews conducted with NGDO members, political leaders and experts in Portugal and in Guinea-Bissau will be mobilised to demonstrate that the integration of Portuguese organisations into the dynamics of transnational activism was mediated by the European community and by counterpart NGOs in the European space (DIMIER, 2003; KOTHARI, 2005), thus promoting the homology of the modalities of organisation, activism, discourses and practices of militancy "across borders" in Southern Europe countries.

Keywords: Transnational collective action; Development Cooperation; NGDO; European Union

Social policy [Room B211 – Tower B]

Moderação: Ana Romão e Saudade Baltazar

[22 Sept., 14h00]

Household strategies against economic vulnerability: the role of neighbourhoods and services

Alba Lanau - Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Teresa Habimana - Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics & Tomás E. Rojas-Valenzuel - Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Almost one in three children in Spain live in poverty according to Eurostat data. Growing up in poverty has negative long term consequences. Poor children are more likely to become poor adults and have worse education and health outcomes than their wealthier peers. The scarring effects of child poverty and the scale of the problem mean that child poverty is an issue not only for these children and their families but also for achieving a fairer and more equal society.

Households combine a multiplicity of resources to cover their needs and address critical situations. Henceforth we refer to this combination of resources as 'strategies'. This paper contributes to the national and international literature by enhancing our understanding of how households balance between different types of resources in situations of economic constraint with a particular focus on the role of service provision and community organizations. Through a mixed methods approach that includes the exploitation of local survey data, interviews with professionals and families with children we examine how household strategies are shaped by neighborhood characteristics. To that end, we build on the notion of 'welfare bricolage', developed by Phillimore *et al.* (2020).

Our findings highlight the centrality of welfare provision to the strategies of families. Universal services for education and health play a set of interlinked roles as providers but also points of identification, diagnosis and coordination of child service providers at the neighborhood level. However, their effectiveness in playing these secondary roles varies substantially across neighborhoods. We identify some of the barriers households experience accessing services and expose the strategies they deploy when faced with difficulties. Understanding households strategies is particularly relevant in the current context framed by the aftermath of the COVID pandemic, which affected the most disadvantaged the most, and the increased risk of fuel poverty in Spain and beyond following soaring energy prices.

Keywords: child poverty; services; schools; poverty; welfare

Dependency prevention and new technologies. Social policies in the face of the challenge of dependency

Arturo Cosano Ramos - University of Málaga

This project focuses on the role that new information and communication technologies (hereinafter, ICT) can play in the care and prevention of dependency among the elderly. The felt needs of this population, their characteristics and their digital competences will be studied as determining variables when assessing the impact of ICT in the field of care and prevention of dependence, thus contributing to the improvement of the quality of life of the elderly. To this end, it is important to explore the policies that are being carried out in this regard, as well as to understand the weak points that exist in the administration.

Keywords: Eldery, New Technologies, policies, dependency, health care.

Vulnerable workers and the limits of training policies. The experience of two Southern European territories

Carla Valadas - Polytechnic Institute of Leiria

Portugal and Spain were included in the literature on welfare state regimes as belonging to the Southern European welfare model (Ferrera 1996; Rhodes 1997; Art and Gelissen 2002; Roche 2010). Under a specific, not always similar, pathway (Balbona & Guillen 2021; Valadas, 2022), the two countries followed the route of the so called “social investment perspective” that began to inspire EU welfare states in the beginning of the new millennium (Hemerijck 2013, 2017, 2022; Choi et al 2020). The foundations of social investment can be found in a time of accelerating economic and demographic change. Among the main principles, was the idea that welfare states should address the increase and diversification of social risks. This was translated, namely, into an urgent need to prepare individuals for the challenges of contemporary societies as, for example, the reconciliation between work and family life or having to manage insecure forms of work or employment and low/inadequate skills’ levels throughout instable career paths (Morel et al 2012). The approach came to include a wide variety of policies, from family policies to education and training (Bouget et al 2015).

In the paper, social investment is viewed in a narrowing way, referring to welfare provisions aimed, specifically, at capacitating life-course transition and human capital policies (Nolan 2017). We examine interventions that aim at helping vulnerable workers

by improving their chances to (re)enter and succeed in the labour market. These are included under the designation “active labour market policies” (ALMP) and refer to distinct sorts of policies, including, among others, training, job search assistance, temporary job creation programs in the public sector.

The paper focuses on one specific type of ALMP, training programs, that exist and have been implemented in Portugal and Spain involving vulnerable workers. Following Bonoli’s typology of ALMP (Bonoli 2012, 2013), we analyse if, and how, specific initiatives can enhance disadvantage people chances of (re)entering the labour market. A qualitative account of ALMP orientation towards “occupation” more than promoting (more effective) social integration and labour market participation and statistical data analysis on labour market recent dynamics are delivered. These are informed by thematic analysis of interview data derived from elite open-ended interviews collected in (pre)selected territories in Portugal and Spain.

The article's main conclusion is that the sort of initiatives reaching vulnerable groups of workers does not provide them more solid ways of entering/returning to the labour market, apart from having detrimental effects on the welfare state.

Keywords: Portugal; Social Investment; Southern Europe; Spain; Training policies; Vulnerable Workers

Um olhar sobre as políticas sociais para uma sociedade mais inclusiva das pessoas com deficiência

Sara Silva - Universidade de Évora, CICS.NOVA.UÉvora, Maria da Saudade Baltazar - Universidade de Évora, CICS.NOVA.UÉvora & Ana Romão - Academia Militar, CINAMIL, CICS.NOVA

Segundo a Organização das Nações Unidas (2011), existe mais de 1 bilhão de pessoas com algum tipo de incapacidade espalhadas pelo mundo. Os dados do Instituto Nacional de Estatística mostram que em 2011 eram cerca de um milhão e 700 mil as pessoas portadoras de deficiência em Portugal. A percepção da sociedade relativamente a esta realidade evoluiu significativamente, no contexto da própria democratização do país, com o emergir de uma maior consciencialização sobre o imperativo da inclusão, na ótica da transição para o modelo social da deficiência. A inclusão social das pessoas com deficiência tornou-se um objetivo a cumprir, um compromisso a que vários atores políticos e sociais têm dado voz. Têm vindo a ser implementadas políticas sociais como esforços significativos para promover soluções para os problemas destes indivíduos e para as diferentes etapas da sua vida. Surgem respostas como apoios sociais para as pessoas com deficiência, o Regime Jurídico para a Educação Inclusiva, a Prestação Social para a Inclusão e o Programa de Emprego e Apoio à Qualificação das Pessoas com Deficiência e Incapacidade.

Não obstante os esforços desenvolvidos, é necessário desconstruir os estigmas, promover a igualdade de oportunidades, destruir barreiras e dar acessibilidade aos vários serviços, para que as pessoas com deficiência participem de forma plena na sociedade, qualquer que seja o território que habitam. As políticas sociais são os instrumentos determinantes desse objetivo coletivo.

Por conseguinte, o nosso objetivo é analisar as políticas que têm sido implementadas em Portugal para as pessoas com deficiência, em termos sociais, no campo da educação, cultura, mercado de trabalho e saúde. A metodologia seguida terá por base uma revisão de literatura no âmbito da Sociologia e das Políticas Públicas, para contextualizar e

apurar o estado da arte relativamente à problemática em causa. Essa contextualização será complementada pela análise legislativa das principais políticas sociais em Portugal. A pesquisa bibliográfica e documental será realizada em bibliotecas digitais e bases de dados do domínio científico das Ciências Sociais, delimitada desde os anos 2000. Assim, é possível ter uma visão mais abrangente dos vários trabalhos que têm vindo a ser realizados sobre a temática e que refletem as políticas, práticas e intervenções implementadas nos diferentes contextos com vista à inclusão social das pessoas com deficiência, para uma sociedade mais solidária e mais justa.

Keywords: deficiência; incapacidade; políticas sociais; inclusão social

Social inclusion policies for students with special needs in higher education

Valentina Ghibellini - University of Sassari (Italy)

Nowadays European and national policies identify programmes for the promotion and development of strategies, resources and tools for overcoming barriers and discrimination in various life contexts. A special focus is dedicated to the area of work and education, where fragile groups and people with disabilities are still confronted with relevant inequalities. Universities have a role in promoting strategies to facilitate access to educational system without disparities or distinctions.

Such is the general framework for an ongoing participatory research project aimed at co-creating an innovation eco-system to improve usability and accessibility of university services to students with special needs (SSN) in a university identified as a case study. The paper will discuss the main theoretical assumptions, empirical research methodology and results emerging from activities run during the first year.

The research design is divided into two phases.

The first aimed at collecting background information as was based on a classical research approach making use of interviews to informed respondents (academic staff at different contractual level) and data collection from primary and secondary sources.

This provided the general knowledge framework to orient the second Action-Research phase which is still ongoing.

The paper will present the results emerging from the first phase, so to provide an understanding of the general context for Higher Education students' integration in Italy, also by means of a general overview of the national normative framework.

This phase was deemed useful to facilitate the involvement of participants for the second part of the research.

The paper presents the main insights emerging from the first year of activities. It will analyse them in the light of one of the project's assumptions. It will discuss the effects of national social inclusion policies on the Italian Higher Education System.

A specific focus will then highlight the main findings so far as to the case study.

Notably, those findings will be explored against the wider national framework, with particular evidence to institutional policies impacts on SSNs. The concluding remarks will briefly discuss the main findings against the idea according to which universities can be seen as "a place of action and social practice" (Merler, 1984).

Keywords: social inclusion; students with special needs; Higher Education

September 21

Lusófona University – Education Institute, Campo Grande 376, 1749-024 Lisbon

September 22

NOVA University of Lisbon – School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Av. de Berna, 26
C, 1069-061 Lisbon

Financiado por fundos nacionais através da FCT – Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, I.P.,

no âmbito do projeto «UIDB/04647/2020»

do CICS.NOVA – Centro Interdisciplinar de Ciências Sociais da Universidade Nova de Lisboa



e do projeto «UIDB/4114/2020 e UIDP/4114/2020»

do Centro de Estudos Interdisciplinares em Educação e Desenvolvimento da Universidade Lusófona

