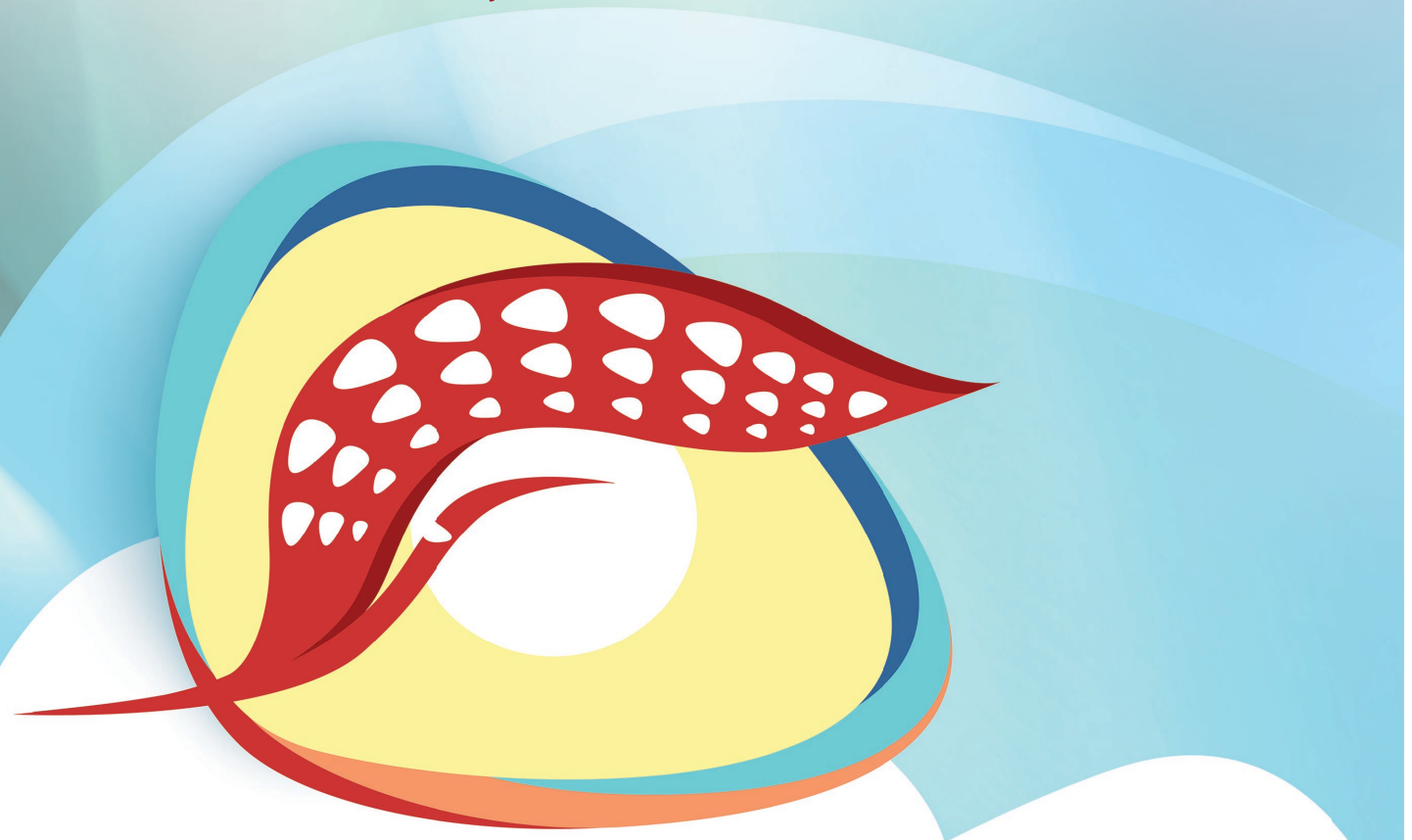


BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

Toronto, Canada | July 15-21, 2018 | Metro Toronto Convention Center



POWER, VIOLENCE AND JUSTICE:

REFLECTIONS, RESPONSES and RESPONSIBILITIES

POUVOIR, VIOLENCE ET JUSTICE:
réflexions, réponses
et responsabilités

PODER, VIOLENCIA Y JUSTICIA:
reflexiones, respuestas
y responsabilidades

Table of Contents

Abstracts: Common and Plenary Sessions

Alphabetical Listing of First Authors

A.....	pg. 3	I.....	pg. 13	S.....	pg. 22
B.....	pg. 4	K.....	pg. 13	T.....	pg. 25
C.....	pg. 6	L.....	pg. 15	U.....	pg. 27
D.....	pg. 7	M.....	pg. 16	V.....	pg. 27
E.....	pg. 9	N.....	pg. 18	W.....	pg. 28
F.....	pg. 10	O.....	pg. 19	Y.....	pg. 29
G.....	pg. 10	P.....	pg. 20	Z.....	pg. 30
H.....	pg. 12	R.....	pg. 21		

Abstracts: Research Committees, Thematic Groups and Working Groups

Alphabetical Listing of First Authors (Committees and Groups)

A.....	pg. 31	J.....	pg. 458	S.....	pg. 819
B.....	pg. 87	K.....	pg. 479	T.....	pg. 935
C.....	pg. 174	L.....	pg. 540	U.....	pg. 973
D.....	pg. 242	M.....	pg. 596	V.....	pg. 977
E.....	pg. 289	N.....	pg. 677	W.....	pg. 1005
F.....	pg. 303	O.....	pg. 706	X.....	pg. 1033
G.....	pg. 339	P.....	pg. 731	Y.....	pg. 1035
H.....	pg. 395	Q.....	pg. 773	Z.....	pg. 1050
I.....	pg. 445	R.....	pg. 775		

Author and Presenter Indexpg. [1063](#)

Index of Paper Numberspg. [1111](#)

Book of Abstracts accepted for presentation
at the XIX ISA World Congress of Sociology

Toronto, Canada, July 15-21, 2018

ISSN 2522-7025

Produced by International Sociological Association
in cooperation with
The Conference Exchange™, www.confex.com



International Sociological Association
Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology
University Complutense, 28223 Madrid, SPAIN
Tel: +34 913 527 650
- Fax +34 913 524 945
isa@isa-sociology.org
www.isa-sociology.org

Sociology of the Body in Brazil. For this purpose, bibliographical and documentary research was developed using archives from the University of Chicago and the University of Florida, both located in the United States. With the goal of discovering points of contact between the beginning of the sociology of the body in Brazil and the presence of foreign authors there, it became evident that, besides the French authors, the North American school of Chicago greatly influenced our formation. Donald Pierson (1900-1995), a North American sociologist belonging to the Chicago School tradition, lived in Brazil between 1937 and 1957. He contributed to the formation of the first Brazilian sociologists, such as Oracy Nogueira; he was her academic advisor. It is based on Donald Pierson that the first sociology of the body matrix is formed, with works that focus on themes that are extremely similar to those investigated in Chicago, such as racial questions, immigrants, and field studies that use the city as a laboratory. In this trajectory, the matrix of sociology of the body is constituted by Donald Pierson, Oracy Nogueira, João Baptista Borges Pereira and Renato da Silva Queiroz.

RC19-368.7

FILIPOVIĆ HRAST, MAŠA (University of Ljubljana)

RAKAR, TATJANA (University of Ljubljana)

SCHOYEN, MI AH* (Oslo & Akershus University College of Applied Sciences)

HVINDEN, BJORN (Oslo Metropolitan University (OSLOMET))

Age-Based Attitudes Towards State Welfare for the Elderly: Setting Conditions for the Intergenerational Contract

The welfare state is sometimes conceptualised as an implicit intergenerational contract. Old age pensions and elderly care are the main sources of support targeted at elderly. Moreover, older people consume more healthcare than other groups. Thus, considerable public resources are transferred from the active population to retired elderly. However, due to tight budgets and restructuring of welfare states, in part driven by population ageing, the generational contract has come under pressure. We might speculate that intergenerational conflict will gradually emerge as a prominent political cleavage. To say something about the likelihood of such conflicts, attitude surveys are helpful. However, survey data struggle to reveal why people hold the views they do. Thus, the proposed paper complements existing research by analysing data from focus groups interviews with young adults and retirees in four countries (Germany, Norway, Slovenia and the UK) representing different welfare state regimes.

We explore attitudes towards the use of conditions in programmes targeted at the elderly. Little is known about how the general trend of increasing conditionality is reflected in social policies for the elderly. Old people are generally considered deserving recipients of state welfare. Attitudes towards old age policies may also relate to self-interest, or normative arguments, based on convictions about fairness or obligation. These arguments are always articulated within a context of institutional variations across welfare states.

Interested in expressions of intergenerational solidarity and conflict and their underlying motivations, we look for differences between the old and the young. We examine attitudes toward deservingness of elderly and arguments for and against conditionality when awarding public old age pension benefits and elderly care services. The analysis is comparative at two levels: First, we investigate whether attitudes and justifications differ between age groups within each country. Second, we examine differences and similarities across the four cases.

RC11-216.1

FINE, MICHAEL* (Department of Sociology, Macquarie University)

Aged Care Utopias: The Promise and Contradictions of Recent Radical Transformations of Long-Term Support.

The past half century has seen massive and unprecedented changes in the way that care for the increasing numbers of older people needing support is conceptualised and delivered. This is particularly evident in the market societies in which changes in care are the deliberate product of policy shaped by the neo-liberal politics of welfare capitalism. While the process of innovation has both local and global dimensions, the broad outlines of the goals and results are remarkably common: the development of alternatives to family provision and institutional provision; case-management and more integrated and individualised/personalised forms support; and a move away from centrally organised and publicly funded provision towards more flexible funding, which increasingly involves marketized provisions. Yet we also continue to be confronted by the contradictions, failures and shortcomings that are the product of these changes, including the continued devaluing of caregivers, paid and unpaid; the ongoing gender imbalance in responsibility for direct provision; and inequalities in access and outcome. This paper explores the promise of these utopias and their contradictions, through a focus on three distinct socio-analytic perspectives: the political-economy of welfare; the quantitative research dimension; and the precarity of care.

RC32-JS-61.4

FINE, MICHAEL* (Department of Sociology, Macquarie University)

DAVIDSON, ROBERT (Department of Sociology, Macquarie University)

The Marketization of Care. National Responses to a Global Paradox - an Australian Case Study.

Over recent decades there has been a shift away from more traditional forms of public services towards increasingly marketized systems of provision. These are associated with an increasing reliance on private capital and competition between a variety of providers, with public agencies competing alongside private for-profit and not for-profit non-government agencies. Drawing on care theory as well as historical sociology and political economic analysis this paper examines the conflicting tensions that shape aged care under marketization. Using Australia as a case study, it is argued that aged care is increasingly the site of ongoing conflicts over governance. Tensions are also evident as larger commercially-focused bodies, both privately owned and non-profit, increasingly threaten to take over space historically occupied by government and small locally based non-profit providers.

RC28-520.2

FINGER, CLAUDIA* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center)

Do Information on Returns Reduce Gender and Socio-Economic Inequalities in Field of Study Choices? Information on Returns Make a Difference?

It is well known that there are marked gender and social background differences regarding field of study-choices. At the same time graduating from different fields of study leads to different labor market returns both in terms of income and occupational prestige thereby transferring inequalities in the educational system to the labor market. In this paper I ask whether gender- and social background-specific differences in field of study-choices are not only due to socialization processes and role models, but also to information deficits on returns and whether such inequalities can be reduced by providing information on this topic. To answer these questions I use data from a field-experimental longitudinal study on high school students in Berlin, Germany (5 waves, one year before high school graduation – 1.5 years afterwards). The first questionnaire included questions on aspired educational levels and fields within these levels. After the first survey we provided information on labor market returns to students from 8 (out of 27) randomly selected schools. We focus on students who plan to enroll in college and analyze whether those in the treatment group more frequently change their field of study in an upward direction (i.e. towards more rewarding fields) than students in the control group and whether this reduces social background and gender differences in field of study-choices. We examine different outcomes: first, students' fields of study-plans three months after the treatment, second, applications for and third, enrollment in different fields of study. As admission restrictions strongly vary by field of study in Germany, the distinction between these outcomes also yields insights into the question whether enrollments mirror (changes in) preferences or whether they are also due to institutional selection processes. The findings provide important insights into the mechanisms behind inequality within the higher education system and - ultimately - the labor market.

RC04-86.4

FIORE, BRUNELLA* (INVALSI)

TORELLI, CONSUELA (INVALSI- Italian National Institute of Educational Evaluation)

POLIANDRI, DONATELLA (INVALSI- Italian National Institute of Educational Evaluation)

FREDDANO, MICHELA (INVALSI- Italian National Institute of Educational Evaluation)

The Renegotiation of the Large Scale Assessment's Heritage on School Evaluation in Europe

IEA (PIRLS and TIMMS) and OECD-PISA results have entailed a political and media impact which paved the way to several reforms in the school system of many European countries, although they were introduced in different times and with different ways. The large scale assessment has received severe disapprovals for the theoretical and methodological system which characterizes this kind of assessment. Criticisms largely question the low attention of the up-bottom approach given by standard tests in school system analysis. A growing attention has been given to vertical and horizontal dimensions in the last years (Jansens e Eheren 2016; Eddy-Spicer 2017). The vertical dimension focuses on the decentralization of powers towards intermediate public or not-public organizations. The horizontal dimension refers to school managers and teachers' powers in creating schools networks and peer relations among schools (Hargreaves 2010). National and supranational governing bodies, based on the

increasing legitimacy of polycentrism in assessment measures, are adapting their approach to a decentralized decisional process, creating a link between the edge and the core system. This work aims at giving a review of the main assessment methods (self-evaluation, external evaluation and improvement) used in European school systems, while focusing on the heritage, the links and the redeployment of the methodological systems applied by both national and supranational organizations (Oecd 2017) including intermediate organizations and schools networks (Eheren et. al 2017). The analysis will reflect in particular on the complex and controversial evolution of the decentralization process and the developing polycentrism of European school institutions.

RC16-299.11

FIRINCI ORMAN, TURKAN* (*Baskent University*)

Sociology of Philosophy Versus Sociological Philosophy: Differences, Similarities, and Potentialities for Alliance.

This paper aims to compare two subdivisions of sociology, sociology of philosophy and sociological philosophy in terms of their basic assumptions, problem areas, and theoretical positions. In the first part, sociology of philosophy is debated based on its strengths and its close relation to the history of philosophy. Especially, as an undisputed pioneer of the field, Collins' work is being reviewed. In the second part, Chernilo's project of a new idea of the philosophical sociology is debated by referring to the main discussion on normativity and humanity, highlighting its potential to reflect on the future of philosophy. Thus, in the concluding part, it is stressed that both subdivisions have substantial contributions to the sociology of knowledge but they have quite different positions: sociology of philosophy takes a historical position while philosophical sociology is more like futuristic in its attempts.

RC14-267.3

FIRMINO, RODRIGO* (*Pontifical Catholic University of Parana (PUCPR)*)

From the Dream of Hyperconnectivity to the Nightmare of Immobility

In "The Electronic Eye"—one of the cornerstones of surveillance studies in sociology—David Lyon situates the circulation of personal information as one of the most important issues to be inquired within the technological changes of the late twentieth century. The ethics and the politics of surveillance became a major concern to social sciences. It was 1994 and the Internet was in its infancy, while many were dreaming with the wonders of a democratic hyperconnected society, tackling problems of social inequality through online communities. More than two decades on—and after 9/11 and Snowden—personal information is now personal data, and there is Big Data as well as powerful algorithms to govern the movements of data and everything that can be done with it. Inequalities have grown, and so the apprehensiveness with the augmented way in which personal data is shared, exchanged, sold, and classified for social sorting purposes. Algorithm is, in many ways, as powerful and determinant to shape changing-present and future societies as the car was (and still is) to the industrial modernist cities. Algorithm represents everything that can be programmed, planned, scripted, predicted, and preempted. It is the essence of what seems to be the next urban form in terms of connection, communication, and (im)mobility. In this environment, data is coded and compared with behavioral patterns to produce methods of social and spatial sorting, and access control. If something deviates from these patterns, actions are taken to bring things back to what is considered normality. Each algorithm defines, thus, a specific rhythm for movement and connection in the city. In this paper, I aim to use some of today's examples of territorial manifestations to show how a potential hyperconnected society is, in fact, resulting in some patterns of immobilization for targeted individuals and groups.

RC28-518.3

FISCHER-NEUMANN, MARION* (*University of Hamburg*)

BÖHNKE, PETRA* (*University of Hamburg*)

Social Networks and Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty

Research finds that economic deprivation continues throughout family generations and children raised in poor family households are at higher risk of adulthood poverty. As this process does not have a traceable genetic background, it is assumed that poverty risks are "inherited socially".

While there has been research on family-related processes that may explain the intergenerational transmission of poverty (e.g. parenting behaviour, parental warmth or involvement), there is still a gap of research that systematically applies a network perspective and taking intra- as well as extra-familial social relationships of the child and the social space into account.

The main theoretical framework in this respect has been provided by Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological model of human development. The ecological model takes a systems perspective, and provides a framework for understanding how factors that influence parents and children are nested within a hierarchy of four

main levels; socio-cultural (macro system); community (exo system); family /peers /school (micro system) and individual (ontogenic). These levels also describe a path of influence reaching from social and community factors to the more proximal, family and individual factors. Thus, to understand the factors of poverty transmission, all levels need to be taken into account.

Our research is applying this (inter-)level perspective and seeks to understand the structure and resources involved in different social ties/systems that surround the child during socialisation and the context of family income poverty and how these social ties/systems either enhance or mitigate the risk of later adulthood income poverty.

In order to analyse the effects of social networks on intergenerational transmission of poverty, we use longitudinal data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (GSOEP) as well as longitudinal regression methods. GSOEP is a large-scale annual household panel survey which has been conducted in Germany since 1984, providing life-course information on respondents and their parents.

RC19-349.1

FISH, JENNIFER* (*Old Dominion University*)

Kitchen Girl Activists: Domestic Worker Global Policy Coalitions

This paper portrays the development of a domestic worker movement through mobilization around Convention 189. With the prospect of the first policy protection through the International Labor Organization, domestic workers around the world joined forces to bring their struggle directly to the negotiation of their rights. Unlike any other policy process, the International Domestic Workers Network positioned their own social locations as a site of policy advocacy, progressive action and movement building. This session explores the intersection of a burgeoning international movement of migrant household workers and the centrality of care policy in the global scope of human rights protections.

TG03-954.1

FISHER, KYLA* (*University of Alberta*)

KAPOOR, DR. DIP (*University of Alberta*)

Human Rights-Based Approaches to Development in Contexts of Dam Dispossession

Conservative estimates place the number of people displaced by major dam projects at between 40 to 80 million people. Since the report of the World Commission on Dams in the early 2000s, International Rivers, an International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) based in Berkeley, California, has promoted a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to development to address the impacts of dam projects for the people who call the rivers home; a politics with a questionable track record in preventing dispossession and market violence. Dam projects often proceed despite INGO initiated HRBA opposition in conjunction with the struggles or movements of affected people, or resume after what may have been an initially successful campaign to prevent their construction, sometimes under the auspices of the 1986 United Nations Declaration on Right to Development.

Informed by a critical interpretive methodology, this case study is a critical exploration of how International Rivers utilizes HRBA to development including human rights education (HRE) in contexts of development dispossession by big dam projects in Asia, Africa and the Americas. Staff members of International Rivers based both in the United States and at one of their regional offices were interviewed, and secondary documentation and materials produced by IR were analyzed. Relying primarily on select neo-Marxist concepts and analytical critiques of a human rights politics and the globalization of capitalism, the study demonstrates the contradictions and limits, if not the complicity, of HRBA to addressing dam related development dispossession in neocolonial regions by INGOs such as International Rivers. The emergent critique has implications for how INGOs use these approaches, including HRE and praxis, in contexts of development dispossession in these regions, and contributes towards the growing body of empirical and critical analytical literature on human rights, human rights education, capital and development dispossession, especially by mega dam projects.

TG03-953.2

FISKE, LUCY* (*University of Technology Sydney (UTS)*)

TAHIRA, TAHIRA (*Cisarua Refugee Learning Centre (Indonesia)*)

Crisis and Opportunity: Gendered Citizenship, Structure and Agency in Exile

Expulsion from the state is approached as a crisis within both human rights and refugee studies, with Hannah Arendt proposing that the 'loss of national rights was identical with the loss of human rights' (Arendt 1976, 292). This analysis, conceptualises the state as a protective structure and seeks to rehabilitate the refugee into the state system, whether within a reformed natal state (through return), or into a new state (through local integration or resettlement), ultimately restoring the refugee as 'citizen'. This model is rooted in what Nira Yuval Davis