

# RC55

## NEWSLETTER

# Social Indicator Matters

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### 1. RC55 Sessions and Accepted Papers, 2023 ISA World Congress

## XX ISA World Congress of Sociology



**Resurgent Authoritarianism:**  
*Sociology of New Entanglements of Religions, Politics, and Economies*

Melbourne, Australia | June 25–July 1, 2023  
Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre  
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World Congress of Sociology



TASA The Australian Sociological Association



ISA International Sociological Association



#### COORDINATING EDITOR:

Ming-Chang Tsai

*Research Fellow, Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies*

*Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taiwan*

E-mail: [mingchangtsai1959@gmail.com](mailto:mingchangtsai1959@gmail.com)

Address: Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies(CAPAS), RCHSS, Academia Sinica, Nankang, Taipei 115, Taiwan

Tel: 886-2-2789-8123

Fax: 886-2-2782-2199

The Research Committee 55-Social Indicators of International Sociological Association

## **Pandemic Crisis, War, and Resurgent Authoritarianism: Challenges for the Future of Social Indicators Research**

*Invited Session. Chair and organizer:* Christian Suter, University of Neuchâtel  
([christian.suter@unine.ch](mailto:christian.suter@unine.ch))

### **Invited paper presentation:**

Heinz-Herbert NOLL (formerly Gesis)

#### ***Pandemic Crisis, War, and Resurgent Authoritarianism. Challenges for the Future of Social Indicators Research: Introductory Presentation***

*Abstract:* This introductory presentation reflects about the question whether and how diverse societal developments, but in particular the pandemic crisis, climate-change and related anti-climate-change policies, the current Russian war against the Ukraine, and a tendency towards resurgent authoritarianism are challenging and affecting social Indicators research now and in the foreseeable future. A retrospective view to the beginnings of social indicators and quality of life research in the 1960s shall highlight the mission of this newly established and by then rapidly growing field of social research as well as to remind us of its goals and societal background. Contrasting the current situation and developments with the past shall allow to draw some conclusions concerning successful activities and failures, prevailing and obsolete research goals and not least needs for innovation and new directions to follow.

### **Panelists and Discussants:**

Sandra Fachelli, Pablo de Olavide University Sevilla

Filomena Maggino, Sapienza University Rome

Jenny Chesters, University of Melbourne

Enrico di Bella, Genoa University

Masayuki Kanai, Senshu University

## Volunteerism in the Midst of the Pandemic

Session organizer: Joonmo Son, National University of Singapore ([socioson@nus.edu.sg](mailto:socioson@nus.edu.sg))

### Authors and accepted papers

Ester ZYCHLINSKI (Ariel University), Maya KAGAN (Ariel University)

#### *Aspects of Volunteerism in Time of Covid 19*

*Abstract:* Public trust is an essential component in democracy and characterizes volunteers' activity. As it is often found among volunteers, the levels of social trust and of trust in the institution in which they volunteer in are generally high. The Covid-19 has undermined public confidence in government officials. Considering this, the current study hypothesizes that volunteers during this period will believe more in state institutions compared to non-volunteers. Additionally, the Covid-19 situation also obliges volunteers to face high-risk situations regarding their health. Previous studies show that volunteers in acute crisis situations experience higher psychological distress compared to the non-volunteers, the current study hypothesizes that volunteers during the pandemic will feel more psychological distress as compared to non-volunteers. Finally, another research hypothesis, based on the Logotherapy theory, is that volunteers will have more meaning in life than the non-volunteers. The study took place after the second wave of the Covid-19 in Israel and was based on a convenience sample gathered through digital networks. It included 996 participants, 49.8% of them were volunteers (50.6% men, 49.4% women), and 50.2% non-volunteers (44% men, 56% women). The average age of the volunteers was 39 (Sd=17) and of the non-volunteers was 36 (Sd=16). T-tests for independent samples revealed that the volunteers felt that the government organizations had more competence in dealing with the Covid 19 compared to the non-volunteers. They felt more meaning in life while reporting higher levels of psychological distress compared to non-volunteers. The hypotheses were confirmed. The experience of volunteering can give volunteers in times of crisis an opportunity for personal development and growth, while appropriate guidance is required, so that the volunteers can cope with the psychological distress. As volunteers believe more in the competence of state institutions, they can carry out assistance roles in cooperation with government organizations.

Mieko YAMADA (Purdue University Fort Wayne)

#### *Sharing Grief in a Pandemic Era: A Study of Volunteers Working for a Grief Support Agency*

*Abstract:* The COVID pandemic has changed our lives drastically, including grieving and mourning practices. This study aims to explore the impact of volunteerism and understand experiences of volunteers who work for a grief support agency during a pandemic era. *Peer House for Supporting Children* is a grief support agency located in a Midwestern area in the United States. It provides services for children and their families who have experienced the death of a loved one. Since its launch in 1993, *Peer House* has been successful to develop and maintain its quality of support programs. However, COVID has greatly impacted their service delivery. Holding the restricted number of volunteers, the director of the volunteer program at the agency hopes to maintain the impact of the agency serving for those in need. For this study, three research questions are formulated: 1. How do volunteers perceive their own experiences related to their assigned tasks during pandemic?; 2. How do they perceive volunteer training and preparation tasks provided by the agency?; and 3. To what extent do they feel satisfied with their volunteer work and experience? This study uncovers how the pandemic has affected volunteers' motivations and performances. For data collection, survey and interview were implemented. While they are socially and physically distanced, volunteers at *Peer House* continues to support children in limited but creative ways such as using a virtual method to offer support services and reducing the number of clients per group. Understanding that children are forced to adjust social aspects of grief by considering COVID restrictions, volunteers seemed to receive significant messages and experiences through limited interactions with children.

Augusto GAMUZZA (University of Catania), Francesca GRECO (Prisma srl)

*"A Concern for the Global North Is Only 'one' of the Problems of the Global South." Redefining International Volunteering for Development in a Syndemic Society*

*Abstract:* This paper aims to deepen volunteering and solidarity practices during the COVID-19 pandemic with the aim of investigating the solidaristic dimension of cosmopolitan socialisation (Cicchelli, 2018) by observing a particular typology of subjects: volunteers for development in third countries working abroad through Italian NGOs. More specifically, the research investigated how cosmopolitan solidarity practices impact on biographical paths of volunteers highlighting their biographical challenges and contradictions. In this way, it will be possible to observe if this unexpected social condition (the Covid-19 pandemic) impacts the biographies and personal life trajectories of volunteers for development by drawing data from a qualitative case study conducted with biographical interviews with international volunteers of 5 Italian NGOs working in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. First, we

put cosmopolitan solidarity at the test of the pandemic highlighting how this concept can be a theoretical pivot through which operatively translate the inescapable necessity to re-think social processes sparked by the pandemic. After this, the framework of our research focusing on international volunteering for development through the analytical lens of cosmopolitan solidarity practices will be discussed. In addition, our work describes a methodology for the analysis of interviews, based on a mixed-method approach, which integrates statistical techniques of textual analysis with hermeneutic analysis in order to facilitate the work of the researcher and to offer a synthetic, structured and in-depth view of the information collected. Gathered data show how the global health emergency has affected and “bended” the experience and biographical path of volunteers with some contro-intuitive results.

Pildoo SUNG (Centre for Ageing Research and Education, Duke-NUS Medical School)

***Profiles of Volunteer Motivations during the COVID-19 Pandemic and Their Implications for Volunteer Activities***

*Abstract:* What kind of people were more likely to volunteer during the COVID-19 pandemic? This study investigated distinct profiles made up of volunteer motivations and their implications for volunteer activities during the pandemic. We used data on 1,093 current or former volunteers from the 2021 Individual Giving Survey conducted in Singapore. Latent profile analysis identified distinct volunteer motivation profiles out of a 30-item Volunteer Functions Inventory. Multivariable regression estimated the association between latent motivation profiles and hours, frequency, types of volunteer activities, and future volunteer intentions. We identified four distinct motivation profiles: moderately motivated (40.5%), highly motivated (25.5%), value/understanding oriented (18.3%), and less motivated (15.7%). Compared to less motivated volunteers, highly motivated volunteers and volunteers whose motivations were oriented toward values and understanding tended to volunteer (1) more hours, (2) more frequently, and (3) for a greater number of organizations. They were also more likely to (4) hold a stronger intention to volunteer in the future. Our findings captured heterogeneous subgroups of volunteers who have differential types of volunteer motivations. These latent profiles of volunteer motivations affected the likelihood of taking volunteer activities in the Covid-19 pandemic period. Also, they were significantly related with future intention of volunteering.

John MOY (Queensland Fire and Emergency Services)

***Emergency Services Volunteering in Australia; Pandemic Impacts***

*Abstract:* Recent disaster events across Australia including 2020 Victorian bush fires, the New South Wales floods in 2021 and of course the global pandemic, provide a timely reminder that disasters are increasing in severity, frequency, and cost. As part of Australia's strategy to prepare for, respond to and recover from these events, is a large, dedicated volunteer emergency services workforce. Volunteer emergency service organisations such as rural fire and state emergency services are significant contributors to Australia's disaster management capability. A capability that the literature shows, contributes greatly to individual and community resilience. Rather unexpectedly and alarmingly, and despite the increase in disasters and the reliance upon emergency services volunteers to 'respond', the actual membership across many of Australia's volunteer emergency services volunteer agencies is in sharp decline. This raises many questions, including is the global pandemic responsible for this sudden decrease in volunteers? Or was this decline inevitable? If the pandemic did impact upon emergency services volunteerism, what can be done to reverse this alarming trend? My research addresses such questions, and seeks to propose a new, national sustainable model for emergency services volunteering to help mitigate this decline. It seeks to go beyond simply recognising what motivates (and demotivates) emergency services volunteers, by offering a solution to this emerging dilemma. Whilst some attempts have been made to mitigate this challenge, most emergency services agencies exist today, as they did when first established. We now live in a world which continues to be impacted by the pandemic, and with volunteers the backbone of Australia's disaster management resilience strategy, will emergency services volunteerism survive? This session will suggest that the solution in mitigating declining emergency services volunteerism, within the pandemic environment, lies with a reconceptualisation of volunteer emergency services participation.

Lina FERREIRA (Universidade de São Paulo)

*The Covid-19 Pandemic and Collective Actions in Response to Impoverishment in Brazil*

*Abstract:* Among the various phenomena structured and restructured during the Covid-19 pandemic, what the Brazilian media called a wave of solidarity quickly stood out. It was reported messages in elevators that offered services to go to the market or pharmacy, especially for those who were considered a "risk group". There were also reports of concerts on balconies and a series of activities aimed at the well-being of people, that were based on the principle of solidarity. However, these reports did not reveal an important class dimension. Offering a trip to the market or living in a building with balconies are life possibilities that carry the marks of social class in Brazil. For a significant portion of the

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Brazilian population, the question was less about who would do the shopping and more about whether they would consume food. Although a lockdown policy has not been effectively implemented in Brazil, the periods of low circulation of people on the streets, directly affected the way of earning a living for the lower classes. It was in this scenario that we witnessed a wave of solidarity also in the neighborhoods and slums. In common to all of them was the principle of offering collective responses to risks and uncertainties, in a scenario of overlapping crises, with low state intervention and accelerated impoverishment of families. The objective of this work is to systematize and categorize these multiple solidarity campaigns that have spread across Brazil as a response to the impoverishment of families. Based on documentary research, which has institutional reports, cataloging, reports, websites, and social networks as its source, this work aims to contribute to studies that are thinking about new forms of associativism in Brazil and the types of attachment mobilized by Brazilians in a crisis context.

## Indicators to Compare Social Stratification and Inequalities Among Countries

*Session organizers:* Sandra Fachelli, Pablo de Olavide University Sevilla ([sandra.fachelli@gmail.com](mailto:sandra.fachelli@gmail.com)) and Pedro López-Roldán (Autonomous University of Barcelona)

### Authors and accepted papers

Santiago POY (Pontifical Catholic University of Argentina and National Council of Scientific and Technical Research), Eugenia DICHIERA (Pontifical Catholic University of Argentina)

#### *Labor Market Inequalities and in-Work Poverty in Four Latin American Countries*

*Abstract:* Changes in global labor markets are posing challenges to social inclusion through employment, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic. The expansion of unprotected, precarious, and low-quality forms of employment is reshaping labor inequalities. Precisely, the working poor, employed individuals living in households with incomes below the poverty line, reflect one of the limits that employment is facing to guarantee decent living conditions. In Latin America, little attention has been paid to in-work poverty (IWP), although some related topics –such as informality and precariousness– have been widely debated. The main objective of this paper is to analyze IWP in four Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay). The ‘hybrid’ nature of the concept of working poverty –which combines the study of labor market and poverty– led to multidimensional

theoretical perspectives to explain it. Such explanations often encompass institutional factors, individual, family characteristics of the workers and job attributes. Although we recognize these multilevel factors, this article emphasizes the relationship between IWP and labor market stratification. The four national cases represent different labor market models and welfare regimes. Therefore, the comparative analysis is aimed to provide evidences about the factors that explain IWP in different contexts. The paper relies on microdata from households' surveys carried out in 2019 by national statistics institutes of each country: the *Encuesta Permanente de Hogares* (Argentina), the *Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios* (Brazil), the *Encuesta Suplementaria de Ingresos* of the *Encuesta Nacional de Empleo* (Chile) and the *Encuesta Continua de Hogares* (Uruguay).

Pablo MOLINA DERTEANO (Programa Cambio Estructural y Desigualdad Social)

### *The Role of General Politic Orientations in Welfare Goals*

*Abstract:* This abstract is a continuation of a previous work presented at the RC55 Social Indicators meeting in Valencia in 2018 and a line of research on the potentialities and limitations of the comparison of social state models in Latin America following the contributions of Fernando Pedrosa and Fernando Filgueira.

Taking into account its proposed typology - Stratified Universalism, dual regimes and exclusionary types -, a cluster analysis is carried out again to measure the relationship between the evolution of the achievements in a series of well-being indicators, the decrease (or not) of gender gaps and the continuity of certain political orientations.

The latter is measured with a continuity strength index that feeds on the results accumulated in electoral contests, describing the levels of retention or loss of parliamentary majority and subnational governments. The data comes from ECLAC databases. The presentation is organized in three parts. A first part where the countries that would enter the Filgueira typologies are updated. A second part in which we postulate a hypothesis of heterogeneity since, particularly in the countries of the stratified universalism group, the changes in political orientations did not affect the performance of the welfare indicators. And a third part, where a sub-hypothesis about the incidence of conflicts and gender dynamics is presented.

Celi SCALON (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro), Jesica PLA (Researcher of Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani and University of Buenos Aires), Andre CAETANO (Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)



### *Income Groups in Argentina and Brazil in the First Decades of the 21st Century*

*Abstract:* Since the beginning of the new century, Argentina and Brazil were under the rule of progressive governments. Several discussions had been done about the progressive effects of those governments on social and economic areas. On one hand, there was a certain level of agreement that during this period there was an increasing in work positions as well as an improvement of living conditions for a significant proportion of the population. On the other hand, there is less agreement about the inequality decreasing. This process is overlapped by a regressive cycle in both countries since, more or less, 2015, as well as the outbreak of the COVID19 pandemic and its expected social effects. We will analyze this cycles from a comparative point of view, using household surveys: Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD/IBGE/Brazil) and Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH/INDEC/Argentina). Our aim is to analyze the distribution and characteristics (years of education, region, gender, social class, ethnicity, generation, among others) of the income groups trough the period 2001 – 2021, in both countries. Using regression models we consider the influence of these features in the probability of belonging to a certain group. Finally, we will analyze the association between income groups and social class, as well as the decomposition of inequality through the different periods. Household income groups are defined as: highest income group (Very rich: 401% or more), high Income Group (201% to 400%), upper-middle income group (126% to 200%), lower-middle income group (76% to 125%), vulnerable income group (26%-75%), extremely poor income group (25% or less). We argue that there is certain stability on income groups distribution, showing the resistance of income inequalities. The comparative perspective will bring us a more complex view of the phenomena, for a better understanding of the trends experienced by each country.

Pedro LÓPEZ-ROLDÁN (Univ. Autònoma de Barcelona)

### *Composite Indicators of Social Stratification to Compare Inequalities Among Countries: The Case of Spain and Argentina*

*Abstract:* This paper formulates a proposal for the construction of composite indicators of social inequality intended for the comparative analysis of the social stratification among countries. We consider the cases of Spain and Argentina as a result of various comparative research advances carried out in different projects over the last few years. The intention is to expand these results to countries of very different varieties of development. We use a multidimensional theoretical perspective on social stratification and an analysis model for comparative study between the two countries, which incorporates the gender dimension,

which reduces coverage bias selecting the entire society and which takes into account household as an analysis unit, thus avoiding population dismemberment. We hypothesize that both countries maintain similar general patterns in terms of social stratification that structure the social inequalities of households. Although structuring patterns are common, the levels of inequality they entail are accentuated in the case of Argentina. To account for the hypothesis, the article presents two strategies that seek to obtain two measures of social stratification as composite indicators. In this paper, Spain and Argentina are compared with 2018 sectional data. On the one hand, following the typological construction methodology, where we seek to obtain a qualitative measure through a Typology of Social Stratification (TSS). On the other hand, and in the context of this methodology, we propose to generate an alternative composite indicator that measures inequalities with a quantitative variable through a Social Stratification Index (SSI). In both cases, the ultimate objective is to use these measures in the comparative study of social stratification over time and through space. Our proposal for the future is that there is the possibility that these indicators can be used universally, transcending the type of countries analyzed, and thus encompassing different countries with different levels of development.

## **Socioeconomic Inequalities in Times of Change: Indicators for Assessing Them in a Global World**

*Session organizers:* Sandra Fachelli, Pablo de Olavide University Sevilla ([sandra.fachelli@gmail.com](mailto:sandra.fachelli@gmail.com)) and Pedro López-Roldán (Autonomous University of Barcelona)

### **Authors and accepted papers**

Einar OVERBYE (Oslo Metropolitan University)

#### ***Converging and Diverging Trends in Global Welfare Outcomes***

*Abstract:* Do welfare arrangements become more similar or more different across countries? The debate has been heated at times. It is, however, three questions rolled into one. The first question is if *the political goals of rulers* have become more similar. The second is if the *welfare policies they pursue* are becoming more similar. The third question is if *welfare outcomes* have become more similar. “Convergence” with regard to any of these three items may not imply “convergence” with regard to the other two. This paper includes a brief discussion on goals and policies but concentrates on welfare outcomes, since similar outcomes can be reached by different policies, or without any policy goals on behalf of rulers at all. To investigate

outcomes we must operationalize “outcomes”, plus decide where fairly reliable measures of these operationalizations exist across most countries. In addition, we must decide on measures of “divergence/convergence in outcomes”. A much-used distinction is between absolute and relative empirical measures. We apply the term relative convergence (divergence) when observing a drop (rise) in the value of the coefficient of variation, and the term absolute convergence (divergence) when using the statistical variance or standard deviation as a criterion. The paper limits attention to aggregate measures of social welfare and health that are available across most countries: The Human Development Index, global under-five mortality, average annual incomes across countries with/without control for population size (plus differentiating between absolute and relative income differences), and finally changes in average life-cycle incomes. The time period is 2000-2020/1. Methodological and theoretical problems when interpreting the results are discussed, including how changes in within-country differences interact with changes in between-country differences.

Frank WIETZKE (Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals)

*Dimensions of Social Class in Africa. Results from a Factorial Survey Experiment*

*Abstract:* Researchers have long debated whether the terminology of socio-economic class can be applied to stratification research in Africa. More recent literature takes a different stance. Starting with an influential publication by the African Development Bank, several studies argued that –following years of economic growth– African societies had developed large ‘middle classes’ whose members were able to spend growing shares of their income on more than immediate survival. Yet, these studies have been criticized both for their relative ‘ahistorical’ approach that prioritized income-based measures while ignoring non-monetary dimensions like education, work, or security that dominated in earlier iterations of class-based analysis in Africa, and for the use of very broad definitions of ‘middle classness’ that effectively included many people who were still close to extreme poverty. The conference paper takes these debates to empirical data. It innovates by re-introducing the method of factorial (or “conjoint”) survey experiments into social stratification research to explore subjective perceptions of class- and status-differences in Africa. Although not much employed recently, they represent a particularly useful method for studying the relative importance of alternative attributes in complex, multi-dimensional phenomena like class (Rossi et al. 1974; Rossi and Nock 1982). The analysis draws on original data from a nationally-representative survey in Kenya (N=1000). It is supported by several external validity tests to assess whether the results also hold in other African countries. The results

suggest that income can serve as a useful proxy for class. However, perceptions of ‘middle classness’ often still overlap with experiences of heightened socio-economic insecurity (both before and during the Covid Pandemic). Non-monetary attributes that played important roles in earlier debates like government employment and education also still emerge as statistically significant. This underscores the persistence of sociological and political dynamics that long shaped local realities of class in Africa.

Claudia BAEZA CABELLO (Universidad Autònoma de Barcelona)

***Self-Employed Workers: Comparative Analysis of the Labor Market in Chile and Spain in the Context of the Covid19 Pandemic***

*Abstract:* The ongoing research presents a typological analysis of self-employed workers in Chile and Spain. It takes into account their social models in order to indicate the similarities and the differences in the configuration patterns of the various profiles of self-employed workers. This comparative analysis of the labor trajectories in Chile and Spain is carried out with secondary and primary data sources with a mixed design. Firstly, the methodology of the study is a factorial analysis of multiple correspondences. Secondly, it is applied a typological analysis with the factors obtained previously. Due to data availability, it is an ongoing investigation, so preliminary results will be shown related to the description of self-employed workers and the factorial analysis of correspondence and typological analysis for the year 2019. Finally, a qualitative phase will be carried out which will analyze qualitative data to deepen the collection and analysis of quantitative data. To sum up, the research seeks to conceptually, theoretically and methodologically delimit self-employment in its various forms by analyzing the data from the active population survey and the employment survey for Spain and Chile, respectively. Therefore, it is intended to provide elements of analysis based on the construction of the typology of these workers to understand this phenomenon. In short, to provide theoretical and empirical elements for a sociological analysis that sheds light on the social reality of the group studied.

WU HANIA (Department of Sociology, Fudan University)

***Revisiting the Tunnel Effect: Economic Growth, Income Inequality and the Subjective Well-Being Among the Chinese Population (2005-2017)***

*Abstract:* The “tunnel effect” hypothesis proposed by Albert O. Hirschman suggested that the expectation for future upward mobility would buffer and even reverse the negative impacts of the soaring income inequality on people’s subjective well-being in the course of economic

development (Hirschman and Rothchild, 1973). This paper clarifies the theoretical connotations of tunnel effect from three perspectives: (1) dimension of inequality, tunnel effect should refer to inequality relating to social comparison at micro level instead of normal inequality indicated by Gini coefficient at macro level; (2) heterogeneity of effects, tunnel effect should work stronger for those who were falling behind and who were facing more uncertainty; and (3) dynamic trend, the strength of tunnel effect should change along with certain socioeconomic conditions. Multi-level analyses based on the pooled data from 9 waves of the Chinese General Social Survey 2005-2017, as well as contextual income information from the statistical yearbooks of the corresponding year suggest the following findings: (1) tunnel effect does exist in China, as we observe that the reference income (defined by the mean income of other people living in same province and work in same industry and ownership) has a significantly positive impacts on individual's happiness after controlling for individuals' own income; (2) tunnel effect is stronger for people who are under 40 years and report the bottom 20% income; (3) tunnel effect was strong during the period of 2005-2008, but shrank remarkably even to insignificant after that time point, and this temporal heterogeneity may due to the economic slowdown, rising income inequality, declining social connection and increasing prevalence of meritocratic beliefs. We conclude by discussing the implication of the ceasing premium of tunnel effect for people's well-being in the new era characterized with slow-down economic growth and deepening inequality in China.

Cristian SEGURA CARRILLO (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona)

### *Chile y España En Perspectiva Comparada: Procesos De Movilidad Social*

*Abstract:* La comunicación presenta los avances de un trabajo de investigación en curso que tiene como objetivo analizar la desigualdad social desde la perspectiva de la movilidad social comparando España y Chile, países que presentan en común un proceso de industrialización tardía. En este sentido, se plantea un diseño cuantitativo utilizando fuentes de información secundarias, con bases nacionales para Chile (Encuesta Nacional de estratificación social de 2009 y la International Social Survey de 1999 -2009 y 2019), para el caso español se utiliza la ECV (Encuesta Condiciones de Vida del 2005- 2011- 2019). Se realiza un análisis por cohortes (entre 1939 a 1994) y por sexo. Se utiliza la clase social como eje analítico desde la perspectiva de EGP (Erikson, Golthorpe y Portocarrero, 1979, 1993) y los ajustes propuestos por Ganzeboom y Treiman (1996) que apoyan la comparación internacional, para ello se utiliza una categorización de 6 clases. Respecto de los análisis se realiza movilidad absoluta para

observar la estructura social en ambos países y para analizar las oportunidades se utilizan modelos loglineales multiplicativos y unidiff en la movilidad relativa. Los primeros análisis de los datos disponibles se encuentran similitudes y diferencias en los contextos sociales chileno y español. Como resultado de esta práctica se observan diferencias por género en los procesos de movilidad intergeneracional absoluta. Las mujeres presentan mayores niveles de movilidad ascendente sostenida a través de las cohortes. Tanto en hombres como en mujeres la educación aporta a movimientos ascendente de clase y la experiencia laboral reporta, aunque en menor medida, a la movilidad social ascendente. Con los análisis no podemos concluir que el peso del origen social ha disminuido, pero continúa presente en los movimientos intergeneracionales de clase.

## The Advantages of Analysing Longitudinal Data for Understanding Changes in Levels of Life Satisfaction

*Session organizer:* Jenny Chesters, University of Melbourne ([jenny.chesters@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:jenny.chesters@unimelb.edu.au))

### Authors and accepted papers

Jan-Philip STEINMANN (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony), Theresa ENTRINGER (German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Jörg HARTMANN (Leipzig University and Research Institute Social Cohesion (RISC), Hannes KRÖGER (Zalando)

### *Religiosity, Social Support and Changes in Subjective Well-Being during the Early Stage of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Germany*

*Abstract:* A large body of literature indicates the benefits of being religious in terms of subjective well-being. We examine changes to these so-called religious well-being benefits during the early stage of the COVID-19 pandemic in Germany from a longitudinal perspective and address the role of (formal and informal) social support when explaining these changes. Theoretically, we presented two contrasting scenarios regarding the development of religious well-being benefits: The first scenario predicts decreasing religious well-being benefits (convergence hypothesis), while the second scenario assumes increasing religious well-being benefits (divergence hypothesis). We combined nationally representative, longitudinal panel data (German Socio-Economic Panel, SOEP) including both pre- and during-pandemic periods with the supplementary SOEP-CoV study. By applying marginal structural models, and inverse probability of treatment weighting, we

show that initial religious well-being benefits declined during the early stage of the COVID-19 pandemic in Germany, and this decline was partly due to decreasing social support perceived by religious individuals. Our study challenges the common idea that religious individuals are better protected against idiosyncratic shocks (personal and societal crises), contributes to the more general question of how religiosity affects subjective well-being and demonstrates the value of longitudinal panel data to understand changes in subjective well-being (especially when it comes to approaching causal explanations).

Fereydoon RAHMANI (York University)

*Marginalized Communities' Quality of Life: Kurdish and Non-Kurdish People 1999-2019*

*Abstract:* Diverse approaches are used to estimate the people's quality of life or some domains of community's living conditions. Classical economists have used GDP or economic growth as indicators for community's living standards, while health scientists are using physical indicators to examine the health-related quality of life. It nearly took four decades for the quality-of-life analysis to establish itself as a polygonal discipline of social sciences. Since the quality-of-life studies is rooted deeply in the social indicators' movements, creating global agencies such as Club of Rome, UNDP, and IIASA also were certainly effective in further expansion or development of the discipline. Quality-of-life analysis finds its real meaning when "the predicament of mankind" is fairly incorporated into academic investigation. Conducting a series of field analysis (both Top-Down-Model and Bottom-Up-Model) between 1999 and 2019, the author is showcasing the subjective quality-of-life gap within the Kurdish, and non-Kurdish, as well as Muslim, and non-Muslim populations in the Middle East. In this paper, some major findings of the discussed empirical fieldworks are put together to shed some light on the well-being and general quality-of-life of these communities for the first time. The results show how the subjective quality-of-life, as well as life satisfaction has deteriorated within the period of the research, and how religion, gender, ethnicity, nationality, and the level of marginalization have played a role in this comparison. Software programs like SPSS and LISREL are used to analyze which indicators best explain these populations' well-being. The research results show that the overall and universal quality-of-life within the Kurdish citizens has been extremely lower than the non-Kurdish citizens living in agglomerations like Tehran, and within the Kurdish Iraqi regions the disparity has become extreme, while measurements for the underprivileged Kurdish Yezidis is indicating the worst level of satisfaction.

Yuvisthi NAIDOO (Social Policy Research Centre)

***Revisiting the Question: Does More Money Mean Higher Well-Being?***

*Abstract:* Despite the volume of literature exploring the relationship between disposable income and global life satisfaction assessments, there is a lack of empirical investigation exploring the relationship between broader notions of economic living standards and subjective wellbeing. This paper addresses this gap by comparing two alternative individual based well-being frameworks. The economic living standard indicator framework is a set of economic resource metrics that append disposable income with income streams from non-cash services (including in-kind social transfers) and annuitised non-home wealth and home wealth, as providing the full range of potential consumption possibilities that affect an individual's economic living standard. The subjective well-being indicator framework takes account of an individual's cognitive evaluation of their life based on domain-specific life-satisfaction questions. These two frameworks are compared over time and across older and working-age groups in Australia using person-level data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey for 2010, 2014 and 2018. In the context of an ageing population, these two cohorts face specific challenges. Macro-level challenges include the ability of government to mitigate declining labour force participation rates with increasing health, aged-care and pension-related fiscal pressures. Micro-level challenges include maintaining social cohesion across and within generations and the quality of life of individuals over the life-course. The paper explores the relationship between the twin objective and subjective realms of well-being, with empirical analysis focussed on providing insights into the nature of advantage and disadvantage within and across age cohorts. The different frameworks provide evidence of for whom and in what way does wealth, home ownership and in-kind public, in addition to income, have on an individual's cognitive evaluation of their life.

Marc CALLENS (Universiteit Gent), Dries VERLET (Universiteit Gent)

***The Impact of Covid-19 on Life Satisfaction: A Long-Term Perspective***

*Abstract:* In the past couple of years, in various countries, a lot of effort has been put into depicting the immediate effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on various domains including subjective well-being. Our focus in this paper however is to put these immediate effects into a long-term and internationally comparative perspective. We do so by analyzing individual level data on general life satisfaction from repeated Eurobarometer Surveys (1973-2021) of 8 European countries enriched with country-specific macro-level time series. By applying



Multilevel Hierarchical Age Period Cohort regression on the combined data, we first estimate the net trend, life-cycle and cohort effects for each country separately. We then test different economical and/or sociological hypotheses (e.g., Easterlin paradox) for each of the three temporal dimensions considered (trend, birth cohort and life cycle). Finally, our research design allows to put the effect of the Covid-19 crisis into perspective, both internationally and in the long term. Based on our first results, we found that in Belgium (Flanders), the trend fluctuations are stronger than the life-cycle effects and there are hardly any generation effects. In other countries, by contrast, there are few or no trend fluctuations, but rather signs of a generational change. Overall, international heterogeneity is particularly large, and these international differences seem to be stronger than the temporal ones.

Catherine BERHEIDE (Skidmore College), David COTTER (Union College), Megan CARPENTER (St. Lawrence University)

*A Comparison of Satisfaction with Work-Life Balance before the COVID-19 Pandemic and during Its Immediate and Intermediate Stages: A Case Study of Academic Staff at Three Small Colleges in the United States*

*Abstract:* The immediate stage of the COVID-19 pandemic placed university instruction into an emergency remote mode. The intermediate stage of the pandemic has continued to present economic, psychological, and social challenges to workers, including academic staff. This paper details part of a project examining changes in faculty lives since the pandemic's onset. The study's two waves took place during the *immediate* and *intermediate* periods of the COVID-19 pandemic (Christakis, 2020). The study of pandemics, in particular, and disasters more generally, suggests that the long tail toward recovery after the immediate threat has receded but while lasting aftershocks or additional waves may arrive can be a period of particular psychological disruption (Van Hoof et al., 2021). We report on survey data collected from academic staff at three selective liberal arts colleges in New York in the immediate aftermath of the lockdown in 2020 and during the intermediate stage a year later in 2021. Specifically, we investigate two measures of life satisfaction: changes in satisfaction with work-life balance and work strain.

Our findings indicate that at both the immediate and the intermediate stage of the pandemic academic staff reported lower levels of satisfaction with work-life balance compared to pre-pandemic and higher levels of work strain. They reported the same decline in their satisfaction with work-life balance in 2021 as they did in 2020 with those with caregiving responsibilities showing the largest declines and tenured faculty the smallest. Similarly, work

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strain was as high in 2021 as it had been in 2020, but the sources of this elevated strain shifted from teaching and research demands in the immediate stage to emotional labor demands during the intermediate stage of the first full academic year of the pandemic. As the pandemic continues to linger, the consequences for life satisfaction may become increasingly dire.

Jennifer CHESTERS (University of Melbourne)

*Adjusting to the New 'Normal': A Comparison of Levels of Happiness before and during the Pandemic*

*Abstract:* The economic and social impact of the pandemic on the lives of Australians varied according to residential location, occupation and age. During 2020 and 2021, not only was the national border closed, internal borders between the states and territories were also closed for long periods of time. In all parts of Australia, but particularly in the state of Victoria, people were largely confined to their homes as workplaces, schools, 'non-essential' shops, recreational facilities etc. were closed. These disruptions created a sense of isolation, people were cut off not only from the rest of the world, but also from their families and friends in Australia. This paper examines whether the restrictions associated with the pandemic impacted on levels of wellbeing. Data from the Life Patterns project provides longitudinal quantitative and qualitative data from two cohorts of Australians. Both cohorts have been surveyed since they completed secondary school providing an exceptionally rich dataset. In 2020, cohort 1 participants were aged around 46 and cohort 2 participants were aged around 32. Using the data generated from surveys, it is possible to compare the impact of the pandemic on two cohorts of Australians at different life stages who were experiencing the same economic and social deprivations. The Life Patterns data allow for an examination of levels of happiness for both cohorts in 2017 and 2020; and for an examination of levels of happiness for cohort 2 participants between 2017- 2022.

## Gender Equality Measurement, Part I

*Session organizer:* Enrico di Bella, Genoa University ([edibella@unige.it](mailto:edibella@unige.it))

### Authors and accepted papers

Babita TEWARI (CSJM University)

*Leisure-Time Physical Activity in Context of Gender Differences*

*Abstract:* Leisure time for women could be less in comparison to men because of the fact that though women are more commonly occupied in part-time work than men, they expend more time completing unpaid work such as household tasks and childcare. Because men and women have diverse levels of physical activity, and the variables associated with activity levels are not constant across the genders, interventions promoting physical activity should take these differences into account. The objectives of this analysis is to explore the association between gender and leisure-time physical activity in a population-based sample of adults living in Kanpur City (India) and to study a variety of variables possibly associated with physical activity levels. A multistage sampling of households was undertaken in Kanpur, the biggest city in terms of population in the State of Uttar Pradesh, India. Leisure-time physical activity was measured using the long version of the Physical Activity Questionnaire. Data on potential predictors of leisure-time physical activity behaviour were collected using a standardized questionnaire. 50 men and 50 women were interviewed. Several definitions of moderate and vigorous-intensity physical activity were used.

Enrico DI BELLA (University of Genoa)

*Regional Gender Equality Measurement in the EU (REgem): Experiences from a European Jean Monnet Project*

*Abstract:* **Gender equality** is a topic of increasing relevance worldwide, but its measurement is mainly limited to national levels, even in the UE. During the last 20 years, various experiences tried to exploit gender equality at a subnational (regional) level, but they were country-specific studies focused on single or a few domains (e.g.: education, health, labour market) not providing a complete overview of the territorial disparities on gender equality. In this presentation, the main results of the ReGEM project, realised with the support of the Erasmus+ Programme of the European union, will be shared. In the project we propose a **regionalization** of the most complete gender equality indicator, the Gender Equality Index (GEI) of the European Institute on Gender Equality (EIGE). EIGE's GEI measures gender gaps and different levels of achievement of the 27 Member States of EU + UK over time and across a range of relevant 6 core domains: Power, Knowledge, Work, Money, Time, Health for a total of 14 sub-domains and 31 different variables (called indicators). To avoid proposing another brand-new indicator, in this project we developed a regional version of the index following, as close as possible, the EIGE's GEI methodology building what we call Regional-GEI (in brief, R-GEI). However, the regionalization of EIGE's GEI is not a straightforward process and clashes with two serious issues. First, albeit most of the variables used in the GEI

are based on European surveys which are representative also at the regional (NUTS 2) level, a large part is not. Secondly, some variables are meaningless if measured at the regional level (think, for example, to the number of women seating in the national Parliament).

Sandra FACHELLI (Pablo de Olavide University)

### *Comparative Analysis of Regional Gender Disparities*

*Abstract:* The analysis of gender (in)equality at the country level constitutes a fundamental information instrument to verify the trends of change over time in this social reality and the impact of gender policies. The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) has fulfilled this function since 2013, giving rise to various interesting results on the evolution over time. But gender equality measurement is mainly limited to national level, not providing a complete overview of the territorial disparities on gender equality. In the context of the ReGEM project (Regional Gender Equality Measurement, an Erasmus+ Programme - Jean Monnet, <https://regem.unige.it/>) is an innovative project where we propose a regionalization of the most complete gender equality indicator: The Gender Equality Index (GEI) of the EIGE. We wanted to delve into this type of analysis by investigating at the regional level (NUTS2) to what extent differentiated behaviours can be observed within each country. We have chosen Italy, Spain and France, covering a total of 62 regions, as case studies to be able to observe what particularities emerge from a disaggregated territorial analysis, essential for the development of local gender policies. We construct a disaggregated measure as close as possible to the national level indicator produced by EIGE (RGEI) obtained from Eurostat in the form of micro-data. We carried out two types of analysis: the construction of the index and the analysis of the six main domains that define the measure: Work, Money, Time, Power, Knowledge and Health, with the aim of typifying the regions analysed. The analysis will provide relevant insights also on the role of national boundaries for gender equality when physical separators determine them (in particular, Spain/France and Italy/France). Internal disparities are also relevant, for instance, in Spain (North-East/South-West), France (North/South), Italy (North/South).

Ewa KRZAKLEWSKA (Jagiellonian University in Krakow), Marta WARAT (Jagiellonian University in Krakow), Paulina SEKULA (Jagiellonian University in Krakow), Joerg MUELLER (Universitat Oberta De Catalunya)

### *Measuring Gender Equality for Gender Equality Plans. Critical Reflections over the Indicators in Policy Design and Monitoring at the Institutional Level*

*Abstract:* Gender Equality Plan (GEP) at the institutional level has become the new eligibility criterion for research funding in the EU countries. Each university or research organisation is thus required to design a strategy for gender equality with, among others, an adequate tool for progress measurement and inclusive approach. This raises questions on indicators for gender equality in research and higher education, but also requires deep reflection on intersectionality. Both problems have been addressed in Gender Equality Audit and Monitoring (GEAM) - a questionnaire framework developed within the ACT and INSPIRE (Horizon), used already by about 30 institutions. GEAM captures the experiences and perceptions of employees regarding key dimensions of gender equality, such as working conditions, work-life balance, discrimination, sexual harassment, micro-aggressions. This presentation focuses on the analysis of indicators included in the GEAM and its usefulness for design and monitoring of GEPs. We look at the importance of both objective (institutional statistics) and subjective (survey-based) indicators, but also at indicators capturing the organisational culture as the environment for inequality. Secondly, we assess the measurement of implicit/covered discrimination, which – contrary to overt discrimination - is harder to diagnose and target with the policies. We discuss whether the GEAM provides effective indicators to capture implicitly biased behaviours and acts. Thirdly, we examine which indicators appear useful to design institutional solutions in regards to inclusive gender equality. We look into the potential to carry out an intersectional analysis based on the data generated with the GEAM. How feasible is the analysis of discrimination based upon intersecting categories such as gender, race, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation or age? We carefully discuss whether – or, if yes, to what extent – focusing on the intersectionality and strengthening inclusiveness of GEP plays down the gender inequalities and risks that gender is lost in the process.

Olga SALIDO CORTES (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

*An Analysis of Progress Towards Gender Equality through EU Official Indicators*

*Abstract:* As is well known, crises hit harder women and recovery policies have frequently unintended consequences for gender equality. Some early studies have already pointed that women have bear the brunt of the unintended economic and social consequences of the COVID-19 crisis and of the policies implemented to address it. However, we still lack an accurate and updated picture of the effects of the crisis on women's well-being and quality of life. This would require a stronger commitment of public authorities to gender equality monitoring, particularly during crises, for which faster and more comprehensive access to

data is needed. Furthermore, an analysis of the performance of different official gender indicators can help to better understand their methodological and practical limitations and to draw policy implications in a more refined way. In this paper we explore a wide range of official indicators on gender equality, considering three of the main domains that make up the EIGE Gender Equality Index, namely: work, money and power through the period 2010-2020 (or the closest available), trying to identify key patterns across countries on gender equality. The analysis is based on data from Eurostat (LFS, EU-SILC, SES), Eurofound (EWCS, EQLS) and EIGE (Gender Statistics Database, WMID).

## Gender Equality Measurement, Part II

*Session organizer:* Enrico di Bella, Genoa University ([edibella@unige.it](mailto:edibella@unige.it))

### Authors and accepted papers

Georg MUELLER (Univ. of Fribourg)

#### *Inequality and the Amount of Information Contained in Male and Female Gender*

*Abstract:* This contribution deals with the entropy of privilege distributions. Entropy is a double-faced concept, although it has a single mathematical representation. On the one hand, entropy means uncertainty, i.e. *lack of information*: the higher the entropy of the distribution of a social privilege, the lower the information about particular privilege-holders. By comparing the entropy of a whole population with the conditional entropies of its subpopulations like men and women, it is possible to calculate the information "contained" in these subgroups. On the other hand, entropy also means variation, i.e. *inequality*: The higher the entropy of the distribution of a social privilege, the higher the inequality among the privilege-holders: Thus it is possible to calculate the *overall inequality* of a population as well as the *particular inequalities* within its subpopulations, like e.g. men and women. This paper attempts to unite the two different faces of entropy. By mathematical reasoning it is possible to show that the *total inequality* of a privilege distribution is a weighted sum of the inequalities within its subpopulations plus a weighted sum of the information contained in each of these subpopulations. The first weighted sum of this equation measures *inter-individual inequality*. The second is also called synentropy (mutual information) and describes the *inequality of opportunities* between the subpopulations. In order to illustrate the use of the afore-mentioned concepts, the author analyses the educational attainments of EU-countries according to gender and birth-cohorts. Data source for this purpose is the European Values

Study, which offers highly standardised data. In countries, where the norm of equal educational opportunities of men and women is perfectly realized, the synentropy of education should be *zero*. Otherwise it is always higher than zero and a split of information contained in male and female gender will offer clues for further analyses.

Heiwa DATE (Shgia University)

*How Can We “Neither Agree Nor Disagree?”: A Content Analysis of Reasons for Intermediate Responses to Questions with Respect to Gender Role Attitudes in Japan*

*Abstract:* International comparative studies have revealed that the tendency of Japanese survey respondents to answer a question with the “middle answer” is extremely high. In this respect, social survey research has also been conducted domestically and internationally on the meaning of intermediate responses such as “neither agree nor disagree.” Previous research has often employed a statistical analysis of the characteristics of those who respond “in the middle” to interpret the meaning of intermediate responses. However, there has been little attempt to directly understand why respondents give intermediate answers by asking respondents to explain their answers themselves. The purpose of this presentation is to clarify respondents’ own logic concerning the reasons for their intermediate answers. To meet this purpose, an online survey was conducted in 2022. Married men and women aged 30–49 living in the Tokyo metropolitan area were surveyed. Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the idea that “A husband’s job is to earn money; a wife’s job is to look after the home and family” using a five-point scale (+ don’t know). In addition, respondents were required to describe the reason why they chose their response choice. Initially, logistic regression analysis was conducted to grasp the general characteristics of those who chose the middle answer. Then, content analysis was conducted to see how respondents explain “neither agree nor disagree.” According to the content analysis, respondents’ reasons could be classified as follows: (a) don’t know or have no reason, (b) distrust concerning the wording of the questionnaire, (c) dilemma between an ideal life and real life, (d) depending on the situation, and (e) referring to alternatives to conservative gender roles. Finally, how we should understand the diversity of explanations for intermediate responses when we deal with measuring the scale of gender equality is discussed.

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Leon FREUDE (Universitat de Barcelona), Mario DOMINGUEZ (Universitat de Barcelona)  
*Validating a New Measurement Instrument for Homonationalist Values through a Delphi Method*

*Abstract:* Sociology shows an increasing interest in traditionally peripheral issues such as sexual and ethnic diversity. Sociology of Gender emphasized the importance to study sexual and ethnic diversity intersectionally, that is considering these aspects together and not separately. In this scenario, the conceptual proposal of homonationalism becomes valuable for sociology. Homonationalism describes a complex interaction between race or ethnicity and gender and sexual orientation. This proposal was translated into analysis of values, conceptualizing homonationalist values as the confluence of racism and tolerance with gays and lesbians. However, this measurement is far from meeting the complexity of homonationalism. Therefore, we present a more complex dimensionalization of homonationalist values allowing the development of better measuring instruments.

Our three-dimensional instrument is validated by a Delphi Panel composed by 22 academics, professionals and activists improving our theoretical proposal. The first dimension refers the neo-orientalist construction of the West as gayfriendly opposed to the East as intolerant with sexual diversity and is constituted by three subdimensions: the exaltation of the West's inclusiveness, the opposition of Western and Eastern nation states and cultures, and the construction of an internal threat to Western gayfriendliness coming from Muslims and immigrants. The second dimension, a visible LGBT subject, is divided into two subdimensions, first characterizing the visibility and second the characteristics of the subject. The third dimension, homonationalist LGBT agenda, is based on two subdimensions: first, general political demands related to sexual and gender diversity and, second, political demands towards the LGBT movement and its parts. The whole proposal counts with 21 indicators associated with the different subdimensions. This work contributes as it advances measurements related to intersectionality, provides an operationalization of the most subtle aspects of homonationalist values and presents a theoretically validated measurement instrument of homonationalist values which can be tested empirically.

Hasan AKCAN (Turkish Sociological Association), Hilal ARSLAN (Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies)

*Gender Data for Empowerment: Rights Based Approach to Measure and Monitor Gender Equality in Turkey*



*Abstract:* In the last two decades, Turkey faces with a major gender backlash similar to many other countries with conservative regime change and rising of neoliberal authoritarianism. Despite long lasting efforts of women's movement to advance women's human rights, recent regressions including the drifting away of central government institutions from the concept of gender equality (GE), withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention, leaving the instruments of it and participatory democracy idle, and in particular the exclusion of women's organizations from policy development processes come along with the political regime change just after coup d'état add to the importance of CSO-led initiatives in ensuring GE and participatory democracy. Against this background, our study aims to discuss rights-based GE monitoring by using gender data and indicators as being one of the key tools to strengthen participatory democracy in Turkey. Indeed, mainstreaming of GE only realized through independent monitoring which contributes to targeting the fields where inequalities are deeper and intervention is needed and considering the current situation in Turkey, there is an urgent need to establish and strengthen the mechanisms to realize it at both the national and local levels. Further our study aims to share the knowledge and experiences to shed light on rights-based methodology to develop GE indicators and cross-nationally comparable GE index whose data and materials are disseminated via different tools. The case study of our study is the "Gender Equality Monitoring Center" that we have developed within the scope of the project we are carrying out. In this center, which we developed within the scope of the CEİDzler project funded by the EU Delegation to Turkey, we focused both on disseminating the information produced by CSOs in academia through the e-library, and on enabling CSOs to advocate based on data through the gender data portal and improving their capacities.

## **Measuring and Analyzing the Impact of the 2020-2022 Pandemic on Quality of Life and Well-Being. Part I: Social Relations, Happiness, and Mental Well-being**

*Session organizer:* Christian Suter, University of Neuchâtel ([christian.suter@unine.ch](mailto:christian.suter@unine.ch))

### **Authors and accepted papers**

Yue QIAN (University of British Columbia), Wen FAN (Boston College)

*Two Years Later: The Early-2020 COVID-19 Outbreak in China and Subsequent Flourishing*

*Abstract:* Two years have passed since the early-2020 COVID-19 outbreak in China. Exploiting the geographic concentration of China's COVID-19 cases in Hubei (the initial

epicenter), we compare Hubei and non-Hubei residents to examine the medium-term effect of exposure to the COVID-19 outbreak on mental well-being. We examine flourishing—a more comprehensive assessment of well-being that is not merely the absence of mental illness—and investigate a broad set of psychosocial and economic mediators that may link initial outbreak exposure to subsequent flourishing. We use OLS regression models to analyze national longitudinal data collected in early 2020 and late 2021 (N = 3,169). Results show that flourishing scores remain lower for Hubei than non-Hubei residents two years following the early-2020 COVID-19 outbreak. Mediation analysis reveals that Hubei residents' lower incidences of job promotion and lower sense of control are the two most important mediators accounting for their lower flourishing relative to non-Hubei residents. Combined, this study provides the first evidence of the medium-term psychological vulnerability borne by individuals who lived in the initial epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic. Findings on the intervening mechanisms shed light on the policy initiatives needed for post-pandemic mental well-being recovery in China and other countries.

Indera PATTINASARANY (Universitas Indonesia)

### *Analyzing the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Happiness in Indonesia*

*Abstract:* World Happiness Report 2021 shows that many countries experienced a decline in happiness levels since the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, including in Indonesia. Previous studies of happiness during a pandemic have focused on certain aspects of certain community groups, used limited size data, relied mainly on online surveys with convenient sample selection of respondents, and used pre-pandemic evaluations of happiness through respondents' memories. Each of these shortcomings has methodological and empirical implications that lead to incomplete and inaccurate conclusions about changes in happiness levels caused by the pandemic. In an effort to overcome the limitations of previous research, this study analyzes the factors that affect the level of happiness in Indonesia before and during the COVID-19 pandemic using the 2017 and 2021 nation-wide Happiness Level Measurement Survey (SPTK). The SPTK survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews and respondents are representative the provincial level. SPTK assesses the level of happiness of respondents through the Cantril ladder. The survey did not directly ask questions related to respondents' exposure to the pandemic. However, data collection in 2021 conducted at around the peak of the pandemic in most provinces in Indonesia implies that respondents' assessment of happiness levels in 2021 is partly influenced by their exposure to the pandemic. This study employs pooled cross-section data analysis with multi-level

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ordered logistic model. The determinants of the level of happiness include demographic and household characteristics, socio-economic factors that can influence respondents in assessing their level of happiness, and indicators related to the spread and intensity of the COVID-19 pandemic. Realizing that pandemics have different effects on happiness levels between groups of people, this study will dissect the data based on certain characteristics. The latter includes urban vs. rural residences, provinces with high vs. low rates of pandemic-exposed people, and cohorts.

Magda BORKOWSKA (University of Essex), Renee LUTHRA (University of Essex), James LAURENCE (Economic and Social Research Institute)

*Perceived Neighbourhood Cohesion and Mental Distress during the Covid-19 Pandemic*

*Abstract:* Evidence suggests that social connectedness and living in more cohesive communities is associated with better mental health. However, little is known about the causal relationship between self-reported social cohesion and self-reported mental health. In this paper, we use UK Household Longitudinal Study data from three pre-pandemic waves and three waves collected during Covid-19 pandemic to assess whether the changes in perceived neighbourhood cohesion are associated with subsequent changes in mental distress and/or vice versa. To assess the direction of this relationship, we apply a number of statistical models, such as fixed-effects models, cross-lagged panel models, maximum-likelihood fixed effect dynamic panel models, and random intercept cross-lagged panel models. As expected, we find that perceived neighbourhood cohesion and mental distress are negatively correlated, and that this relationship is stronger during the Covid-19 period compared to the pre-pandemic periods. This is true even after controlling for a wide range of individual- and neighbourhood- level confounders. We also find that the changes in perceived neighbourhood cohesion are associated with subsequent changes in mental distress. However, when we account for the path dependency (autocorrelation) and reciprocal relationship, we do not detect a direct effect of perceived neighbourhood cohesion on mental distress (or vice versa). This finding may suggest that the changes in both perceived cohesion and subjective well-being respond simultaneously to external shocks, and, to some extent, might be part of the same broader concept.

Joonmo SON (National University of Singapore)

*The Latent Classes of the Volunteer Satisfaction Index and Volunteering during the Pandemic*

*Abstract:* The retention of volunteers amid the COVID-19 pandemic was a severe concern for voluntary associations worldwide. Due to governmental restrictions on face-to-face social interactions, voluntary associations had to curtail traditional volunteer activities and thus experienced a significant reduction in the volunteer workforce. Therefore who stayed in or left the volunteer field during the pandemic is an important question for the nonprofit sector. A plausible mechanism is the effect of volunteer satisfaction that may help keep volunteers working for the public good despite harsh external conditions. The study used the data from the Individual Giving Survey in Singapore. The survey was administered between April and September 2021, a period when the pandemic hit hard the country. The study utilized a Latent Class Analysis of the 26 items of the Volunteer Satisfaction Index (Galindo-Kuhn & Guzley, 2001). The LCA identified five subgroups of the current and former volunteers as follows: (1) highest overall volunteer satisfaction (14%), (2) high Participation Efficacy and Group Integration satisfaction (13%), (3) high Organizational Support satisfaction (10%), (4) medium Participation Efficacy and Group Integration satisfaction (19%), and (5) low overall satisfaction (44%). A series of regression analyses were applied to various outcome measures of volunteerism, taking the latent classes as the main predictors. The results indicate that those with the highest overall volunteer satisfaction volunteered for significantly more extended hours than the contrast category of low overall satisfaction. Likewise, the highest overall satisfaction class was more likely to be current volunteers and to have volunteered more recently than the other classes. Regarding the breadth of volunteer areas, those in the highest overall satisfaction class belonged to more voluntary associations than the other classes. In conclusion, volunteer satisfaction was a crucial factor that prevented people from ceasing volunteer activities during the pandemic.

Jakob HARTL (University of Halle-Wittenberg), Reinhold SACKMANN (Martin-Luther-University), Ina MAYER (University of Halle-Wittenberg)

### *Time Is a Great Healer? Social Cohesion over the Course of the Covid-19 Pandemic*

*Abstract:* Research in various scientific fields dealt with the relationship between the global Covid-19 pandemic and social cohesion. Whereas in the early weeks of the pandemic social cohesion was identified as a driver of infections (Thomas et al 2022), this effect reversed its direction as soon as measures for containing the disease were enacted. Simultaneously, the relationship between social cohesion and the development of the pandemic appeared increasingly diverse: lockdowns, mask mandates and quarantine measures negatively impacted social cohesion (cf. Borkowska & Laurence 2021); then again, social cohesion

fostered adherence to imposed measures and acceptance of the vaccine (Lalot et al 2021). Little research however established a sound link between the progression of the pandemic and currents in cohesion, not least due to a lack of longitudinal data. The proposed paper tackles this by combining original panel data (collected in twelve villages, towns, and cities) with local administrative data on the 7-day incidence and the progress of the vaccination rollout (RKI 2022). The first wave of the panel study (n=12,493) was conducted in four federal states in Germany in early 2021, right at the initiation of the inoculation campaign whereas the second wave will be carried out in January 2023. Both waves include a composite indicator on social cohesion, based on the three dimensions identification, trust, and collective efficacy (Chan/To/Chan 2006; Sackmann/Rees/Hartl forthcoming). Correlations between Covid incidences around the time of survey and the aggregate measure of social cohesion indicate a positive link between cohesion and the willingness to adhere to relevant means to stop the infection on local level. In the final paper, we seek to bolster these findings with data on inoculation, and show, whether social cohesion (trust, identification, collective efficacy), increased or decreased over the course of the pandemic, and its effects on the societal recovery from Covid-19.

Katsumi SHIMANE (Senshu University), Phuong DANG (Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Sociology)

### *Deaths Under the Pandemic: From Simplified Ceremonies to Shrinking Relationships*

*Abstract:* COVID-19 has brought about various changes in people's behaviors, including the ways they did with their significant others' deceases. During the pandemic, governments, medical associations, and funeral directors carefully regulated guidelines to deal the infected bodies. However, not only the deaths of the corona virus infection, but also a huge number of normal ones must be disposed and decently seen off. How were funerals and memorial ceremonies arranged during the time of large-scale isolation and contact restriction? How could the living maintain their mutual relationships through the bonds with the deceased in such particular situation? This paper is based on a case study of four persons' death and dying in 2020-2022. In-depth interviews and observations are used with key informants who are intellectuals in Tokyo and Hanoi and lost their spouses or parents in the pandemic. The four cases range from normal deceases but no one could come to either funeral or memorial ceremonies to departing alone in the retreat and to dying of COVID-19. In all the cases, the absence of family members, friends, colleagues, neighbors, etc. was common. The transition from "bonds with the deceased" to "bonds with the living" was interrupted. Behavior

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restrictions due to COVID-19 greatly hindered the maintenance of social relationships and psychological healing. In Japan, funerals have begun to shrink significantly even before the pandemic. While in Vietnam, modern and large-scale funerals have become increasingly popular under the country's rapid social development. Results from our study helps discuss the transformation of these two trends in the post COVID-19 era in both countries.

## **Measuring and Analyzing the Impact of the 2020-2022 Pandemic on Quality of Life and Well-Being. Part II: Basic Public Services and Public Policy**

*Session organizer:* Christian Suter, University of Neuchâtel ([christian.suter@unine.ch](mailto:christian.suter@unine.ch))

### **Authors and accepted papers**

Ilan BIZBERG (El Colegio de México)

*Latin American Health Systems, before, during and after the Pandemic.*

*Abstract:* None of the Latin American countries has achieved fully universal, egalitarian and efficient health systems, although Uruguay and Costa Rica have probably come closest to this goal. Nevertheless, during the first decade and a half of the twenty-first century several countries which saw the arrival to power of coalitions including the popular classes, tried to develop their health regimes by taking advantage of the commodity boom and the influx of financial resources from developed countries. The end of the commodity boom and arrival of governmental coalitions dominated by financial and commodity exports interests in the countries that followed the socio-developmentist and redistributive rentier models put an end to the slow transformations of their health systems. The health regimes of countries following international subcontracting and liberal rentier capitalisms underwent less dramatic modifications during the last years of the second decade of the century. The pandemic the world underwent from 2020 to 2021, strained all the health systems of the continent; some countries weathered the crisis better than others. This resulted, in part, from the condition of the health services themselves, but also from the approach that different governments adopted to deal with the epidemic: some initially denied the severity of the disease (Brazil, Mexico), others reacted late (Ecuador, Bolivia), while still others did everything they could to face the crisis from the very start (or even before, as soon as the pandemic hit the European countries), like Costa Rica, Uruguay and Argentina. In this paper we will analyze: 1. The characteristics of the different health systems in terms of coverage, structure, investment, infrastructure, and historical performance; 2. The performance of the

various health systems during the pandemic; 3. The changes that have been undertaken by the different Latin American countries as a result of the sanitary crisis.

Hugo CLAROS (Independent)

*Mapping the Responses to COVID-19 Pandemic in Peru through the Analysis of Massive Twitter Data. an Inquiry for Public Policy*

*Abstract:* Peru has been one of the most severely affected countries by the COVID-19 pandemic in the world. Therefore, analyzing the evolution of Peruvian people's perceptions, discourses, and responses to the situation amidst historical levels of healthcare demand and general tragedy provides a unique opportunity for estimating the pandemic's impact on Peruvian reality and examining the public policy derivations. We built a database of tweets generated in Peru's approximated area (we used a range defined in kilometers to establish limits), registering tweets about COVID-19-related keywords. The database contains more than 33.5 million tweets **from March 03, 2020, to March 31, 2022**. Only a fraction comes from users with some explicit mention of location. A preliminary location filter was applied, resulting in over 3 million tweets from places that explicitly mentioned "Perú" or "Peru". One million of those 3 were original tweets, not retweets or quotes. To the best of our knowledge, the described dataset is one of the biggest about COVID-19 in Peru. The distribution of tweets per day adopted a similar shape to infection waves observed in Peru, with a decreasing number of tweets between waves. The paper will present the analysis of key players on the relevant Peruvian tweetsphere and the findings produced by text mining and text representation techniques to identify important topics that allow us to ponder some of the significant short-term and longer-term impacts of the pandemic. To this end, we will also analyze a supplementary database formed by tweets specifically related to the quarantine (Peru had one of the world's most rigid initial quarantines). Finally, we will use secondary quantitative data to contextualize the derived public policy challenges.

Hakimu SSEVIIRI (Department of Geography, Geoinformatics and Climatic Sciences, Makerere University and Urban Action Lab, Makerere University), Paul MUKWAYA (Department of Geography, Geoinformatics and Climatic Sciences, Makerere University and Urban Action Lab, Makerere University), Shuaib LWASA (Urban Action Lab, Makerere University)

*Transformative Wash Interventions Targeting Urban Infrastructure Inequalities in Low Income Communities during Pandemics*

*Abstract:* Urban Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure form a critical aspect of response strategies in times of crises like pandemics. But, WASH services and infrastructure inequalities in low income communities in global south cities challenge effective response to pandemics. Focusing on the case study of Kampala city, this study examines WASH infrastructure inequalities and transformative interventions as well as key players to enhance service delivery in low income communities of Kampala city. The paper draws on a cross-sectional survey from 403 respondents in low income settlements of Kampala, coupled with 30 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and 10 Key informant interviews (KIIs) to understand pandemic responses addressing service inequalities. Findings revealed that low income communities were largely detached from centralized WASH services as 74% face water shortages and intermittence, 87% take more than half an hour to draw water and yet 90% pay about UGX. 200 (USD 0.052) for 20 liters of water. Further, over 84% depend on shared sanitation facilities. The pandemic led to the accumulation of water bills for the urban poor, whereas open defecation increased during the crisis. Several interventions like installation of 1000 liter water tanks, affordable water for cash business models, incentivized pit emptying services as well as renovation of dysfunction sanitation facilities were found to have emerged to address WASH service and infrastructure gaps. Multi-stakeholder localized partnerships, coalitions and collectives mobilized services and facilities that continue to be accessible by the most vulnerable. Such new forms of infrastructure and service configurations through human-technological interactions negotiated in situ and by several actors can incrementally alter and transform WASH services flows and delivery, social relations and practices. City level strategies for more inclusive urban planning require building and supporting local to city level collaborations for equitable infrastructure and service delivery for the urban low income areas.

Dolgion ALDAR (UNDP), Munkhtuya ALTANGEREL (UNDP)

*The Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19 on Individuals, Households, and Communities in Timor-Leste*

*Abstract:* This paper presents results from the socio-economic impact assessment (SEIA) conducted among the population in Timor-Leste during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the findings of the joint UN-Government nationwide survey conducted with 4292 households through a nationally representative face-to-face interviews between July and September 2021, the paper explores the impacts of COVID-19 on livelihoods, employment, access to education and health services, food insecurity, and social cohesion and response



measures taken by the Government of Timor-Leste. Analyses were conducted to shed light on various income, gender and geographic inequalities and other pre-existing social vulnerabilities. Timor-Leste was hit by an unprecedented tropical cyclone and large-scale floods in April 2021 affecting 33,865 households nationwide. This presented various methodological challenges to the impact assessment of COVID-19. The survey finds how the COVID-19 situation has exacerbated underlying issues within the country, including large gaps in development between rural and urban settings, the effects of climate hazards, and limited access to basic services. The study reveals that the negative impacts of the pandemic hit hardest the poorest households, households outside the capital municipality of Dili and households with high levels of social vulnerability, but the relatively well-off households also experienced losses and challenges. The study finds although the impact of COVID-19 was significant on various objective well-being indicators there was no clear impact on subjective well-being. Majority of the respondents felt positive affect during the COVID-19 restrictions in 2021 yet there were significant differences in terms of happiness based on various socio-economic background of the respondents. Based on the results, authors are keen to discuss: ways to overcome methodological challenges when analyzing the impacts of two major events, in this case COVID-19 and a natural disaster; relevance and accuracy of subjective well-being indicators in crisis situation; opportunities for further in-depth analyses using the survey data.

Regina SKIBA (Jagiellonian University)

***Longitudinal Association between Shift Work, Health and Well-Being in Covid-19 Pandemic - an Outcome-Wide Analysis of Polish Garment Factory Workers***

**Abstract:** Previous research indicates that social network and positive relationships at work favorably affect health and well-being. The SARS-CoV-2 outbreak among others has contributed to organizational transitions in workplaces (e.g. smaller teams of employees, reduction of shift groups, extension of working hours from 8 to 12-hour shifts). In enterprises where it is necessary to ensure the continuity of the production process, it was necessary to reorganize shift work conditions or extend working time. Shift work, that is a rotation of employees at the same positions during the day and at night, negatively affects not only circadian rhythm and health, but also psychological and social well-being. Moreover, social network, social engagement and stress are also indicated as potential mediators of disease in shift workers. The aim of the study is to examine the pattern of temporal associations between shift work and 26 subsequent outcomes [from the domains of (1) physical and mental health,

(2) well-being, (3) family life, (4) social life, and (5) behavioral lifestyle] in the time of Covid-19 pandemic. Longitudinal survey data collected from 631 garment factory workers in Poland in 2018 and followed-up in Sep. 2020 were used. An outcome-wide approach was applied and the prospective associations were examined using generalized estimating equations [for continuous outcomes - standardized regression estimates, and for dichotomous outcomes - odds ratios - were reported]. All models were controlled for prior sociodemographic variables: gender, age, marital status, education, having children below 18 at home, taking care of an elderly, job tenure and baseline values of all outcome variables simultaneously (to limit the risk of reverse causation). Results of the study will reveal the pattern of associations between shift work and various subsequent outcomes in the pandemic and thus, will help formulate recommendations and policies that would reduce workers' exposure to this detrimental work factor.

### **Measuring and Analyzing the Impact of the 2020-2022 Pandemic on Quality of Life and Well-Being. Part III: Children and Young People**

Session organizer: Jenny Chesters, University of Melbourne ([jenny.chesters@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:jenny.chesters@unimelb.edu.au))

#### **Authors and accepted papers**

Oliver NAHKUR (University of Tartu), Karoliine TIIK (Freelance researcher)

#### ***Children's Overall Subjective Well-Being Change during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Global Multi-National Analysis***

*Abstract:* As a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, social distancing measures have been implemented worldwide, increasing children's mental health problems. However, there are lack of evidence how the impacts of the pandemic reflect in children's overall subjective well-being (SWB) assessments. Inspired by Ryan & Deci's self-determination theory and recent results of Wu and Lee (2022 in Child Indicators Research), we aim to examine how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected children's overall SWB, including the role of Coronavirus and school anxiety, social distancing experience and psychological needs fulfilment in this. We use up to 21,646 primarily 10-13-year-old children's data from 20 countries across the globe collected in 2021 as the part of International Child Well-being COVID supplement Survey. Overall SWB is measured with happiness with the life as a whole before and during Coronavirus pandemic. We use descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression analysis. We found that during the COVID-19 pandemic children's overall SWB has decreased overall

and in all selected countries. The largest mean decrease has occurred among Bangladeshi children and the smallest decrease among Russian, Spanish and South Korean children. Different profiles of SWB change occur - overall, 59% of children can be labeled as 'decliners', 29% of children as 'no changers' and 12% as 'gainers'. Overall, 'decliners' tend to have higher Coronavirus and school anxiety, experienced more social distancing measures and agreed more that they felt loneliness compared to 'no changers' and 'gainers'. 'Decliners' and 'gainers' tend to be less satisfied with the freedom they had and agree less that they were good at managing their daily responsibilities compared to 'no changers'. Regression analysis confirm that all these factors matter in explaining children's belonging to SWB 'decliners' compared to 'no changers' profile. In conclusion, our study confirmed the importance of keeping schools open to save children's SWB.

Haridhan GOSWAMI (Manchester Metropolitan University)

***Children's Wellbeing during COVID-19 Pandemic: An Exploratory Study Among 10-12 Years Old School Children in Bangladesh***

**Abstract:** The study of subjective wellbeing has received increasing attention in social science research and policy in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic. However, there appears to be gaps in knowledge in terms of children's views on how the pandemic affected their lives during the pandemic especially in developing countries. This article fills out that research gap in the context of Bangladesh, which has around 64 million children and young people. The aim of this article is to examine the impact of the pandemic on children's subjective wellbeing in Bangladesh. Using a convenient sampling and a child friendly questionnaire, a survey is conducted among 1370 school children aged 10-12 years using both face to face (1060) interviews and online completion by children. Overall, children's level of worry (measured by an eleven-point scale, 0-10) regarding the impact of the pandemic on their lives was found to be very high. Children's level of worry in getting bad school marks was found to be the highest (mean score = 7.9), followed jointly by worry of the changes in student life and worry by the Coronavirus situation (both with the mean score of 7.2). Using pre-COVID-19 period as the benchmark, the study revealed the negative impact of the pandemic on children's wellbeing which was reflected in the reduction of their satisfaction on time spending (29% down), learning at school (40% down), relationship with friends (30% down), and the people who they live with (13% down) during the pandemic. These findings are discussed in the context of child wellbeing theories and previous empirical studies on wellbeing and pandemic. Suggestions for future research are also put forward.

Jennifer CHESTERS (University of Melbourne)

*The Impact of the Pandemic and the Associated Restrictions on the Wellbeing of Young Australians: Evidence from Hilda 2001-2020*

*Abstract:* In 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic rolled across the world, young people in Australia faced unprecedented challenges in their daily lives. Schools across the nation closed for at least six weeks forcing students and teachers to embrace remote learning with no formal preparation. Young people were isolated from their friends at school, extra-curricular activities were disrupted, gap years were abandoned and life became increasingly uncertain. Whether the effects of these disruptions depressed levels of subjective wellbeing is the focus of this paper. Drawing on data collected by the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) project and comparing levels of subjective wellbeing of 5 cohorts of young people aged 15 to 17 years (in 2001, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020), it is possible to examine whether the 2020 cohort reported lower levels of subjective wellbeing than their counterparts in the other cohorts. Furthermore, the inclusion of pandemic-specific measures in the 2020 annual survey provides an opportunity to examine differences according to state/ territory. The findings show that the 2020 cohort of young people reported similar levels of subjective wellbeing as the 2001, 2005, 2010 and 2015 cohorts. Differences in levels of subjective wellbeing were related to levels of concern about catching COVID-19 and the ability to spend time with friends.

Hans DIETRICH (Institute for Employment Research)

*Cultural Consumption and Happiness in COVID-19 Times*

*Abstract:* The longer the COVID-19 pandemic perpetuates, the more we observe a decrease in subjective wellbeing and an increase in mental health problems in all its dimensions become visible (Dietrich et al 2022; Sandner et al 2022). Some scholars assume cultural consumption as a buffer to external adversities (Tubadji 2021), generating resilience against adverse external factor such as the COVID-19 pandemic. In line with the literature (Layous et al 2013; Oishi & Gilbert 2016; Thin et al. 2017; Lee & Heo 2021) we assume participation at cultural activities such as visiting classical or rock concerts, visiting, museums and galleries, libraries or movie theatres foster individuals' resilience and protects them from adverse effects of the COVID-19-pandemic and related threats. However, and in contrast to other forms of economic shocks, the pandemic affected also the access to cultural institutions and reduced individuals amount of cultural consumption. We employ novel BerO-panel data

with 6 waves of CAPI/CAWI interviews, performed between fall 2019 and winter 2022, delivering data from 8000 young high-school graduates in Germany, and reporting individuals wellbeing and mental health self-assessments for each wave of interview. Additionally, respondents report type and intensity of cultural activities annually for the years 2019 to 2022. First empirical evidence indicates significant associations between cultural consumption and happiness at the baseline and significant but nonlinear effects of the progress of COVID-19 on individuals self-reported happiness and mental health. Type and intensity of cultural consumption work as moderator. More in detail we found that different types of cultural participation affected both the baseline measurement and the resilience against COVID-19 effects on happiness in consumption specific ways. In a final step, we test both for personality-related selection into cultural consumption and personality-based response to COVID-19 effects on happiness.

Caroline RESIDORI (University of Luxembourg / Department of Social Sciences / Centre for Childhood and Youth Research (CCY))

*Interrelations of the Influence of Different Family Resources on the Well-Being of Young People before and during the Covid-19 Pandemic*

*Abstract:* The recent COVID-19 pandemic drastically changed the societal context in which people navigate their day to day live. The pandemic event in what Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory identifies as chronosystem the empirically established influences of family resources on the well-being young people and their interrelations. A re-investigation of the interrelation of influence of diverse family resources at the macro-, exo- and microsystem levels on youth well-being have therefore become a pressing necessity. Empirical analysis of factors influencing adolescent's well-being at the often use economic resources as unique measure of family resources and thereby fail to acknowledge the influence of social and cultural aspects of family resources as identified by Bourdieu and Putnam as well as social-psychological aspects such perceived family support. This study applies the afore mentioned theories to explore changes in the interrelation of different family resources with regards to youth well-being. We surveyed a random sample of 16–29-year-olds drawn from the national register of residents in Luxembourg in 2019 (n=2544), 2020 (n=2818) and 2021 (n=2,686). Results from the Luxembourg Youth Survey confirmed the relationships between economic and social family resources and youth wellbeing before the pandemic as well as interactions between emotional family support and family economic, cultural and social capital during the pandemic. Using advanced multivariate analysis, the

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current study examines changes in these influences and their interrelations. Preliminary results indicate an overall continuity in the direction of these relations, but changes in the intensity and relevance of the association of different family resources with youth wellbeing as well as in their interrelations. Especially the moderating effects of family resources at the level of the micro system on the negative influence of family resources at the macro- and exosystem level on youth well-being are of interest for the orientation of policy measures that tackle inequalities.

Tselmegsaikhan LKHAGVA (Independent Research Institute of Mongolia), Byambasuren YADMAA (National Academy of Governance), Bold TSEVEGDORJ (IRIM)

### *Mongolian's Imagination of Subjective Well Being*

*Abstract:* Mongolian's imagination of subjective wellbeing has differed other nation's imagination of subjective wellbeing. Mongolia is less developed country however, its people's subjective wellbeing evaluation is similarly Japan's and South Korean subjective wellbeing evaluation. These similarities has raised following questions that "is it rooted from imagination of subjective wellbeing" and "is economic development not direct influencing factor for subjective wellbeing". Post-socialist conditions have influenced that evaluation. Other hand Mongolian hybrid life style that, is nomadic and urban cultural heritage, has generated different evaluation results from similarly less developing countries such as Vietnam and other Asian countries.

## **Youth Wellbeing and Changes of Social Institutions**

*Session organizer:* Yi-Fu Chen, National Taipei University, ([yifuchen37@gmail.com](mailto:yifuchen37@gmail.com))

### **Authors and accepted papers**

Mario LIONG (National Taipei University)

### *Involuntary Migrants: Intimate Relationships and Life Choices of Hong Kong Young People in Taiwan*

*Abstract:* The failed protests for universal suffrage in Hong Kong and the subsequent arrest of political activists have pushed many young people to flee the city. One popular destination is Taiwan due to its physical and cultural proximity. Entering and residing in Taiwan is relatively easy for these young people but many of them struggle to obtain citizenship. For these Hong Kong young people, getting the citizenship of Taiwan is more than just securing

the right of residence because if they cannot do so, they will be left with the option of moving to another country when their Hong Kong passports expire as they cannot return to Hong Kong to renew them. To become a citizen of Taiwan, they are required to either return to Hong Kong after college graduation to work for two years and come back to Taiwan or they have to work in Taiwan for five consecutive years and get an income double of the minimum salary. The former option is simply too risky for these young migrants, and the latter option is difficult to achieve, even for the locally-born fresh college graduates. The absence of a refugee law and that Taiwan is not a signatory of the Conventions Relating to the Status of Refugees add to the pressing problem that these young people are facing. The current paper discusses the effects of these uncertainties on their life goals and intimate relations. It analyses the narratives of 20 Hong Kong young people who came to Taiwan after 2019 to examine the issues of citizenship, migrant status, social positioning, and intimate lives in the midst of the current immigration law and socio-political milieu, and to reveal how these young people interpret and negotiate their life choices and relationships in the migration process.

Georgia DURMUSH (Australian Catholic University), Kurt MARDER (Australian Catholic University)

***Decolonising Higher Education Institutions: Enabling Indigenous Australian Higher Education Youth to Define Their Social and Emotional Wellbeing***

*Abstract:* Despite wellbeing being critical for an individual to live a happier and healthier life, and with higher education being a game changer, there is surprisingly a paucity of research which investigates how Indigenous Australian youth attending higher education institutions conceptualise and define their social and emotional wellbeing. Representing over half the Indigenous population, Indigenous youth in Australia are the future leaders of their communities and as such their voices and wellbeing needs are vital. This study's theoretical framework is underpinned by decolonising methodology whereby youth in this research had the agency to define their wellbeing needs and decolonise past research which ignored and silenced their voices and wellbeing in higher education. This presentation will present on the following findings: 1) how Indigenous youth conceptualise their wellbeing; 2) the drivers of and barriers to Indigenous higher education youth wellbeing and, 3) potential strategies that youth perceive higher education institutions can implement to enhance their wellbeing. Notably, the shared findings will provide higher education institutions and future Sociological theory, research, and practice with new insights and directions.

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Ting-syuan LIN (Stony Brook University), Ming-Chang TSAI (Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica)

### *Precarious Work in Early Adulthood: The Case of Taiwan*

*Abstract:* This study seeks to investigate the young adults' propensity of work precarity in Taiwan. The significant advancement in technology and fast economic growth in past decades on this island country has increased the average income to a level as high as certain countries in EU. However, the government's commitment to market openness, deregulation of financial capital and investment across the straits onto China, and low minimum wage, along with weakened unions both in firms and across industries, have engendered a labor market unfriendly to young adults in their pursuit of careers. Low unemployment rates have been long compromised by merger pay for most young workers, despite their high proportion of finishing college degree owing to the expansion of higher education. These conditions combine to make Taiwan a unique case for examining how young adults have experienced instability and insecurity in the labor market. In studying this case of Taiwan, this study uses a longitudinal survey dataset (the Taiwan Youth Project) which allows observation of young adults' work conditions before they reach age 30. The techniques of latent profile analysis is applied to differentiate young workers hired in both public and private sectors on the basis of six indicators capturing instability and insecurity of job: temporary work, no benefit, hour rate, working on a second job, worry of being replaced, and worry of losing job. The analysis results in three categories for both the period in 2104 (age 28) and 2017 (age 31). The category of having precarious jobs at age 28 constitutes 25.9% of all young respondents, while it decreased to 10.8%. Regression modeling is performed to determine what factors are important in predicting the probability of young workers to be placed in the category of having precarious job. Policy implications are discussed in the conclusion.

Katherine CAVES (ETH Zurich), Patrick MCDONALD (ETH Zürich), Ladina RAGETH (ETH Zurich), Ursula RENOLD (KOF Swiss Economic Institute, ETH Zurich)

### *Measuring the Social Institutions of Education Systems*

*Abstract:* Education programs are anchored in socially constructed contexts that dictate the names and practical details of education processes embedded in individual programs. A functions-oriented framework on social institutions (Miller 2003) embedded in the cross-contextual social institutions of education programs may therefore provide an avenue for analyzing how differing levels of robustness in education programs impact the success of



youth during and after their educational careers. We have previously developed a conceptual framework for measuring the robustness of social institutions based on the clarity of their function, structure, culture and sanctions related to breach of culture, as well as their breadth of scope and phase of institutionalization (Rageth et al. 2021). Here, we create an empirical measurement for this framework and use it to analyze the robustness of social institutions in four education programs in different countries with various social and economic contexts – Benin, Chile, Costa Rica and Nepal. The analysis follows a two-step process. First, experts from the education programs participated in focus groups to define the context-specific processes corresponding to each of the social institutions. This information was then used to develop a questionnaire distributed amongst education system experts in each of the four countries, asking for a rating of each of the elements of the conceptual framework. We combine these to create an index of the robustness of each of the functions, and the education program as a whole, weighted both with objective weightings of the importance of each process as provided by respondents, and an empirical weighting system proposed by Bolli et al. (2018). Data collection is in its final stages.

Tatiana GAVRILYUK (University of Tyumen)

*Young Frontline Service Workers in Russia: Class Contradictions and Striving for Wellbeing in Times of Change*

*Abstract:* Along with industrial workers, the group of lower-level frontline service employees constitutes the new working class of a post-industrial society. The impact of societal changes on the specifics of service labor (digitalization, global restructuring of the division of labor, contingent work, persisting gender inequality, the consequences of the pandemic and the war conflict) substantially influences the wellbeing of this group of youth, improving their already disadvantaged position. This research aims to reveal the specifics of interactive service work in the conditions of the Russian poorly-regulated service labor market and its interrelations with such aspects of youth wellbeing as job satisfaction and value of work, positive class and professional identity, social justice assessment, trust in basic institutions, fears and tensions in planning for the future. Three public catering chains in Samara, Russian Federation, have been empirically researched in 2021 within the framework of a case study method, including 20 semi-formalized interviews with youth aged 16-35, the content and discourse analysis of open web data, and 2 focus groups. The research has shown the predominantly informal nature of employment; the total absence of trade unions; the complete or partial absence of social guarantees and mandatory payment; irregular working

hours. The situation is exacerbated by the economic consequences of the pandemic. The loyal attitude of service workers to segregation and discriminatory practices rooted in everyday life indicates the absence of a pronounced antagonism between class cultures, blurs class boundaries and prevents the emergence of solidarity practices aimed to improve wellbeing. The value of service work is described by informants in terms of gaining independence, separation from parents, social capital acquisition; gaining endurance and stress resistance; respectful attitude to any kind of labor; development of patience, goodwill, responsibility, physical endurance, purposefulness, emotional intelligence, self-confidence, and communication skills.

### **Social Mechanisms of Wellbeing in Comparative Perspectives**

*Session organizer:* Masayuki Kanai, Senshu University ([mkanai@senshu-u.jp](mailto:mkanai@senshu-u.jp))

#### **Authors and accepted papers**

Carola HOMMERICH (Sophia University, Faculty of Human Sciences, Department of Sociology), Christina SAGIOGLOU (University of Innsbruck, Institute of Psychology)

#### ***Social Affiliation Accounts for Intercultural Differences of Social Status Effects on Psychological Well-Being: A Comparative Study of Japan, Germany, and the United States***

*Abstract:* A positive relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and well-being has been widely documented for all industrialized countries, including outcomes such as longevity, child mortality, happiness, and life satisfaction (Cutler et al., 2012; Marmot, 2003; Tan et al., 2020). Prior research indicated cultural differences between Japan and the US in the effects of SES on well-being depending on how SES was measured. The present research builds on these findings by comparing four indicators of SES, in their effect on psychological well-being in an intercultural comparison of three structurally comparable yet culturally diverse nations: Japan, Germany, and the US ( $N = 2,155$ ). To measure SES, we include two objective status indicators (income and education), as well as two indicators of subjectively perceived SES, namely subjective SES and personal relative deprivation (PRD). Furthermore, we explore a potential explanatory variable accounting for cultural differences: feeling connected to the social whole (social affiliation). Cross-culturally, PRD and subjective SES independently predicted well-being, whereas income and education were negligible predictors. Subjective SES was the predominant predictor in Japan compared to the US and Germany, whereas PRD was the predominant predictor in the US compared to Germany and, to a lesser extent,

Japan. This was largely accounted for by culture-specific links of social status with social affiliation – the extent to which people feel connected to society as a whole. In Japan, social affiliation is more strongly linked to subjective rank, whereas in the US to justice-related affect, while Germany lies in between. Our findings indicate that social affiliation should be investigated further as an explanatory variable in social status effects on psychological well-being, both within and between countries.

Mads LARSEN (University of Oslo), Nina WITOSZEK (University of Oslo)

*Mechanisms of Prosociality: A Comparative Analysis of Nordic and Slavonic Altruism Toward Ukrainian Refugees*

*Abstract:* Nordic high-trust societies are underpinned by *prosociality*, a term denoting cooperation and working for the good of others. State-funded voluntarism provides opportunities for altruism that appears to contribute to the Nordics' exceptional level of well-being. Altruists are rewarded by a warm, lasting affect that enhances personal well-being, thus motivating further prosociality. Humanity's evolutionary past coded into us a desire to strengthen our community by helping those in need – a biocultural drive that is corrupted when authoritarian regimes impose unselfish behavior on disillusioned populations. Such *coercive altruism* has a line of adverse long-term consequences for development. Our paper examines how cultural history and memory influence people's prosocial mechanisms, and how sharing insights and practices from democratic and authoritarian traditions can lead to new, revitalized forms of altruism. Our in-depth interviews ( $n = 32$ ) of Nordic and Slavonic helpers of Ukrainian refugees in Norway (1) illuminate the impact of culture and memory on altruistic practices, (2) define points of tension between systemic and anti-systemic modes of prosociality, and (3) identify cross-cultural interactions that generate trust, well-being, and social innovation. The post-communist experience of the Slavonic informants motivated *subversive altruism*, which highlights spontaneity, improvisation, and occasional rule breaking. Norwegian *bureaucratized volunteerism* is based on trust, efficacy, and rule-following. Our evolutionary approach substantiates how important it is for development and immigration policies to align our knowledge of human nature with insights into the workings of cultural legacies. A better understanding of the biocultural mainsprings of altruism could be of crucial importance in our era of reemerging authoritarianism and increasing migration.

Yuling WU (University of Science and Technology Beijing)

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***From "Production Centrality" to "Life Centrality": Research on the Changes of Work-Life Values in the Past 30 Years in China (1990-2018)***

*Abstract:* Using the repeated cross-sectional survey data from World Values Survey China samples of 1990, 1995, 2001, 2007, 2012 and 2018, we employ an age-period-cohort model to assess period and cohort effects on people's work-life values during the past 30 years in China. It is found that people's work-life values in China have generally undergone a transformation from "production centrality" to "life centrality". This value transformation basically conforms to the general pattern of value changes in the process of modernization, and meanwhile it shows some unique characteristics in China context. Specifically, period effects indicate that work centrality value has been strengthened in the 1990s and gradually weakened after entering the new millennium; on the contrary, family-centrality value has been weakened during 1990s, it has then been reemphasized since early 2000; leisure-centrality value has increased steadily with the development of social economy. Cohort effects did not show significant cohort differences in people's work-life values. Additionally, the disparities of the socioeconomic status were evident in people's work-life values.

Yusuke TSUKADA (University of Hawaii at Manoa)

***Life Satisfaction Is Influenced By Perceived Job Insecurity Among Japanese Workers***

*Abstract:* Life satisfaction is widely accepted as a cognitive aspect of subjective well-being. Although various factors influence life satisfaction, this study focuses on the effect of perceived job insecurity on life satisfaction among Japanese workers based on the stress process model, using the Japanese Life Course Panel Surveys. *Perceived job insecurity* can be defined as a threat of job loss, and it is regarded as a chronic stressor because of its lasting and enduring nature instead of a life event stressor such as unemployment and a loved one death. Perceived job insecurity is becoming prevailing in Japan. In response to increased global competition and economic recessions, Japanese companies have downsized and used non-regular employment instead of full-time and permanent regular employment since the 1990s. This restructuring has spread the general insecurity and uncertainty about future employment among workers. In this trend, perceived job insecurity is important to understand workers' well-being. In addition to investigating the relationship between perceived job insecurity and life satisfaction, this study considers the "length of exposure" to perceived job insecurity from the life course perspective. The concept assumes that more prolonged exposure to a given state impacts our lives more, so this study also deals with the nature and extent of the effect of prolonged exposure to perceived job insecurity on life

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satisfaction. The result shows that perceived job insecurity is a vital stressor damaging life satisfaction among male workers but not among female workers in Japan. Besides, prolonged exposure to perceived job insecurity adversely affects life satisfaction more than acute exposure to perceived job insecurity among male workers but not among female workers. This study adds some knowledge to studying workers' well-being in Japan. Furthermore, it sheds light on the gender differences in the relationship between perceived job insecurity and life satisfaction.

Yanwen WANG (National University of Singapore)

*Individuals' Experiences during the Cultural Revolution and Their Trajectories of Well-Being in Middle and Later Life*

*Abstract:* From 1966 to 1976, the Cultural Revolution engulfed the lives of millions of Chinese people, forming a collective memory of turmoil. The personal experiences of the Cultural Revolution, nonetheless, vary across individuals and regions. Previous research has rarely studied the role of the Cultural Revolution in shaping long-term subjective well-being outcomes, particularly the nature of experiences and their occurrences in contexts of time and space. The current study investigates the following types of experiences: the send-down movement, participation in the Production and Construction Corps, reeducation in Cadre Schools, military services, and traumatic experiences of hunger and denunciation rallies. It focuses on two research questions: 1) Does the Cultural Revolution affect individuals' mid- and later-life trajectories of subjective well-being? 2) How do the relationships between the Revolution and subjective well-being vary by nature, time, and locations of experiences? Growth-curve models are employed to study samples from China Family Panel Studies, 2010-2020. Findings show that people who experienced the Cultural Revolution had lower levels and slopes of subjective well-being. In addition, the send-down movement and traumatic experiences of hunger and denunciation led to the most adverse consequences, particularly when the events occurred during the early years of the Cultural Revolution or in remote regions far from their birthplaces. The study suggests the enduring legacy of major historical events in shaping people's long-term well-being and the importance of a contextualized perspective in researching the variations in experiences and relevant outcomes.

Tony TAM (Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of HongKong)

*Identity Politics and the Evolution of Happiness in Taiwan, 1999-2021*

*Abstract:* Taiwan is the post child of democratization in Asia. It had been governed by a single party with authoritarian rule and martial law for four decades, before undergoing a peaceful democratic transition in the 1990s. Since 2000, Taiwan has gone through a change of the ruling party every eight years—an unprecedented period of political turnovers, social identity reshaped by a steady evolution in ethnic demographics, and the economy witnessed a tumultuous transformation and external shocks. This study examines the relative impacts of identity politics and national economy on happiness during two historic decades of Taiwan. The statistical analysis is based on 22 waves of the Taiwan Social Image Surveys, augmented with contextual data obtained from other sources (Taiwanese identity, pro-independence and status quo maintenance, economic growth, earnings growth, and income disparity). We find that the evolution of happiness from 1999 to 2021 is the outcome of two countervailing forces: happiness initially suffered from an under-performing economy but boosted by identity politics in most recent years. The happiness dividend due to a strengthening Taiwanese identity and support for *de facto* independence buffer the happiness deficit caused by under-performed economy. The relative impacts of politics and economy appear to depend substantially on a respondent's identification with the ruling party.

Philipp DIERKER (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research), Mine KÜHN (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research)

### *Re-Partnering and Single Mothers' Mental Health and Life Satisfaction Trajectories*

*Abstract:* Using panel data from Germany and the United Kingdom, this study examines the life satisfaction and mental health trajectories around re-partnering transitions of single mothers. The study design serves to answer the question whether re-partnering effects have a positive (resource model) or negative (crisis model) impact on the outcomes and whether this differs depending on the national context. On the one hand, stronger welfare state support might be associated with more stable re-partnering patterns, leading to positive effects. On the other hand, less generous family policies might cause a stronger pressure to re-partner thus leading to less stable re-partnering relationships and therefore negative re-partnering effects on life satisfaction and mental health. Additionally, this study investigates potential mediators as drivers behind those effects. Drawing on annual panel data from 1991 to 2020 from Germany (SOEP) and the UK (BHPS/UKHLS), re-partnering transitions of 1998 mothers can be traced longitudinally. Fixed effects regressions serve to reveal effects on life satisfaction and mental health (SF-12), adjusting for social selection. Overall, results show that single mothers' life satisfaction is positively affected by re-partnering in both Germany

and the UK. However, while the effect is long lasting in Germany, the positive effect in the UK is mainly explained by short term increase of life satisfaction. Larger differences are found in the effects on mental health, since there is a positive effect causing an increasing trajectory in Germany, while in the UK, a decline can be observed after the re-partnering transition. Regarding the potential mediators, our results show that income and income satisfaction are the main drivers of positive re-partnering effects in both national contexts.

## **Making up People: Classification and Quantification in the Population Census. Part I**

*Session organizers:* Walter Bartl, University of Halle-Wittenberg ([walter.bartl@soziologie.uni-halle.de](mailto:walter.bartl@soziologie.uni-halle.de)) and Alberto Veira-Ramos, University Carlos III Madrid

Joint session with RC41 [Host = RC41]

### **Authors and accepted papers**

Ram BHAGAT (International Institute for Population Sciences)

#### ***State, Enumeration and Marginal Communities in India: Data and Development Policies***

*Abstract:* In India, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are two major marginal communities constitute 16 and 8 percent of India's population respectively. The Scheduled Caste Order of 1936 was first to attempt listing of castes in every province of British India. However, there was no such recognition for tribes in British India. In independent India, the provisions under article 341 of the Indian Constitution recognised the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) as new official social categories for their social upliftment and economic development. The power was bestowed to the President of India to declare a caste or a tribe as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes for state benefits and social protection, also termed as positive discrimination. The list of SCs and STs kept on expanding in each census. In 2011 census there were 1221 individual castes within the SC category and 663 distinct tribes within the ST category. Along with Census, National Sample Surveys (NSS), and the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) also provide data on socio-economic conditions of these marginal communities. However, census provides data even for individual SC and ST making it most useful, while sample surveys are not designed to provide information at individual caste and tribe level. Further, census counts population according the prior list supplied to the enumerators, while NSS and NFHS enumerate SCs and STs self-reported basis. This paper attempts a comparative study of size, composition and characteristics of

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India's marginal communities and highlights data gaps in evaluating state policies for the development of marginal communities. The paper finally argues that the state policy on data on the one hand and socio-economic development of marginal communities on the other are ambivalent, incongruent and populist in nature centred on electoral politics.

Tahu KUKUTAI (The University of Waikato), Victor THOMPSON (Rider University)

*The Rise of the Identity State: Ethnicity, Citizenship and the Census*

*Abstract:* Today more than 95 percent of the world's countries undertake a census, making it one of the few policy instruments that are truly universal (Kukutai, Thompson & Macmillan 2015). Using a unique global database of census forms and population registers over a 40 year time period, we examine how governments around the world have enumerated their populations using both ethnic-racial and civic-legal models of enumerations. The results of our project suggest 4 types of states: 1) Super identity states that enumerate their populations across multiple dimensions of civic-legal and ethnic-racial status; 2) Identity states who draw ethnic-racial and civic-legal distinctions within the population but do so using a more limited set of indicators; 3) Citizenship states that enumerate only on the basis of civic-legal status; and 4) Weak identity states that capture only one dimension of difference, most often birthplace or nationality. Our work traces the emergence of a new global norm of identity accounting with a turn toward more complex forms of census enumeration that reflects internal pressures on states to recognise group-based identities as well as external pressures associated with migration flows, trade and global civil society. In making this argument, we depart from previous theories, which typically treat ethnic-racial enumeration as the unique product of a country's historical relations and contemporary conditions, by showing that the construction of identity in the census is influenced by factors that emanate both within and outside the state. We end with a discussion of how technological innovations are transforming the ways in which governments collect data on their citizens, often for the purpose of monitoring and intervention, which raises new questions about the state's use of population data, individual rights to data privacy and security, and ultimately the future of the census.

Jon HOVLAND HONERUD (University of South-Eastern Norway (USN)), Sigrunn TVEDTEN (University of South-Eastern Norway (USN)), Gunhild TØNDEL (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)

*The Sociology of Quantification: Against a Consolidated Research Program*



*Abstract:* Our time is characterized by an extraordinarily will to quantify, measure, and standardize social life. From a few contributions in early 2000 (Espeland 1998, Desrosieres 1998 and Sætnan 2010) there is now a growing number of studies within quantification and numerization (e.g. Mennicken and Espeland 2019, Bartl et.al. 2019, Berman & Hirschman 2018). A sociology of quantification could serve as an academic resource for both theorizing and empirical research across research fields, to make the researchers able to observe and compare the social mechanics of quantification processes and how they change our societies from within. Yet, despite the arguable importance of the sociology of quantification, “sociology of quantification” has not turned into the research authority that it could be. We suggest that this is due to the nature of the empirical objects themselves, which are often infrastructural, embedded, and contradictory in nature. This paper presents results from a literature study consisting of a broad scoping review, with a screening (N=6600) of published articles to be characterized as “quantification studies” (N=350); and a comparative in-depth analysis (N=appx. 100) of the use of quantification perspectives within three dominant research fields in the review; that is health, education, and public administration. We ask the following questions for our analyses: What do they study, when they say they study quantification? What is the role of the ‘sociology of quantification’ in the studies? And how does the application of the perspective(s) vary across the three research fields? Important voices within sociology of quantification argue for a consolidation of the field into a research program, but our findings suggest that a main strength of the tradition is the extraordinarily relevance *across* research schools – thus supporting a need for a growing interdisciplinary adaptability, yet, while keeping its core.

## **Making up People: Classification and Quantification in the Population Census. Part II**

*Session organizers:* Walter Bartl, University of Halle-Wittenberg ([walter.bartl@soziologie.uni-halle.de](mailto:walter.bartl@soziologie.uni-halle.de)) and Alberto Veira-Ramos, University Carlos III Madrid

Joint session with RC41 [Host = RC55]

### **Authors and accepted papers**

Teke TAKWA (Central Bureau for Censuses and Population Studies, BUCREP)

*Measurement of Migration in Cameroon General Population and Housing Censuses from the First in 1976 to That of 2022*

*Abstract:* Migration statistics are indispensable for population estimates, for development planning and evaluation of migration policies. With fertility on a decline worldwide, migration is going to play an even greater role in Population change. This explains why the United Nations and the Government of Cameroon continuously place emphasis on improvement of the quality and migration statistics. In a statistically deficient country such as Cameroon, the main source of migration statistics is the GPHC. This study examines the changing emphasis on migration data in the GPHCs in Cameroon from 1976 to the current one. During the first and second carried out in 1976 and 1987 respectively, very limited information was collected on migration. The third GPHC (2015), came with remarkable innovations in the measurement of migration especially international migration. Unfortunately, in this census, no question was included to measure the level of brain drain as well as causes of internal migration. These preoccupations are planned to be taken care of in the Fourth GPHC planned for 2022. In all the censuses including that planned for 2022, no question has been included on the migration status of parents as stipulated by the Marrakech Pact on Migration. If collected, it will give a clue on how children of immigrants are integrating into their new society. Migration statistics in Cameroon are deficit and of irregular availability due to the irregular nature of census taking. There is need to complement migration data with more detailed and comprehensive data derived from regular surveys.

Leila FARDEAU (National Institute of Demographic Studies), Eva LELIEVRE (National Institute of Demographic Studies), Loic TRABUT (National Institute of Demographic Studies)  
***Complex Households, a Challenge for the Study of Families through Census Data. Principles for the Construction of a Typology, the Example of French Polynesia***

*Abstract:* Quantitative studies generally attempt to capture family structures *via* the statistical unit called the household. It is the reference unit of censuses and quantitative surveys throughout the world and its harmonization is promoted by United Nations publications. The study of household composition through census data relies on the identification of family nuclei: simple households are those containing one family nucleus or a single person, all other combinations of those are categorized as complex households. In contemporary Western societies, where they only represent a minority of households, this category is not detailed. However, where such forms of co-residence are more common, arises the need for a detailed partition of this very heterogeneous category. This communication aims at providing a method for detailing the categorization of complex households. In this

presentation we first discuss the criteria from the UN guidelines and the way the Indian census typology takes into account the variety of living arrangements, especially the different joint family household types. Secondly, we demonstrate how the French statistical census categories applied to a French overseas territory (French Polynesia) fail to satisfactorily describe local living arrangements: indeed, 42% of its population live in so-called “complex” households. We then decompose the household categories of French Polynesia’s most recent census (2017) using automatic clustering techniques. And finally, taking into account the regional features of family organisation, we produce homogeneous and robust subcategories. The resulting typology offers a detailed classification of households in French Polynesia and allows immediate comparison with the existing one. Importantly, it combines statistical analysis of census data with the identification of local specificities of family organization. Therefore, it makes the resulting categories suitable for use in guiding public action. Moreover, it addresses the initial demand from the local statistical office for a finer identification of the large proportion of complex households.

Saori KAMANO (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

***Can We Capture Same-Sex Couples in Surveys? Erasure of Same-Sex Couples in Population Census and Comparable Surveys in Japan***

*Abstract:* The Japanese Population Census defines a household as individuals sharing a domicile and livelihood, and it also asks about *de facto* marital status, explaining it as the form of union which does not require submission of the marriage registration paper. Therefore, cohabiting same-sex couples who consider themselves “married” can declare their relationships as “married” if Person 1 and Person 2 check the same sex (either ‘male’ or ‘female’) and indicate their relatedness respectively as “household head” and “a spouse of the household head”. However, no statistics have been published on the number of same-sex couple households in Japan. In the first part of the presentation, I will discuss how same-sex couple households are excluded from Population Census in Japan in the enumeration process in which the relatedness of such responses in 2015 is changed to “other relatives”. Then, I will present arguments by activists and the government on how same-sex couples should be treated in the census. I will also introduce the actual experiences of receiving and answering the census form by individuals living with a same-sex partner based on interviews I conducted. In the second part, I will introduce the results of a preliminary analysis of a person’s same-sex couple status from a population-based study. The study was conducted in Osaka City in 2019 under the project “Demography of Sexual Orientation and Gender

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Identity: Building a Foundation for Research in Japan” (Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research) headed by the author. Through the analysis, I will discuss the challenges and possibilities of capturing same-sex couple households in the Japanese context.

Byron VILLACIS (UC Berkeley)

*Quieter, Powerful and Uncontested: Implications of Methodological Changes in Population Censuses*

*Abstract:* What are the effects of the increasing digitalization of population registers and the systematic abandonment of traditional population censuses? While the transition to digital technologies appears as an inescapable next step in the methodological renovation of censuses, this discreet transition leaves the study of its implications unexplored. The literature objectifying censuses has been focused on the problematization of inclusion/exclusion of questions, the legitimacy of the operation, and the implications in the production of technoscientific imaginaries. However, there is less attention trying to detect the repercussions of the methodological switch as a whole: from a physical, visible, and contestable operation to a digital, silent, and discrete one. This paper contributes to this debate by identifying this change’s material and symbolic consequences and interpreting the implications for subsequent scientific production. Methodologically, the paper takes advantage of the crisis of the COVID-19. The pandemic provoked changes or adjustments to census methodologies in the United States, Colombia, Mexico, and Ecuador. Through archival methods and in-depth interviews, I analyze official statements and methodological archives supporting and documenting the decision to modify or justify changes from traditional formats to digital versions. The study found three effects. First, it reduced the expectations of understanding the operation as a civic engagement exercise. Second, the transition implied increasing expectations to enlarge access to personal information without explicit consent. Finally, the transition to digital operatives downplayed the role of activists who are generally vocal in negotiating questions, categories, formats, and communicational campaigns. In sum, the dynamic transformed the conceptual understanding of the census within the actors in charge of its execution, creating a quiescent device with enhanced capacities and reduced possibilities of reactions from society. The study contributes to the understanding of quantification, expanding the comprehension of mechanisms behind silent processes of inscription, translation, and enrollment.

## Challenges and Opportunities in Measuring Violence

Session organizer: Oliver Nahkur, University of Tartu ([olivernahkur@gmail.com](mailto:olivernahkur@gmail.com))

Joint session with TC11 [Host = TC11])

### Authors and accepted papers

Cynthia COOK (Creighton University), Kelechi KALU (University of California at Riverside)  
*The Social Determinants of Peace and Stability and Sub-Saharan Africa*

*Abstract:* This paper discusses social factors that may contribute to instability or peace in Sub-Saharan African countries. The authors use select social indicators to perform bivariate and multivariate analyses to determine which factors contribute to peace or lack of peace within an African country.

Claudio DAVILA (FLACSO, México), Ana PARDO (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

*Measuring Violence. Premature Homicide Mortality in Mexico and Its States, 1998-2020*

*Abstract:* Violence is a complex phenomenon that is related to cultural, social, economic, and political factors. Homicides are the most extreme expression of violence and one of the most used ways to approximate the study of violence, due to the seriousness of the act, and it is the indicator of violence that is recorded with greater precision and frequency. Most research has focused on the effects of homicides on life expectancy and longevity, and on quantifying their impact on life span inequality. Yet, studies that analyze the trends of premature mortality caused by homicides are scarce. Premature mortality refers to deaths that occur too soon, usually at ages lower than 75 or before the life expectancy at the age of the person who died. Premature mortality entails estimating the average time a person would have lived had he or she not died prematurely. Estimating premature homicide mortality can be useful to policymakers, as a rising trend of premature mortality or a high level could alert to an underlying problem. It is also a widely used population health metric that allows for a comparison of international and country-level performance assessments. Mexico has experienced a dramatic surge in the number of homicides over the last decade following the War-on-Drugs and the militarization strategy followed by the Mexican government. The objective is to analyze the trend of premature homicide mortality in Mexico between 1998 and 2020, at a national and state level. Using data on deaths from Mexico's vital statistics, we estimate homicide age-standardized death rates and trends of years of life lost, which are a

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useful analytical tool, which measures preventable loss of life. To estimate the premature homicide mortality trends, we conduct a joinpoint regression analysis. This methodological approach can be useful to identify challenges and opportunities for measuring violence.

Qiang FU (The University of British Columbia), Yushu ZHU (Simon Fraser University), Xin GUO (School of Mathematics and Physics, University of Queensland)

***It Never Ends: On Estimating Risk and Intensity of Violent Victimization***

**Abstract:** The critical issue of violence victimization has haunted schools worldwide for decades. Yet, existing studies were generally unable to analyze (repeat) victimization measured by grouped and right-censored (GRC) counts, and therefore underestimated the severity, persistence, and complexity of violence victimization in schools. Drawing on multiple waves of nationally representative data, this study analyzes heterogeneous forms of violence victimization reported by high-school seniors. More specifically, it develops modified Poisson (mixture) models to clarify fundamental concepts of violence victimization, analyze both risk and intensity of victimization, and finds that: 1. The reduction in school violence victimization is attributable to a decreased risk rather than intensity of violence victimization; 2. There is actually an upward trend in intensity of violence victimization. Recent students exposed to any form of school violence on average reported being victimized at least once every year. Repeat victimization is more pronounced in recent years. 3. Students who were male, from non-intact families, or with low school performance reported higher levels of risk and intensity of violence victimization; 4. The effects of socio-economic factors are differentiated by the severity of violence victimization, which may suggest different mechanisms at work. This study not only provides an integrated framework for estimating and further analyzing (repeat) victimization with GRC counts, but illustrates the persistence of school violence victimization against the backdrop of inadequate intervention/prevention programs.

Oliver NAHKUR (University of Tartu), Rein TAAGEPERA (School of Social Sciences, University of California, Irvine and Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies, University of Tartu)

***Lead and Lag Times of Countries in a Gentler World***

**Abstract:** According to Pinker (2011), Ingelhart (2018) and Welzel (2013), the human world has been moving toward more tolerance and less violence. We aim to quantitatively specify this trend toward “a kinder, gentler world” for various indices using extrapolations from

previous decades. Linear extrapolation from previous decades is the simplest, but when indices are defined to run from 0 to 1 (100%) or vice versa, it risk leading to absurd values, negative or exceeding 1. We avoid this by using exponential approach to a ceiling of 1 or a floor of 0, over time. Integrated Values Database 1981-2014 and dataset “WVS Wave 1 to 6 Key Aggregates” are used in these analyses. We first, compared to world average, list the lead and lag times of 26 countries for Welzel’s Gender Equality (TGE) and for Nahkur’s Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness (TSIID) scores. This will illustrate the type of results the method used can produce. For example, we found that TSIID ranges from a 25-year lag (Russia) to a lead of more than 100 years (Sweden) compared to world average, while TGE ranges from a 31-year lag (Georgia) to a lead of 78 years (Norway). Next, the method leading to such results is explained and applied to measures like Welzel’s Emancipative Values Index and question about respondents’ locus of control (both ranging from 0 to 1) Finally, we compare the patterns in time for all indices/measures investigated, as well as the lead and lag patterns of individual countries.

Mare AINSAAR (University of Tartu), Ave ROOTS (University of Tartu), Kadri SOO (University of Tartu), Jana BRUNS (Statistics Estonia)

### *Survey Method's Impact on Sexual Violence Indicators*

*Abstract:* Sexual violence is socially sensitive topic in most of the societies. Previous studies have shown that socially sensitive topics have higher measurement and non-response errors in surveys and under-reported information in administrative databases. Still, the special surveys are considered the most reliable source for collecting information about sexual violence, although the method of data collection has an essential role on data quality. The aim of the presentation is to analyse the impact of different survey data collection methods on sexual violence prevalence results. We use Eurostat initiated gender-based violence pilot study information from year 2018. The pilot study was collected separately in three survey modes: CATI (computer assisted telephone interview), CAWI (computer assisted web survey), CAPI 1000 (computer assisted personal interview). CAWI is the only mode without the personal contact by interviewer. All modes had their initial independent sample of respondents. We analyse the prevalence rate results about the sexual violence in three different modes. In order to eliminate the impact of selectivity of respondents to modes by age and education we use genetic matching. It allows to compare the substantial answers in different modes, regardless of their different social structure. All sexual violence is measured in five groups: harassment at work during life-time, violence by a non- partner since 15 age,

violence by a current partner since 15 age, violence by a former partner, violence in childhood up to age 15. Results show that CATI method seems to produce the most different results, compared to CAWI and CAPI.

Christopher WINTER (Victoria University)

***Measuring Lone Actor Terrorism: Insights from the Lone Actor Terrorism Micro-Sociological Database***

*Abstract:* Studies of terrorism have been hampered by significant challenges in definitional challenges (what are we even measuring?) and the availability of data (how can we measure it?). These issues have been compounded by the relative paucity of open-source databases (who else can look at our data?). More so than general terrorism, research on lone actor terrorism has been stymied by these challenges. This presentation introduces the Lone Actor Terrorist Micro-sociological Database (LATMD). The LATMD represents one of the largest datasets focusing on lone actor terrorism, capturing most lone actor terrorist attacks conducted globally in the last two decades. The LATMD's unique focus on the micro-sociological means that it not only captures biographical and ideological factors of perpetrators but crucially, attack-level and situational factors, something largely missing from lone actor terrorism research. In discussing the LATMD, this presentation explores both the challenges of creating a dataset focusing on lone actor terrorism and why the maintenance of such a dataset is critical to lone actor terrorism research.

Carlos PERIS CASTIGLIONI (Montevideo entre Oliva y), Marcelo MORICONI (Instituto Universitario de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL))

***Cultivating Cannabis in a Paraguayan Nature Reserve: Incentives and Moral Justification for Breaking the Law***

*Abstract:* Paraguay has become the main cannabis producer in South America and one of the largest exporters in the world. Some investigations about the cultivation of marijuana in the country portray a cruel environment in which peasants are exploited in "almost feudal" conditions by intermediaries who buy their crops at unreasonably low prices. However, a group of peasants who use the Mbaracayú Forest Nature Reserve as their labour area have created a safe and profitable ecosystem for developing their business. Based on interviews with key informants and visits to the area, the article describes the constraints and incentives that lead those peasants to engage in criminal activities, the strategies they have used to establish protective barriers, and the moral justifications that emerge as a result of their



success in doing business. Although there are violent practices and extortion, we claim that the decision-making process to get involved in illegal markets is a free action influenced by alternative moral understandings that provide reasons and justifications for breaking the law. The moral map of these cannabis growers goes far beyond the mere economic justification of generating material resources and is related to economic, institutional, and social premises linked to a generalized aspiration of dignity and a life worth living. The functioning of informal institutions learned through previous interactions with state and non-state actors who regulate and protect the market, the perceived social approval/legitimation of the activity by referent groups, and the awareness of the capacity and skills necessary to successfully conduct the business have a crucial importance in the moral reformulation.

## **2. Pre-conference of RC55, 2023: The Impact of the 2020–2022 Pandemic on World Society**

### **Update on the ISA-RC55 Pre-Conference to the World Congress of Sociology on “The Impact of the 2020–2022 Pandemic on World Society”**

Graduate School of Education, University of Melbourne, Australia, June 23–24, 2023

Please find some information on the upcoming RC55 Pre-Conference:

- Keynote speaker: Ben Spies Butcher (Associate Professor of Sociology at Macquarie University, Sydney) will present the keynote.
- Conference presentations and papers: The scientific committee (Jenny Chesters, University of Melbourne, Sandra Fachelli, Pablo de Olavide University, Christian Suter, University of Neuchâtel) has selected 40 abstracts. The applicants of these abstracts have been invited to elaborate their proposals into a full paper. Authors of accepted full papers will be invited to the conference; accommodation, travel and visa support will be provided by the World Society Foundation (Zurich, Switzerland) for authors of about 30 papers (one author per accepted full paper).
- Program and contact: The program of the pre-conference will be available in March 2023. All members of RC55 are invited to participate at this pre-conference. Please contact Jenny Chesters ([jenny.chesters@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:jenny.chesters@unimelb.edu.au)) for registration and more detailed information



## **3. Statutes RC 55 Social Indicators: Proposed amendments**

### **Revision of RC55 Statutes**

#### **Explanatory note by the RC55 president**

Dear RC55 members,

ISA has asked RC55 to revise its Statutes (originally adopted in 2010), in particular to include more details on nominations and elections (when, how) as well as to indicate the maximum terms of the President and the Officers of our research committee. Based on the model provided by ISA, the RC55 board started last year a process of revising the 2010 Statutes. In its December 2022 meeting the RC55 board adopted several changes and amendments. You find this revised version of the RC55 Statutes below. The vote on the revised Statutes by the members of RC55 shall take place in 2023. With the publication of the proposed changes and amendments to the Statutes the RC55 board aims at opening the discussion among its members.

I look forward to your comments.

Best wishes,

Christian Suter, President RC55

### **Statutes RC 55 Social Indicators**

(Proposed Amendments adopted by the RC55 Board in December 2022)

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The Research Committee 55 on Social Indicators (hereafter RC55), formerly Working Group 6, was established in 2008 in accordance with Article 4 of the ISA Statutes. RC55 Statutes, based on the statutes of the previous Working Group 6, were first adopted in July 2010.

### **ARTICLE ONE: PURPOSES**

RC55 is a Research Committee within the International Sociological Association, and fully subscribes to the principles and the spirit of the Association. The primary purpose of RC55 is to advance research and scholarly communication in the field of social indicators in a broad

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sense.

**ARTICLE TWO: ACTIVITIES**

Scientific meetings of the Research Committee are held during World Congresses of the International Sociological Association, and at other times. The Research Committee is supposed to hold 1-2 mid-term conferences between World Congresses/Forums. The Research Committee may also participate in other activities related to social indicators research and other modes of exchange. The newsletter of the Research Committee – Social Indicator Matters (SIM) – is to be published at least biannually.

**ARTICLE THREE: MEMBERSHIP**

There are two categories of members: 1. Regular members are individuals in good standing according to ISA standards, 2. Affiliated members are individuals, who participate in the RC's activities but are not formal ISA members. Only members in good standing may be voting members and only members in good standing of the International Sociological Association may be officials of the Research Committee. Membership fees are set at business meetings held during ISA Congresses. Fees are payable to the ISA-Secretariat or to the RC55 Secretary.

**ARTICLE FOUR: OFFICERS**

The Research Committee will elect a President, Vice President, Secretary/Treasurer and Newsletter editor, plus 5 other members to serve on an Executive Board. The immediate Past President is ex-officio member of the Executive Board. All these officers serve a 4-year term. The President of the Research Committee may not be re-elected and will become Past President. The Vice-President and the Secretary/Treasurer may be re-elected and can serve up to three consecutive terms of office. All other members of the Board may be re-elected and can serve up to five consecutive terms of office.

The President shall be a delegate to the Research Council and other relevant official ISA bodies, and designate an alternate to these bodies. President and Executive Board are jointly responsible for coordinating the program of the Research Committee at ISA Congresses.

The Secretary/Treasurer shall report the RC's financial affairs to members at least at every World Congress.

**ARTICLE FIVE: ELECTIONS**

All officers are elected for a 4-year period, in the year of the World Congress.

The President will appoint a Nominations Committee to recommend candidates for various positions. All other regular and affiliated members of the Research Committee may submit nominations (including self-nominations) to the Nominations Committee. The Nominations Committee shall inform all regular and affiliated members on the electoral procedure at least fifteen weeks before the election day. Nominated candidates shall be regular members of RC55. They shall provide a brief curriculum vitae to the Nominations Committee and confirm their preparedness to accept the respective position on the Board in case they are elected and to remain a regular member in good standing of the ISA and of the RC for the duration of their mandate.

The Secretary shall prepare a ballot listing all nominated candidates along with the respective positions on the Executive Board. In case of several nominations for the same position, the nominated candidates shall be listed in alphabetical order. Pairs of candidates may also be nominated for the positions on the Board to function as Co-President, Co-Secretary/Treasurers, etc. The ballot shall be sent to all regular and affiliated members in good standing of RC55 by email at least eight weeks before the election day. Regular and affiliated members in good standing shall send their ballot electronically (by an online voting system or by email to the designated electoral officers). The candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast will be deemed elected to each office. An election shall be valid if more than one third of the membership votes.

In case that vacancies in the Executive Board arise between elections, the President in consultation with the remaining board members will fill the positions until the end of the term. In case of a vacancy in the office of the President, the members of the Executive Board shall select an interim President until the end of the uncompleted term, should it be necessary to fill the office. A President who is not carrying out her/his presidential responsibilities may be replaced by the Vice President for the remaining term of office.

**ARTICLE SIX: BUSINESS MEETING**

A Business Meeting Assembly is held at least every four years, preferably at the ISA World Congress. Announcement of the Business Meeting will be made to the members at least one month in advance, together with a tentative agenda of business. The meeting is chaired by

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the President or by the Vice-President. Decisions in a Business Meeting Assembly are taken by simple majority. The duties of the Assembly are:

- To evaluate and approve the four-year-report.
- To discharge the outgoing Board of its responsibilities, including the financial statement.
- To discuss and carry motions on any other point that may arise.

A written petition of twenty members to the President within six months after a Business Meeting can institute a mail or an online/electronic ballot to the membership on any issue presented at the Business Meeting. The Executive Board, by majority, can also institute a mail ballot or an online/electronic ballot to the membership at any time.

#### ARTICLE SEVEN: RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Relations with other organizations may be established by the President of the Research Committee in consent with the Executive Board as is deemed useful, or necessary in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Research Committee.

#### ARTICLE EIGHT: CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS TO STATUTES

Proposals for the revision of these Statutes may be submitted to the membership upon written petition of twenty members to the President, or a resolution of the Executive Board. Revision requires a participation in the vote of at least 50 percent of all RC55 members in good standing and an approval of at least two-thirds (66.6 percent) of the votes cast in an electronic ballot (by an online voting system or by email) or an in-person ballot.

#### 4. Call for Papers: Indicators, methods and models for measuring the effects of digital disruption

**Social Indicators Research**—special issue

<https://link.springer.com/collections/bhagdcachi>

**Submission deadline:** 31 May 2023

Edited by Reyes González-Relaño, Francisca Ruiz-Rodríguez, Enrico Ivaldi, Paolo Parra Saiani & Enrico Di Bella

## The Research Committee 55-Social Indicators of International Sociological Association

We live in a period of radical changes engendered by digitalization, which is giving rise to a social revolution based on connectivity and the massive use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). As a consequence, new challenges emerge, with the potential to generate great economic and social value. However, the breathtaking speed with which ICTs and other technologies are adopted makes it difficult to accurately evaluate the effects and impacts of this digital disruption. Even more so now, as the crisis provoked by COVID-19 has prompted increasingly widespread digitalization and innovation. We are witnessing radical changes in people's lives, in the way they work, produce, relate to governments and administrations, access essential services and interact socially.

The aim of the special issue is to make tools, methods and proposals available to researchers and public officials to help them assess the impact of the information society and digitalization on citizens, business, the economy, governments and territories at different spatial scales, in the context of the new economic, social and ecological model of sustainable development.

The Special Issue welcomes articles that focus on analysing, explaining and discussing the effects of digital disruption, and in particular on how the information society and the general use of ICTs impact on the social, cultural, economic and ecological spheres.

<https://link.springer.com/collections/bhagdcachi>

## 5. Activities of members

- Oliver Nahkur (University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia) :
  - a). Oliver Nahkur was recognized with "Good Work in Science 2022" prize in the Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu.
  - b). Oliver Nahkur initiated the process of development of more systematic and widespread child indicators work in Estonia, e.g. in October 17 workshop "Child Well-Being Data" organized together with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Estonian Statistics and Office of Chancellor of Justice.

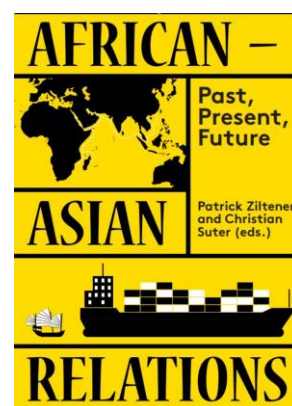
## 6. New publications authored by members

- Christian Suter (The Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland):
- a). Patrick Ziltener and Christian Suter (eds.) 2022. *African-Asian Relations: Past, Present, Future*. Münster/Wien/Zürich: Lit. (ISBN 978-3-643-80332-0 (pb) and 978-3-643-85332-5 (PDF); for more information see <https://www.lit-verlag.de/isbn/978-3-643-80332-0>)

### Abstract :

As “new dynamism” in African-Asian relations the editors understand “a significant increase in direct interactions between Africa and Asia in this century, as compared to the level of interactions in 20th century and during the Cold War,” – “direct” meaning interactions not mediated through Western-led institutions such as World Bank and IMF. Based on the analyses presented in the volume, the editors come to the conclusion: Yes, there is strong evidence for “a new dynamism in Africa-Asian relations, at bilateral and multilateral, local and regional levels, both in formal, institutional contexts and as informal practices. Asian and African countries have never, since the end of the colonial empires, been economically as highly integrated as nowadays. From trade to direct investment and resource-based infrastructure deals, we observe very dynamic processes that transform the core-semiperiphery-periphery structure that we knew from the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The new African-Asian dynamism marks a *signum* of our century.” (p. 14). A map of Africa combined with an Index of African countries, places, and institutions makes the volume easy to consult for country- or issue-specific questions.

The book contains a summary chapter of African-Asian relations from the beginning of the Common era (CE)



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into the 15<sup>th</sup> c. by Philippe Beaujard, renowned French anthropologist and longtime historian of the world of the Indian ocean. As he shows, over these centuries, the Indian ocean constituted an integrated world-system which was—until the beginning of the 19th century—dominated by Asian economies. A series of comprehensible historical maps in this chapter make this world—or rather: these worlds—accessible for non-historians.

The main focus of the book, however, is on the change brought to Africa/Asia by the rise of China. There are valuable and illuminative chapters on India's and South Korea's activities in Africa, but clearly China is the heavy weight and center of gravity of the ongoing transformation. China has also been attracting Africans coming to China, first mainly to Hong Kong, then to neighboring Guangzhou at the Pearl river, estimated between 20'000 and 100'000 people (before the pandemic). A chapter analyzes the “interracial interaction” in the Southern Chinese trading hub during which “mafan” (Chinese for “trouble maker”) increasingly became the characterization of Nigerians, not only by many Chinese, but also as part of an African “intra-group Othering.”

There are chapters on the “arrival of 'Made in China' in Burkina Faso” and on the current activities in the context of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), with a focus on Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Tanzania, and Central Africa—the question is pressing: Are we witnessing a new “specter of White Elephants”? And, in terms of development aid, can China be characterized as a “rogue aid donor” in Africa? The analysis in the volume finds this to be unjustified, but describes undesirable “side



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effects” that might lead to a local rise of corruption and nepotistic aid allocation.

While many chapters have a bilateral focus, e.g. on the China and Côte d’Ivoire cooperation or the role of China in Zimbabwe’s re-engagement policy, the volume does also look into the regional dimension of Sino-African development cooperation and the significance of the *Forum on China-Africa Cooperation* (FOCAC). China sees the *African Union* (AU) as having a “leading role in resolving African issues,” and, for that purpose, generously built the new AU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. For the AU, the cooperation with China is not only an opportunity to finance development frameworks—such as the *New Partnership for Africa’s Development* (NEPAD)—, but also a chance to implement new regional development schemes.

The latest volume in the *World Society Studies* series published by the World Society Foundation (WSF) offers a wide spectrum of analyses, calling for more interdisciplinary exchange and in-depth research on the “new dynamism” in African-Asian relations.

- David Bartram (The University of Leicester, United Kingdom):
  - a). Bartram, David. 2022. Does inequality exacerbate status anxiety among higher earners? A longitudinal evaluation. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 63(4), 184–200. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00207152221094815>
  - b). Bartram, David. 2022. Is happiness u-shaped in age everywhere? A methodological reconsideration for Europe. *National Institute Economic Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1017/nie.2022.1>
  - c). Bartram, David. 2022. The ‘Gender Life-Satisfaction/Depression Paradox’ Is an Artefact of Inappropriate Control Variables. *Social Indicators Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-022-02986-7>

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- Hans Dietrich (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany) :
  - a). Dietrich, Hans; Patzina, Alexander; Chesters, Jenny; Reissner, Volker (2022): School-to-work transition and subjective well-being in Australia. In: The British Journal of Sociology, Vol. 73, No. 1, S. 78-111.
  
- Oliver Nahkur (University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia) :
  - a). \*Nahkur, Oliver; Kutsar, Dagmar (2022). The change in children's subjective relational social cohesion with family and friends during the COVID-19 pandemic: A multinational analysis. *Frontiers in Sociology*, 7, 1–21. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsoc.2022.974543>
  - b). \*Nahkur, Oliver; Kutsar, Dagmar (2022). Family Type Differences in Children's Satisfaction with People They Live with and Perceptions about Their (Step)parents' Parenting Practices. *Social Sciences*, 11(5) (223). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci11050223>
  - c). \*Nahkur, Oliver; Orru, Kati; Hansson, Sten; Jukarainen, Pirjo; Myllylä, Miia; Krüger, Marco; Max, Matthias; Savadori, Lucia; Nævestad, Tor-Olav; Frislid Meyer, Sunniva; Schiefflers, Abriel; Olson, Alexandra; Lovasz, Gabriella; Rhinard, Mark (2022). The engagement of informal volunteers in disaster management in Europe. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2022.103413>
  - d). \*Oliver Nahkur gave overview how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected children's relational social cohesion with family and friends, and the role of relational factors in it; presentation "What happened to European children's subjective relational social cohesion during Covid-19 pandemic?" in "16th Conference in Social Monitoring and Reporting in Europe" in Italy, Villa Vigoni (10.10-12.10.2022).
  - e). \*Oliver Nahkur introduced the Child Version of Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness; presentation "Child Version of Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness: measuring globally the level of destructiveness in children's interpersonal relationships in regular and cross nationally comparable way" in The International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse & Neglect (ISPCAN) Congress in Estonia, Tallinn (13.-16.06.2022).
  - f). \*Oliver Nahkur gave an overview about children's satisfaction with people they live with and perceptions about their (step)parents parenting practices in 8

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European countries by their family type; presentation "Family type differences in children's satisfaction with people they live with and perceptions about their (step)parents parenting practices" in "8th Conference of the International Society for Child Indicators" Brazil, Cramado (25.-27.05.2022) and in International Society for Quality-of-life Studies (ISQOLS) conference "Quality-of-Life for Resilient Futures: Sustainability, Equity, and Wellbeing" in Burlington, Vermont (U.S) (2.08-6.08.2022).

- g). \*Oliver Nahkur introduced the conceptual model of International Child Resilience-Vulnerability Index and its operationalization possibilities; presentation "Mission impossible? Attempting to construct global, cross-country comparable, regular and child driven International Child Vulnerability Index" in "8th Conference of the International Society for Child Indicators" Brazil, Cramado (25.-27.05.2022).
- h). \*Oliver Nahkur introduced the process of developing the International Index of Violence against Children; presentation "How to measure violence against children in a global, cross-nationally comparable, reliable and regular way? Introducing a new child indicator - International Index of Violence against Children" in International Society for Quality-of-life Studies (ISQOLS) conference "Quality-of-Life for Resilient Futures: Sustainability, Equity, and Wellbeing" in Burlington, Vermont (U.S) (2.08-6.08.2022).

➤ Ming-Chang Tsai (Academia Sinica, Taiwan) :

- a). Tsai, Ming-Chang and Rueyling Tzeng. 2022. Globalization and social distance: Multilevel analysis of attitudes toward immigrants in the European Union. PLoS ONE 17(10): e0274988.
- b). Tsai, Ming-Chang and Chin-Han Chan. 2022. How Does the Young Generation Become More Cosmopolitan? Evidence from Taiwan. Youth and Globalization 4:82-117.
- c). Tsai, Ming-Chang and Chin-Chun Yi. 2022. Youths and Varieties of Globalism in Asia: an editorial introduction. Youth and Globalization 4:1-9.
- d). Tsai, Ming-Chang and Hsin-Hsin Pan. 2022. Protecting Farmers and Workers in Socialist Market Transitions: Mass Attitudes Toward Imports in Asia. SAGE Open 12(2). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/215824402210992>

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- e). Qian, Zhenchao and Ming-Chang Tsai. 2022. Relative Economic Position and Female Marriage Migration: Marrying Men in Taiwan across Borders and Boundaries. *Population Research and Policy Review* 41:1451-1470.