RC32-593.4

MORALES REYES, IGNACIA* *(Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla- Complejo Regional Sur)*

Mexico-USA Immigrant Women's Rights, Public Policies and Vulnerabilities

Mexico-USA Immigrant Women's rights, public policies and vulnerabilities
The globalization trend has been contributing to the emergence of increasingly diverse migration realities. The adaptation process between immigrants and their destinations has become a major challenge for governments as well as communities around the world, and governments are increasingly searching for new dynamic patterns of interaction among immigrants. Mexico's migration process encompasses several phases and dimensions since it is a country of origin, transit and destination, however Mexican emigration to USA predominates. Female migration is a determining factor with major impact on hundreds of Mexican families, currently Mexican female migration has been linked to gender violence in the country and to a decisive change in migration motive. This fact has created a major vulnerability both in Mexico and United States. The violation of their rights is alarming, therefore it is necessary to develop public policies in Mexico that will guarantee justice and protection to migrant women. Immigrant women in the United States struggle against discriminatory practices and a wave of Mexican-phobia. The issue has surpassed the authorities, public institutions and the insecurity has increasingly made women more insecure. Public policies should be more inclusive and protective of migrant women, it is necessary to implement a binational program in order to support this sector of the population.
Keywords:
inmmigrants, women, politics publics, rights

RC13-248.5

MORDEN, PETER* *(Concordia University)*

Understanding the Experience of Urban Leisure Spaces: Using Geographically-Explicit Ecological Momentary Assessment to Understand Space-Use Patterns, Perceptions, and Preferences of Locals Versus Tourists

Understanding individuals' experiences within leisure activities and environments using experience sampling techniques has been a longstanding interest of leisure scholars. However, the reported location of participants has often been vague and only allowed for rather gross aggregation; for instance, "home" versus "away from home." Technological advance in the fields of geographical information systems as well as information technology, however, has afforded far greater specificity and has allowed for individualized assessment of a variety of features of specific environments. The purpose of this presentation is to illustrate how new approaches to in-situ experience assessment may allow for an understanding of urban leisure spaces, differentiated by user characteristics as well as a variety of environmental variables.

First, an overview of geographically-explicit ecological momentary assessment (GEMA) will be provided and will address strengths of GEMA approaches relative to more commonly used techniques to sample experiences. Second, using the case of tourists' versus locals' experience of the urban environment and leisure provisions, the presentation will seek to demonstrate how motivation and habituation may lead to distinct patterns of participation and experience in given locations. As well, the possibility of combining knowledge of salient personal characteristics (e.g., personality and temperament) with geographically-explicit state-based data (e.g., arousal and affect) will be explored. It is to be argued that understanding how tourists and locals may respond to their engagement with different aspects of the built environment will allow for better conceived and marketed experiences for tourists and well as improved livability and enjoyment for local residents. Lastly, to be discussed are methodological considerations related to sampling, data security, and analysis, as well as possibilities for certain types of data validation through comparison to objective reports.

RC30-546.6

MORÉ, PALOMA* *(Aix-Marseille University)*

Global Care Chains in the Mediterranean: The Aging Process of Migrant Care Workers for the Elderly in Marseille and Madrid

This paper presents the first results of an ongoing postdoctoral research focusing on the links between the care jobs for the elderly and the aging processes of the professional caregivers and their families. Through an international comparison and a qualitative methodology, this paper mobilizes the concept of "global care chains" to explore the care work for the elderly (professional and family) and its links with migration processes in the context of the aging Mediterranean region. Findings are based on a cross-national qualitative fieldwork conducted in 2017-2018 in the cities of Marseille and Madrid. A combination of qualitative methods has been applied to explore the discourses of women from two populations of immigrant origin that occupy a large part of the care jobs for the elderly in each

of the two cities: women of origin Algerian in Marseille and women of Ecuadorian origin in Madrid.

The objectives of this communication are: on the one hand, to explore the material possibilities that jobs in the elderly care sector offer to Algerian and Ecuadorian women workers to deal with the care needs of the elderly parents as well as their own aging (salaries, days-off, pensions, etc.); on the other hand, to analyze the reconfiguration of the family dynamics and the gender roles through the migration processes, the experiences of employment and the "gendered responsibilities" to care for older relatives. To conclude, through these two issues (material possibilities and family dynamics) the aim is to problematize the idea of what a "good care" is, which far from being a "natural instinct", is a social concept that reconfigures its meaning in particular contexts.

RC27-491.1

MOREAU, NICOLAS* *(University of Ottawa)*

Understand the "Black Box" of a Sports-Based Intervention Program: The Strength of Social Ties

Although there exists many sports-based intervention programs for youth, little is known about the underlying processes of these types of programs, i.e what we call the "Black Box" of a sport program. Furthermore, the perspectives of youth are seldom taken into account even if the intervention program is designed "for them". The data presented in this conference is the result of a long-term action research with a Montreal organization using sport in a psychosocial perspective. More specifically, our objective was to understand, from the youth perspective, the processes and key dimensions of sports-based interventions that contribute to the development of youth social bonds. In our perspective, such bonds are essential to reduce stigmatisation, discrimination and inequities. Methodologically, we conducted 27 interviews with youths, a focus group with five coaches and "observant participation" of trainings and challenges. We found that six elements are essential for this sports-based intervention program : (1) Implementation of a supportive climate; (2) Implementation of collaborative strategies that promote group cooperation; (3) Equilibrium between outside rules and self-initiated actions; (4) Collectivisation of individual performances; (5) Interconnectedness of effort and pleasure; and (6) Exploring beyond the participants' comfort zones. We conclude that these six conditions can positively transform social bonds between youth as well as between youth and coaches. Indeed, sport can be a tool for social transformation (reduction of social inequalities, empowerment, strengthening social bonds, etc.) but this has to be done through reflexive practices.

RC14-280.6

MORELLI, NICCOLÒ* *(University of Bologna)*

Social Street Phenomenon: An Innovative Answer to Sociality Need and Urban Regeneration

This abstract is based on the result of a 3 year research carried out by the Observatory on Social Street research group and on my ongoing doctoral research project in order to observe, analyze and check the evolution of the Social Street phenomenon. The aim of this contribution is to give a descriptive portrait of such emerging phenomenon, drawing on qualitative data gathered by empirical research. At the moment, there are more than 455 Social Street worldwide. Social Streets are defined as "streets where neighbors aim to create or re-create proximity sociality, using Facebook as communication tool"(C. Pasqualini, 2016).

Thus far, the Social Street phenomenon has not been a widely researched topic, with the tiny exception of social street in the context of technology and social networks. The study of this phenomenon, both locally and internationally, has elucidated the diffusion of Social Street in urban metropolis as well in smaller contexts. Social Street are inclusive and potentially accessible to everyone, and they are also able to create social and technological innovation. Social Streets take care of social control, and about information, they participate to events that occurs in the neighborhood, promote sociality, take care of common goods of the city, especially in the neighborhood context.

In the presentation, I would like to focus on three case studies: Milan (71 Social Streets), Bologna (56 Social Streets) and Rome (33 Social Streets), showing common features and differencies in activities and spread of this phenomenon.

The research, based on the Mixed Methods Research Theory (Burke Johnson, J. Onwuegbuzie, A. Turner, April 2007), has investigated the Social Street phenomenon with on-line surveys, qualitative interviews to Social Street founders and ethnographic (and web ethnography) observations in the Social Street activities.

RC04-84.8

MORELLI, NICCOLÒ* *(University of Bologna)*

Young People and Inequalities: The Case of Italian University and the Right to Attain the Highest Level of Education

"Schools are open to everyone. Primary education, which is imparted for at least eight years, is compulsory and free. Capable and deserving pupils, including