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

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those without adequate finances, have the right to attain the highest levels of education. The Republic renders this right effective through scholarships, allowances to families and other benefits, which shall be assigned through competitive examinations." (Costituzione Italiana, art. 34)

In this proposal,We will compare the data with the goals agreed in the strategic European plan Europe 2020 for the Italian Country, according to which at least 30% of the population below 35 yo in each European country should graduate from university. These data will be followed by a discussion on the role of the economic crisis in the European countries, with particular attention given to the strategies adopted by the Italian Government to face the challenges of investing on State Education in a under resourced scenario.

The Data from the Regional Observatory on the right to education seem to confirm that there is a gap between the principle expressed in the Italian Constitution and the actual situation. For academic year 2010/11, students eligible for scholarship were 181.312, (15,8% of the total student population), while in academic year 2015/16 the figure had already dropped to 146.958, i.e. 9,2% of the total student population.

Finally we will see how the italian university population is continually decreasing. Since academic year 2007/08, the percentage of enrolment at university has diminished by 8,1%.

The percentage varies according to the different Italian regions, with the most significant decrease seen in the southern regions, which show a higher level of economic and social inequality compared to the Northern areas of the country, and where universities rarely have access to scholarship funds.

RC06-136.5

MORENO MINGUEZ, ALMUDENA* *(University of Valladolid)*
ORTEGA-GASPAR, MARTA *(University of Málaga)*
GAMERO-BURÓN, CARLOS *(University of Málaga)*

Attitudinal Parental Childcare Options in South Europe. the Case of Spain.

The present study analyses the most desirable parental childcare options when having children under six years old at home in Spain using the ISSP 2012 Data base. The analysis carried out offers a variety of preferences towards the different family models and interesting contradictory attitudes that seem to be resolved through preferences towards a 'hybrid' or 'adaptive' family model. This model could be understood as an indicator of the strategies that spanish families are developing as a result of the transitional process under which they are living. It is confirmed that the traditional culture exerts greater influence at the ideal level than the modern one. The analyses allows to identify the determinants of family model preferences for both, men and women and for the age groups considered.

RC03-71.1

MORGUL, KEREM* *(University of Wisconsin-Madison)*

Inter-Group Resentments and Populist Mobilization in the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election

The past two decades have witnessed a powerful surge of populist politics around the world, which has drawn increasing scholarly attention in recent years. The prevailing narrative in these accounts is one of populist political actors cashing in on a reservoir of overlooked grievances and demands that spring from large-scale social, economic, and cultural changes. These works provide useful insights into the emergence and growth of populist politics. However, they also have several shortcomings. First, they tend to homogenize populist constituencies by focusing on a particular demographic group (e.g., the white working class or white rural voters) as the social base of populism, thereby neglecting how distinct social groups may find populist projects appealing for distinct reasons. Second, scholars often invoke emotional mechanisms such as fear, anger, and resentment to explain how macro-level social changes lead to populist political attitudes and behaviors at the micro-level. To date, however, little systematic research has been undertaken to empirically examine the role of emotions in populist mobilization. Given the centrality of emotions to populist mobilization, this is an important limitation. Finally, although it is commonly acknowledged that the populist mantle can be claimed by political actors of all stripes, nearly all accounts of the recent rise of populism focus on either left- or right-wing populism but not on both, and therefore, cannot explain how the same socioeconomic and cultural processes may simultaneously bolster different and contending forms of populism. In this paper, I aim to overcome these limitations by exploring the intergroup emotions that were mobilized by Donald Trump and Bernie Sanders in the 2016 U.S. presidential election. Drawing data from the 2016 American National Election Studies and using an intersectional analysis, I intend to shed light on the different types of social resentments that underlie left- and right-wing populist mobilization.

RC21-399.2

MORI, CHIKAKO* *(HItotsubashi University)*

Migration and Pre-2020 Olympic Urban Renewal in Tokyo

This paper investigates the nature and impacts of pre-2020 Olympics urban renewal projects and public policies in the city-center of Tokyo, by focusing on its "migration oriented dimensions". Discussing Tokyo's "migration led gentrification" or "foreigners friendly policies" may sound unexpected at first glance, or even inappropriate, as the Japanese capital hasn't been known for its demographic diversity; the rate of foreign born population is far lower than in other global cities (4 % compared to 36% in New York or 37% in London in 2017), while the discourses of "homogenous Japan" in public debate and "no-immigration principle" in policy making seem to be still dominant. This paper, however, demonstrates how the situation has changed since the beginning of the new century. As we will demonstrate in this paper, *Tokyo Metropolitan Government* has become very interested in attracting foreign populations who can be classified into two different categories: better-off populations and low-wage workers. In the context of intense worldwide competition among cities, enhancing Tokyo's attractiveness and global city status comes to be at the top of its political agenda. 2020 Olympic games represent a great opportunity for the TMG to achieve a series of urban renewal projects to attract foreign tourists (their number has sharply increased from 4.1 millions in 2011 to 13.1 millions in 2016) as well as wealthy expatriates (a new urban renewal plan has been announced in 2017 for turning Tokyo into a "global financial hub"). Such a change has also brought an important need for migrant workers in several industries and their increasing presence contributes to transform the city as well. Based on a qualitative research, this paper analyzes the consequences of these shifts on the city and its community, examining in what ways and to what extent they have made the city more uneven.

RC47-791.3

MORI, KEISUKE* *(Post Doctoral Fellow of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science)*

From Social Movement Studies to Socio-Material Movement Studies: New Materialism-Based Methodology of Social Movement Case Studies

The case study methodology of SMs has developed in order to address the concrete local situation and to clarify the locally embedded causal mechanisms of SMs. Since the emotional turn of the Social Movement theory emerged through criticizing the 'macro-structural bias' of SM Theory, there is alternative theory being able to investigate situated cultural perspectives of SMs. It is, however, not enough to investigate only the human behavior that comprise the organization of the social movement and its process. Because the local and individual materiality as well as the material things (or non-humans) plays also the crucial role of SM identity-creating and continuity. This point of view is strongly influenced by the emerging currents of New Materialism-based sociological investigation (Fox and Alldred, 2017) and thus a turn from Social Movement to Socio-Material Movement investigation (Rieger and Wagonner (eds.) , 2016） .

Therefore in this presentation, I will show the theoretical as well as methodological application of investigating both the cultural and the natural object of SM as a specific assemblage of the human-nonhuman relations. First, I will show what the New Materialism and New Materialism-based sociological investigation signifies. Second, I will demonstrate how it is methodologically applicable in SM studies that opens up the Socio-Material Movement Studies.

RC50-836.2

MORI, TOMOYA* *(Yamaguchi University)*

The Local Community's Participation and the Benefit Sharing of Community Based Tourism Lao PDR: Case Study of Khao Kouay Nbca-

The tourism in Lao PDR is paid attention to the ecotourism site because of the rich natural resources and the various culture. In 2009, the international conference of ecotourism was hold in Vientiane that is the capital city in Laos. Community Based Tourism (CBT) has been developed in Laos in order to improve the welfare of local communities, as well for the conservation. 'Community based' means the local community is engaged with management and the decision-making, and the benefit is allocated directly into local community (Khanal and Babar, 2007). Khao Kouay NBCA is one of the most famous CBT sites in Lao PDR. Douanphosy, Han and Ping (2015) have tackled the environmental assessment for the CBET in Phou Khao Kouay NBCA, and analyzed the participatory of local community. Their results show that the CBET in this area has the potential site as ecotourism and that local community is willing to participate in the CBET. Sirivongs and Tsuchiya (2012) demonstrates that villages that participate in the CBET have the better evaluation for the resource management than other villages. Sirivongs and Tsuchiya (2012) analyzed their village understands that the conservation for natural environment leads to the opportunity to get the benefit in the future.

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