

SOCIAL DYNAMICS

INEQUALITIES, INTEGRATION, MOBILITY, AND MIGRATION

CONFERENCE ► CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES ► BUDAPEST ► 16–17 NOVEMBER, 2020

PANEL I SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND INTEGRATION

In addition, behavioural requirement for employment-related public assistance under targeting benefit and its implication for third-country national heterogeneous subgroups' transition to work requires clarification. Thus, this paper will deliver a careful investigation of targeting benefits means-tested governance and its application to analyze behavioural requirements for public assistance to promote work. Based on document analysis, this paper concludes that contractual tasks, obligations, and sanction regulative tool, is a major perceived influence in targeting governance which raises access to benefits threshold that may impair equity and efficiency in the design of benefits eligibility that negotiate young third country immigrants' transition to work. The study demonstrates certain means-tested pro-poor new public administrative stingy governance similarities, but dissimilarities from the countries institutional approach. This is relevant to a pivotal shift in the conventional welfare state discourse based on socio-democratic model to a stingy enabling state neo liberal selectivity model that tactfully raise eligibility for social benefit in contemporary fluid society with scarce resources that may not only impair transparency and accountability in public trust with equal rights of opportunity, but stigmatize vulnerability, penalize belongings, and jeopardize participatory democracy

MÁRTA KISS, ÉVA PERPÉK

Extracurricular disadvantage compensation – with particular reference to institutional cooperation

The aim of the paper is thoroughly analyze the operation of extracurricular institutions functioning in parallel with the education system. The particular subject of the research is community houses and spaces which have been established within the framework of different development projects for disadvantaged sub-regions of Hungary. Since more than a hundred community houses and spaces have been founded in recent years and this number is growing continuously, these facts themselves require scholarly and systematic investigation of them. Although community spaces were created with complex missions and a variety of activities, the great majority of them includes learning support activities such as tutoring, mentoring, assistance in doing homework, etc. (Marozsán, Kocsis 2019; Mayer 2019; Vastagh 2020 forthcoming). According to previous research outcomes, extracurricular catching up services (like Tanoda Program or community houses and spaces) can provide more favorable conditions for disadvantaged children (Csapó et al. 2014; Csovcics 2016; L. Ritók 2016). Instead of a school environment burdened by failures, they create a fair and flexible educational environment, motivate students, follow them with mentoring, and also

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provide other services aimed at the development of social competencies and community formation. Ultimately, these activities aim to promote school socialization, improve competencies, reduce early school leaving, and increase children's chances of upward mobility in the longer term. Despite their high relevance, extracurricular activities, their potential in disadvantage compensation, catching up, inclusion and mobility is still under-researched (Fejes 2014). To partly fill this gap, we intend to answer the following research questions with special regard to community houses and spaces. What is the content of the extracurricular activities, in which way are they undertaken, what kind of target groups are involved, and methods are applied? What is the perception of the target group on community spaces' contribution to educational disadvantage compensation? (1) How community spaces are embedded in the already existing institution system? What kind of cooperations they developed? What is their relationship to schools and families and other relevant institutions like social and pedagogical services, non-governmental organizations, etc.? (2) The answers to these questions are based on an online survey among competent professionals on community spaces and supplementary expert interviews. We assume that the most effective extracurricular activities contributing to disadvantage compensation are the responsive ones, flexibly reflecting on the target groups' needs. Moreover, we suppose that effective disadvantage compensation can happen only if constant and satisfactory cooperation is realized with the relevant institutions with special emphasis on the children's schools and families.

KRISZTINA NÉMETH

Survival and coping with marginality The dynamics of micromobilities and public employment

This presentation offers a micro-perspective on the (local) dynamics of social inequality and social integration by scrutinizing individual survival and coping strategies of marginalisation. In the presentation I examine how different groups of marginalised people (homeless people, formal and informal residents of the local social housing programme) adapt strategies to cope with marginalisation in one specific marginalised micro-place in a rural town. The presence of some social services and institutions (homeless shelter, social housing program, public work program) in this place not only provides some basic social services, but also means limited job opportunities for marginalised people within the framework of the public employment programme. Consequently my field-site offers a perspective within which different dimensions of marginality (housing, work, social and spatial disad-

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vantages) can be examined by focusing on how people combine available housing and job opportunities and mobilise resources in order to survive or cope with marginality, and how these strategies are shaped by their daily routines, routes and vice versa. In my presentation I analyse how available social services together with the related job opportunities, along with informal opportunities outside of this marginalised micro-place shape individual coping strategies: how different groups of marginalised people combine formal and informal, short-term and longer term job opportunities and mobilise different resources in order to survive or stabilise their position. On one hand I use the concept of micromobility (cf. Porcelli et al. 2014) to scrutinize how everyday movements and daily routines can be the means for mobilisation of resources through personal networks (see for ex.: Simon et al. 2019), and how these everyday routes might be the means for enlarging one's agency (rooms for manoeuvring). The question is: can micromobilities embedded in daily routines decrease social inequalities (cf. Porcelli et al. 2014.). On the other hand, I examine the role of public employment programme in individual coping strategies focusing on how a workplace within a marginalised place shape micromobilities on a daily basis, and to what extent it can be a tool for social integration. The empirical results show that both - micromobilities and the public employment programme - can increase one's room for manoeuvring (agency) in different ways, and might foster social integration. However, my research result shows, both have complex, even paradoxical impacts on marginalised people's agency and thus their social integration in this specific context.

LABOUR MARKET AND THE CHANNELS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY II.

DANIELA WETZELHÜTTER

Problems and challenges of afghanic women on the way to the labour market

First insights and a typification

Although refugees in Austria have often been the focus of media coverage and debate at the political and social level, especially in recent years, women with refugee experience have played a rather subordinate role. However, their role in the integration process would be a more significant one. The aim of our study was therefore to examine the situation (problem areas and success factors) of women with refugee experiences on their way into the Upper Austrian labour market and to contribute to the development of measures for sustainable integration. A qualitative research approach was chosen for this purpose. The core of this study consists of qualitative interviews with (adult) Afghan

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women with a positive asylum decision or subsidiary protection and residence in Upper Austria. Their experiences and views are supplemented by the results of interviews with employees from various institutions who work with the target group. The results show: The interviewed women are in different positions on their way to labour market integration. In all of them, an educational and labour market orientation becomes clear. However, this is hindered by factors such as a lack of knowledge of the system, the absence of (formal) educational qualifications, the acquisition of sufficient knowledge of the German language, and mobility obstacles. In addition, aspects of women's life situations became apparent that should be given priority over questions of employment or qualification. These include, for example, an ailing (mental) health situation, the (often sole) responsibility for child care and household, the experience of or dealing with discrimination and access to affordable housing. However, one thing is clear: In order for women to be able to process their experiences of refugee, arrive in (professional) everyday life and (continue to) go their way in Upper Austria in a self-determined manner, tailor-made offers are required that reach them and take into account individual, women-specific challenges.

KRISZTINA KARÁCSONYI

Factors of social mobility among the inhabitants of a former gypsy settlement

In my presentation, I would like to present the success and social mobility factors of the residents and children of a former gypsy settlement, as well as their relationship to school. In the course of qualitative the research, I conducted life history interviews - the recording of the interviews is still ongoing - which I analyzed using the Oevermann hermeneutics method (formal text analysis, content-structure description of narrative segments, analytical abstraction and knowledge analysis). Life history interviews and in-depth interviews are gaining more and more prominence in social science and sociological research related to Hungarian Gypsies. In these jobs, education is usually the most important measure of success. I interviewed former residents of the settlement who can be considered successful in terms of social mobility, moving out of the settlement on their own. The settlement was located on the outskirts of the village of Bicsérd in Baranya County, and Elza Lakatos, an employee of the Roma Press Center, recorded interviews with some of her residents born before World War II as part of a research project led by Péter Szuhay entitled "From Deprivation to Genocide". In the course of my research, I also used these life-course interviews in addition to the life-course interviews I recorded with former residents born after World War II and with their children. I used