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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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RC43-680.5

CASTRE, GIOVANNI* (University of Milan - University of Turin, Italy)

Displacement and Residential Mobility: The Perverse Effects of Gentrification? the Evolution of Urban Inequalities in Contemporary Paris.

Urban upgrading and gentrification have been some of the most widespread and powerful dynamics transforming cities over the past few decades. Global processes such as the liberalization and retrenchment of welfare state policies, the financialization of housing markets, and the increasing concentration of activities and population in metropolitan areas have contributed to making gentrification and embourgeoisement predominant forces in shaping urban social and spatial dynamics. After nearly eighty years of debate, it has become widely accepted among academics, journalists, and activists that gentrification leads to displacement, often cited as one of its most negative consequences. However, most quantitative empirical studies fail to fully capture this process.

By examining the residential movements of Parisian residents, my research seeks to establish a direct link between gentrification and displacement, aiming to address the challenging issue of "quantification in the battle against gentrification" (Easton et al., 2020). Using geo-referenced panel data from 2015 to 2022, collected from annual census records and public tax agency datasets, I explore whether gentrification in the French welfare regime triggers the displacement of low-income residents. This study has two main objectives: first, to identify the social and ethnic characteristics that drive residential mobility through a multilevel statistical model; second, to trace the mobility trajectories of different social and ethnic groups in both urban and suburban areas, mapping their movements over time and space.

Preliminary results suggest that gentrification and income upgrading in the private housing market contribute modestly to the displacement of low-income and immigrant residents to distant periurban areas and/or undervalued residential *banlieues*. By offering new insights into the specific mechanisms of displacement within the French context, this research challenges existing narratives and contributes to a deeper understanding of how gentrification negatively impacts vulnerable populations across diverse urban settings.

RC21-317.1

CASTRE, GIOVANNI* (University of Milan - University of Turin, Italy)

Displacement, Segregation and Residential Mobility: The Perverse Effects of Gentrification. Understanding Housing Inequalities in Contemporary Paris.

Urban upgrading and gentrification have been powerful forces transforming cities over the past few decades. Processes such as the commodification and financialization of housing markets, along with the retrenchment of welfare state policies, have shaped gentrification and embourgeoisement as key dynamics driving urban development. Displacement is often considered one of the most negative consequences of gentrification, yet many empirical studies fail to capture the full extent of this process. Moreover, residential segregation — historically one of the most important indicators of urban inequality — remains underexplored in relation to displacement.

This research seeks to explore the link between gentrification, displacement, and residential segregation, with a focus on Paris. Using geo-referenced panel data from 2015 to 2022, sourced from annual census records and public tax data, this study aims to trace the mobility patterns of different social and ethnic groups in both urban and suburban areas, mapping their trajectories over time and space. Additionally, it investigates the relationship between displacement and residential segregation, emphasizing the unique context of the French welfare regime.

Preliminary results suggest that gentrification and income upgrading through the private housing market contribute modestly to the displacement of low-income and immigrant residents, pushing them to periurban areas and undervalued *banlieues*. Displacement and segregation are intricately linked, as displacement often exacerbates segregation by reinforcing exclusionary patterns in urban centers. By examining the specific mechanisms of displacement in Paris and France, this research offers valuable insights into how gentrification impacts vulnerable populations, enriching the broader discussion on housing and urban inequalities across Europe.

RC01-21.2

CASTRO, CELSO* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil)

Research on the Military: Personal Experiences

Between 2014 and 2023, Routledge published three books organized by Celso Castro, Helena Carreiras, Sabina Frederic and Eyal Ben-Ari: "Qualitative Methods in Military Studies: Research Experiences and Challenges" (2014), "Researching the Military" (2017) and "Understanding the Impact of Social Research on the Military: Reflections and Critiques" (2023). This trilogy reflected on the practice of research on the military, covering the following topics: the research methods used; the experiences of researchers in the field; and the impact of social scientific research on the armed forces. The objective of this presentation is to continue the reflection on these topics, from a personal perspective.

TG12-995.1

CASTRO, EDNA* (Universidad Federal de Pará, Brazil)

Insights from the President of the Brazilian Sociological Association

Drawing on the experience of the national sociological community, the contribution engages in dialogue on the transformative potential of love in addressing current ecological and conflict-related challenges within the socio-political sphere.

RC52-799.3

CASTRO, MARIA PIA* (University of Catania, Italy)

Social Work Profession and the State: The Re-Institutionalisation of Public Social Field in Italy

Over time, sociological debate has often highlighted relationships between professions and State as a key-element in the development of modern organisational setups.

The institutional approach considers professionalization as a subset of the broader institutionalization, insofar it is one of the ways to give order, structure, and meaning to the organizational context. Professions are themselves institutions and view organizations as the primary vehicle for conducting institutional work (Suddaby and Viale 2011), which regards the mediation between reforms (which are manifestations of institutional change) and the role identities of professionals (which, in turn, represent institutional stability). Thus professionals are institutional carriers, while organizations are sites and vehicles for professional action (Breit et al. 2022).

Institutional theory also allows to observe the hybrid professional work in public domains. Hybridization arises when professional and managerial principles come together (Noordegraaf, 2015) and it concerns different ways of merging contradictory/competing institutional logics (Breit et al. 2022) through hybrid professionals capacity to bridge them.

Within this framework, this work analyses the current re-institutionalisation of public social field in Italy, paying attention on mutual relationships between the State and Social worker profession, in a institutional perspective. Statal regulation is currently defining Essential Social Services Levels (ESSL), that are specific social services to guarantee throughout the country, due to their particular relevance. Within this reform, professional social work has formally recognized as the gateway to social measures and Social worker has taken on a new, relevant responsibility in organisational decision-making. Albeit within aims and organisational constraints, it can influence decisions and negotiate with the organizations, making an important contribution towards the development ways of public social services.

The paper shows the way in which the statal regulation is influencing the social workers professional project and, in turn, how the latter is contributing to social field re-institutionalisation.

RC38-633.2

CASTRO ROLDÁN, LAURA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain)

Artistic Techniques in Fat Studies. Methodological and Ethical Dilemmas

The ABR (*Arts-Based Research*) is a versatile, creative, and accessible research method used to investigate non-exclusively verbal discourses (Kara, 2015; Scribano, 2016). Thus, we can find these types of techniques in research focused on vulnerable, stigmatized individuals, or those at risk of being so.