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ining the implications of "synopticism" & the rise of the "viewer society" (Matheison), with "the many watching the few" for the analysis of power.

2010S02779

Van Lancker, Wim (Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy, University of Antwerp, Sint Jacobstraat 2, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium [e-mail: Wim.VanLancker@ua.ac.be]), **The "Have-Nots" in a Flexible Society: An Analysis of the Poverty Risk Associated with Temporary Work for Low Skilled Women in the European Union,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In recent years, European labour markets have witnessed a proliferation of temporary employment. Temporary contracts are seen as a way to increase labour market flexibility & allow employers to circumvent the often strict hiring & firing regulations. However, temporary contracts are also associated with low wages and little security & often seen as "dead ends" for employees. As to date, very little attention has been devoted to the impact of working with temporary contracts on income protection for different vulnerable groups in the labour market. Therefore, the main aim of this paper is to analyze the poverty risk associated with temporary work in the "flexible labour markets" of European Union's member states, for men & women with different educational levels. Using recent survey data (EU-SILC 2007), we compare the position of low skilled women vis-à-vis their higher skilled counterparts and evenly skilled men. It is hypothesized that the low skilled will be overrepresented in flexible working arrangements, that such arrangements will lead to a higher poverty risk & that especially low skilled women will be worse off than low skilled men thus pointing to a gender dimension. Next to this, we expect to find differences between countries, irrespective of the different composition of the workforce or individual or household characteristics. A more general aim is to identify good practices, i.e. countries where low skilled female tempworkers are sufficiently protected against poverty, & to initiate further research into the "how & why" of these cross-country differences.

2010S02780

Van Maele, Dimitri & Van Houtte, Mieke (Ghent University, Department of Sociology, Korte Meer 3-5, 9000 Gent, Belgium [tel: +3292649190; e-mail: dimitri.vanmaele@ugent.be]), **The Role of a Homogeneous Staff Culture in the Formation of Collegial Trust,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ Educational research increasingly acknowledges the establishment of professional learning communities as a key factor of schools' effectiveness. Accordingly, the formation of within-school social capital, in particular the creation of trusting relationships among teachers, becomes an important aspect of schools' policies. Large-scale research investigating the impact of the organizational school context on teacher trust relations is negligible however. Moreover, it is unclear if a homogeneous staff culture a in terms of the degree to which teachers share assumptions about students' teachability a induce collegial trust. By means of stepwise multilevel analyses on data of 2104 teachers across a representative sample of 84 Flemish secondary schools, this study examines collegial trust across different school contexts & the role a homogeneous staff culture plays herein. The results, controlling for teacher characteristics, show that collegial trust is lower in public than in private (catholic) schools & quite worrisome in schools where ethnic minority & working class students are concentrated. The latter association, however, disappears & gets nonsignificant when taking into account the homogeneity of staff culture. Our findings indicate that the school context affects collegial trust, & that divergent views of teachers on the students' teachability explains the low levels of collegial trust within low socioeconomic schools. School leaders and teachers should be aware of how structural, compositional, and cultural school characteristics relate to the nature of collegial trust in secondary education.

2010S02781

Van Mol, Christof (Centre for Migration and Intercultural Studies (CeMIS, Universiteit Antwerpen), Prinsstraat 13, Antwerpen, 2018 [tel: +322655953; e-mail: Christof.VanMol@ua.ac.be]), **From EU-Identification Towards a Wider European Identity. The Influence of European Student Mobility on European identity,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ European student mobility increased significantly over the last decades in a contemporary Europe characterised by the free movement of persons, goods, & capital. Two rationales underpinned the European mobility programmes, namely an economic & a civic one. The civic rationale aimed to create European citizens through the exposure of students to an interna-

tional a European a context. However, research on this identity feeling among European students remains very limited. In this paper, the author presents some findings of his research project into the influence of European student mobility in a European context on European identity and subsequent migration intentions, combining quantitative and qualitative research methods. For the quantitative part of his study, he collected data through an online-questionnaire at 28 universities in 21 European countries, with both mobile and non-mobile students (for comparative purposes). For the qualitative part of his study, in-depth interviews were conducted with students in Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Norway, & Poland. The research findings suggest that mobile students already dispose of a European identity feeling before going abroad, which is mainly characterised by a political identification with the European Union. Interestingly, after returning from their stay abroad, a shift was observed from this political identification with the European Union towards a more cultural, wider European identity.

2010S02782

Van Sterkenburg, Jacco (Utrecht University, Janskerkhof 13, 3512 BL Utrecht, Netherlands [tel: 0031-6-23616495; e-mail: j.c.vansterkenburg@uu.nl]), **Racial/Ethnic 'Others' in Dutch Televised Soccer Commentary,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ International migration of professional athletes increasingly brings together people from a great variety of racial & ethnic backgrounds in various professional sports. The sport media provide us with implicit & often hidden discourses about the race and ethnicity of these athletes. In this paper I discuss the results of a qualitative content analysis that uses insights from grounded theory to illustrate how Dutch televised football commentary reproduces & challenges hegemonic discourses about race/ethnicity. My findings suggest that twenty-first century Dutch soccer commentary displays a number of dominant racialized/ethnicized themes that resonate with colonial discourses and are (partially) congruent with racialized/ethnicized sport media representations found in other contexts. More specifically, my findings suggest that "Surinamese" & "Latin-American" soccer players were (re)constructed as the "Other" in Dutch soccer commentary. Studying representation of race & ethnicity in this way has not been done before & will contribute to a better understanding of how race & ethnicity are socially constructed through popular media culture. Findings will be discussed in a broader historical & internationally comparative perspective.

2010S02783

Vancea, Mihaela (Internet Interdisciplinary Institute, Open University of Catalonia, Castelldefels (Barcelona), Spain, Parc Mediterrani de la Tecnologia, 08860 [tel: +34 635921873; e-mail: mvancea@uoc.edu]), **Transnational Political Engagement: A Comparative Study of Immigrant Associations in Barcelona,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper addresses two fundamental questions in the transnational migration research field: whether or not all immigrants engage in political transnationalism? And which are the main determinants of their transnational political activism? To answer the first research question, I specifically compare different degrees of transnational political engagement of various national/ethnic origin immigrant associations in Barcelona. To answer the second research question, I focus on meso- & macro- levels determinants. The study shows that transnational political engagement is not generalised among all immigrant associations in Barcelona, presents a relatively low level of regularity, & is generally nationally based. It also underlines the importance of studying the effect of the exit context and, in particular, of the political opportunity structure in home country on the political transnationalism of immigrant associations. Meso-level determinants like social networks & sources of funds also seem to explain the variance in immigrant associations' transnational political engagement.

2010S02784

Vancluysen, Kris, Van Craen, Maarten & Ackaert, Johan (Hasselt University (SEIN), Policy Research Centre on Equal Opportunities, Agoralaan, Gebouw D, 3590 Diepenbeek, Belgium [tel: +32 11 268673; e-mail: kris.vancluysen@uhasselt.be]), **Perceived Discrimination and Integration: The Case of Moroccan and Turkish Minorities in Flemish Belgium,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ This paper examines the relation between perceived discrimination and integration among persons of Moroccan & Turkish descent living in Flemish Belgium. Two opposing theories exist concerning this relationship. The assimilation theory (Gordon, 1964) posits that the more ethnic-

cultural minorities are integrated into the country of residence, the less discrimination they perceive. The ethnic competition theory (Portes, Parker & Cobas, 1980) proposes the opposite: the more ethnic-cultural minorities integrate, the greater their perception of unequal treatment. The two competing theories are tested quantitatively by regressing perceived personal discrimination & perceived discrimination of the ethnic-cultural group on a number of structural & social-cultural integration indicators & a series of background characteristics. Data are used from the Survey Integration 2008, a representative face-to-face survey in three multicultural cities (Antwerp, Genk and Ghent) designed by the Policy Research Centre on Equal Opportunities. Analyses show a mixed pattern of findings. Social-cultural integration appears to be negatively associated with perceiving group discrimination, thus supporting the assimilation theory. With respect to structural integration, the findings are more ambiguous. A high occupational level goes together with perceiving more personal discrimination. A prosperous financial situation, on the contrary, is related to less experiences of personal & group discrimination.

2010S02785
Vanderstraeten, Raf (Department of Sociology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium [e-mail: raf.vanderstraeten@ugent.be]), **Trivialization, Socialization, and Education,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*
¶ Sociologists employ the concept of socialization to analyze relationships between individual & society. This concept & that of education typically indicate that individuals have to interiorize the values, norms, & knowledge forms on which the continuance of society depends. This classic meaning is questioned here, tracing the consequences of a hypothesis formulated by Heinz von Foerster: the more an element of a system acts "trivially" (i.e., predictably), the weaker its influence on the global behavior of the system. As von Foerster stated it metaphorically, individuals who act trivially will feel more alienated, because they will not recognize themselves in their group's activities. Inversely, individuals have a greater impact on the group, & are less alienated, the more they act nontrivially, in the sense of non-deterministically. Perspectives for a reconsideration of the concepts of socialization & education are outlined by elaborating on two consequences of this hypothesis. (1) Relations between the values that guide an individual's activities & the social values that socialization & education are expected to transmit to assure individual & social well-being do not have to be simple and rigid; differences in this regard account for processes of social evolution. (2) The particular lay-out of classrooms (one teacher, several pupils) with their apparatus of tests seems to provoke a trivialization of individuals; but one might also suspect that this constellation invites deviant activities of pupils who oppose the processes of trivialization (youth cultures). Intentional socialization creates its own side-effects.

2010S02786
Vanneste, Damien (Catholic University of Mons, Mons, Belgium [e-mail: damien.vanneste@fucam.ac.be]), **How do Urban Policies Avoid Conflicts? A Localism Responses,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*
¶ If cities are largely considered as places of heterogeneity and conflicts, small towns are often read from the opposite side, characterized by the myths of unity & peace. Yet, American studies of local communities have pointed out that in some contexts conflicts are neglected in order to legitimate unequal social orders. Following this perspective, we focus our paper on political life in small towns & show how localism manages to survive today by mitigating the emergence of conflicts. Upon two case studies (on Belgian towns), we bring to light ways of making invisible on the political scene the possible urban conflicts: uphill, by preventing them; downhill, by muffling them. In both cases, it consists in restricting any conflict within the strictly political sphere while social life is read in a consensual way. This phenomenon seems to be a way of achieving some social functions of the traditional "political machine": personalization of the social system and/or exchange of services. Since localism as "clientelistic" regulation is no more legitimate, we argue that these ways of avoiding conflicts manage to achieve, either in an institutionalized way, or secretly, the classical goals of localism.

2010S02787
Vanneste, Damien (Catholic University of Mons, Mons, Belgium [e-mail: damien.vanneste@fucam.ac.be]), **Urban Policies and Localism Survival–How Combining Personalized Political Regulation and Democratic Goals?,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*
¶ Today, localism is no more a legitimate form of political regulation of cities & small towns. As the Merton's "political machine", localism is criticized in two ways: it generates a too personalized political system & it concentrates power around only one person. Yet, classical forms of democratic representation are criticized too. So, an apparent contradiction appears: on the one hand, the illegitimacy of clientelistic regulation; on the other hand, the crisis of formal representation. The contemporary political stake consists in combining the collective dimension of democracy & the personalized regulation of political system. In valorizing citizens' participation, urban policies can be considered as one way of resolving this paradox. Upon three case studies of Belgian towns, we develop this question. We argue that localism is a social form which persists whereas neighborhood does not keep any sociological sense. This social form can be declined in different ways: from an institutionalization of proximity processes to a secret nepotistic system. We could consider that urban policies does not get rid of localism but, unintentionally, give it new contents which, positively, consist in giving certitudes and stability to local community in an age of complexity & change.

2010S02788
Vargas Maseda, Ramon (National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico city, 04510 [e-mail: ramonvm@yahoo.com]), **Incorporating Art into Social Theory as a Means to Transcend Determinism,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*
¶ The dominant sociological theory is still based on the metaphysical or modern epistemology as it still considers that there is a reality–society–which is objective because it has a structure of its own that can be described, known & determined by human thinking. This epistemological tradition conduces to the multiple dichotomies in sociological theory. Two of those are the dichotomy between science as an objective knowledge as opposed to art, which is still considered as subjective, & the dichotomy between structure and agency. The determinism implied in these dichotomies reduces the richness of social reality & sociological theory, as well as it impedes the search for new approaches to the analysis of social reality. Therefore, in order to understand the future of our society, the sociological theory of Erving Goffman & his inextricably use of the dramaturgical perspective can be seen as a useful theoretical framework for sociological analysis because it allows us to think beyond determinism & thus to bridge the gap between science & art as well as the gap between social structure and agency.

2010S02789
Vargas, Hustana Maria (Faculdade de Educação/Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 24.020-350 [tel: (+5521) 2629-2692; e-mail: hustana@gbl.com.br]), **Manifest and Latent Inequalities of Higher Education in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*
¶ This paper examines the recent expansion of higher education in Brazil with a view to an eventual democratization process, where one can notice the recruitment of students regardless of their socioeconomic background. It highlights the unequal characteristic of Brazilian society, considered here by a strong correlation among the chosen careers for the students & their social background, in the midst of a crystallized hierarchy of careers & reputation of institutions. Done through the Microdata time series of the National Courses Exam about different social prestige courses, this paper identifies the students socioeconomic profiles also verifying if new social profiles where included in the period & in what institutions. Finally the research shows that the democratization pattern expected was not observed owing to the government invests on merely quantitative expansion of higher education without considering the internal inequalities of the system. The social origin of students remains crucial for their integration into the system, pre-determining their destiny & their professional situation & social status. There is therefore the presence of latent mechanisms of reproduction of inequalities in higher education with the consent of important sectors of Brazilian society.

2010S02790
Vargas-Lovera, María Dolores & Cabral, Alcinda (Departamento de Humanidades Contemporáneas. Universidad de Alicante, España, 03080 Alicante, Spain [tel: +34696922497; fax: +349659903464; e-mail: MD.Vargas@ua.es]), **Retos y desafíos de las migraciones: Las dinámicas ciudadanas y la conformación de los espacios transnacionales** (Challenges and Challenges of Migration: The Dynamics of Citizens and Transnational Conformation), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,* (SPA)