

**RC02-32.3**

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*Economic Elites' Place in Inequality. a Comparison in Latin America's South Cone (Chile, Uruguay, Argentina)*

This proposal aims to show the results of an ongoing research about the perceptions of inequality of the economic elite in the province of Córdoba, Argentina. Its main goal is to contribute to the understanding of recent dynamics in argentinian elites. To that end, we've studied the particularities of the historical unfolding of local principles in the exercise of economic and political power (Landa, 1999), and compared data with the work of colleagues in Buenos Aires, the nation's capital. One of the main results, was a clear difference in elite's understanding of their own social standing: although there's a mix in every case, whilst local elites tend to emphasize "traditional" dimensions (family origin, symbolic status and so on), national elites put forward meritocratic explanations of themselves.

Nevertheless, both points of view were articulated as different ways of setting the ground for an understanding of inequality in moral or normative terms. In this sense, the construction of a justification of social stratification and their place in it by economics elites, referred to moral superiority and even close to the classical notion of "power" elite.

Taking into account the previous statements, we propose a comparison between our own results with those produced by other authors in Chile and Uruguay (Espinosa, 2010; López, 2018; Serna, 2013). These countries constitute the majority of South America's south cone and have had, with their differences, similarities in terms on historical and socio-political processes (independence, race composition, immigrations, alternation between dictatorship and democracy, economic perspectives, etc.). With this objective, we aim to detect disparities and common aspects in elite's perception of their own social position, and generate comparative tools for further research.

**RC38-482.3**

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*On Talking Silence in Biographical-Narrative Interviews*

There are many reasons an interviewer does not – or does hardly – talk during biographical-narrative interviews. Methodology is one: The researcher is not supposed to interrupt, but also not exactly encouraged to disclose her own biographical experiences or emotions. If she cannot help it or her interview partner asks her a personal question, she should delay her answers until the end of the encounter, when the 'official part' of the interview is over.

For the last few years, I have been researching a deeply emotional and personal experience: love. Because I was concerned with the asymmetrical knowledge that is produced during the interview, as one person knows intimate details of the other's life but not vice versa, I often allowed the interviews to encompass more interaction, questions and dialogue.

However, in the interviews for my PhD project, I decided to try to 'be more in line' with the method and mostly did not say anything during the interview unless my interview partners specifically addressed me.

In my contribution, I want to tell the story of my encounter with Rosa, an 18-year old woman who told me about an on-and-off relationship with a narcissistic person who treated her poorly. At the end of the interview, when I realized they were still a couple, I was shocked. I felt the urge to shake her and tell her to dump this guy, and had I been her friend, I would have.

However, I kept silent. Two days after the interview, she sent me a message to inform me she had ended the relationship. Did my silence speak after all? If emotions, as Sara Ahmed writes, move between bodies and move us – how can we trace communication beyond words in interviews?

**RC41-517.2**

SCHERBOV, SERGEI\* (IIASA, Austria)

GIETEL-BASTEN, STUART (The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong)

*Racial Disparities in Aging in the USA: A Prospective Approach*

Rather than taking 60 or 65 as a 'constant' 'boundary' to old age; adopting a 'prospective' encompasses dynamic changes in health and mortality between and within societies over time. This approach of fixing the boundary to old age by remaining life expectancy [RLE], as devised by Sanderson and Scherbov, has been influential in producing a more realistic micro- and macro-level view of aging and, in particular, in the development of better means of comparing societies and population groups which, in turn, can better shape the policy agenda. In this paper we produce, for the first time, prospective measures of aging by race for the United States. Our preliminary results show significant difference in 'prospective

old age threshold'. The findings will demonstrate the extent to which the USA is 'aging equally' and, as such, will contribute to the policy debate over differential needs and resource allocation.

**RC44-545.1**

SCHERER, FERNANDO\* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

ABDALA, PAULO (Rio Grande do Sul Federal University, Brazil)

*The Struggles for the Survival of Outsourced Poor Workers in Ufgrs and Ufpr: Limits and Possibilities of Social Actors' Articulation to Construct Power from below*

Universities are complex and decentralized organizations (especially when large), imposing difficulties for the organization of labour movements, as workers do not share the same physical space (and problems). Considering the outsourced workers, representing approximately one-third of their workforce, the strategies against mobilization used by the employees include changing people from unit to unit as a way to separate possible activists. That is a serious issue when considering that some outsourced workers report extreme deprivation, as they compose the poorest and more unstable part of the university's workforce. Taking advantage of their vulnerability, intermediary companies that employ them often fail to attend their labour obligations, producing situations in which workers' survival is threatened. Such situations have occurred in several institutions in recent years, including UFRGS and UFPR (two important universities). In these spaces, workers organized struggles in order to survive, despite all difficulties related to poverty and their contractually weak labour relations in the context of neoliberalism. UFRGS and UFPR cleaning and maintenance workers are mostly mothers and heads of household, committed to a double workday, often submitted to moral and sexual harassment. To overcome the initial difficulties, without any support of their union, these workers articulated themselves with other social actors – groups of students, teachers' or technicians' unions -, temporarily and partially overcoming the fragmentation of actors usually observed in these decentralized spaces. In these extreme moments, solidarity appears to be the initial node of the articulation, producing collective actions mobilized by social medias as an alternative organizational space. Despite producing contradictory results and fading in the everyday, these experiences construct new organizational processes, highlighting the articulation between social actors as an essential step to the construction of power from below in precarious labour conditions, and for the constitution of these actors as agents of social transformation.

**RC17-JS-67.4**

SCHERER, LAURA\* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) e Universidade Federal do Pampa (UNIPAMPA), Brazil)

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GRISCI, CARMEM (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

*Strategies for Living Refugee Life in the Light of Immaterial Labor and Ethnic Enterprise*

This article refers to the path of life in a situation of vulnerability. It aims to present and analyze the strategy of living the life of Syrian refugees in the light of the immaterial labor notion and ethnic enterprise. The main theoretical support was taken from the authors Bauman (2011), Gorz (2005), Lazzarato and Negri (2001), Aldrich and Waldinger (1990) and Cruz and Falcão (2016). The exploratory qualitative research was performed with Syrian refugees living in southern Brazil, who share experiences in two ethnic enterprises related to the food business referring to the notion of immaterial labor. For the data collection, it was performed five in-depth interviews with refugees, direct observation in their respective enterprises and monitoring of their virtual social networks. The data from the collection were submitted to content analysis and resulted in three axes of analysis: (i) paths and mishaps in the refuge; (ii) immaterial labor in the ethnic enterprise and (iii) being an ethnic entrepreneur as a strategy of living a refugee life. It is concluded that the immaterial labor in the ethnic enterprise is a central element to the (re) invention of life in a refugee situation in order to contemplate the territory of origin and destination.

**RC40-509.5**

SCHERMER, MARKUS\* (University of Innsbruck, Austria)

*Different Perspectives on Animal Welfare in Dairy Husbandry and Consequences on Landscape and Environment*

The aim of this paper is to explain better different attitudes of farmers towards animal welfare and the consequences for landscape and environment. I construct a theoretical framework by combining three sociological concepts to