

Description of the main research directions investigated by the institute

Researchers of the Institute of Sociology CAS deal with a broad range of topics from different sub-disciplines of sociology and related disciplines. The topics for research are, in principle, generated by three different mechanisms. The core topics of the basic research reflect long-term research interests of existing research departments (Local and Regional Studies, Political Sociology, Gender & Sociology, National Contact Centre for Gender & Science, Value Orientations in Society, Economic Sociology, Socioeconomics of Housing) as well as the long-term professional interests of the Public Opinion Research Centre and the Czech Social Science Data Archive. Besides that, the institute encourage researchers to generate new research topics on the bottom-up principle, including research topics related to new social phenomena and interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research topics. The third mechanism for how research topics are generated is through thematically specific calls for proposals issued by various research grant providers and research funding public institutions, which may encourage researchers to be involved in basic or applied research in thematically specific areas.

The following text summarises first the main research directions of academically oriented basic research and then main research directions of applied research in the institute. The number of main research directions exceeds the number of research departments, and the thematic structure of the following text only partially overlaps with the structure of the research departments, due to the fact that many research topics are dealt with by researchers from more than one research department, either through the direct cooperation of departments on joint research projects, or through studying some research topics from a different point of view by two or more different research departments. The order of research directions listed below reflects neither priority given to individual topics nor its importance within the institute or within the research departments. In both basic and applied research directions, the text provides a brief description of key topics and results, and provides examples of publications or other research outputs. The selection of outputs in this case aims to demonstrate the focus, the objectives behind the research works, and different target groups, not just the international impact. Therefore, for example, publications in national periodicals and Czech language publications are also included.

1) Main research directions of basic research

Socio-Spatial Inequality

Researchers continued to explore the scope and development of socio-spatial inequality in the Czech Republic within the international context. The research tackled both urban and rural socio-spatial inequality. The urban- and metropolitan-oriented research showed the constant rise of socio-spatial inequality in the country after the privatization of public housing and the deregulation of rents in the rental sector were completed and the market-based principles of the housing allocation became dominant. It has been shown, however, that extreme urban poverty took the form of homelessness rather than the form of distressed neighbourhoods in major Czech cities so far, so it become “space-less” to some extent. The research exploring socio-spatial inequality in regional scale concentrated on rural peripheries and rural-urban poverty gap. It has shown that the rural-urban poverty gap is generally higher in post-socialist transition countries than in Western Europe, rural areas, and especially, rural peripheries have multiple forms, and that major drivers of rural poverty are different opportunity structures, lower economic return of education, and lower educational ambitions. The have also contributed to the theoretical debate over the further Europeanisation and internationalisation of rural poverty research and discussed the bias and oversimplification inherent in the tendency to apply concepts derived from Anglo-Saxon reality to other European countries.

Šimon, Martin, Vašát, Petr, Poláková, Markéta, Gibas, Petr, Daňková, Hana. 2019. “Activity spaces of homeless men and women measured by GPS tracking data: A comparative analysis of Prague and Pilsen.” *Cities* 86 (March 2019): 145–153.

- Bernard, Josef. 2019. "Where Have All the Rural Poor Gone? Explaining the Rural–Urban Poverty Gap in European Countries." *Sociologia Ruralis* 59 (3): 369–392.
- Bernard, Josef. 2019. "Families and local opportunities in rural peripheries: Intersections between resources, ambitions and the residential environment." *Journal of Rural Studies* 66 (February 2019): 43–51.
- Bernard, Josef, Contzen, S., Decker, Anja, Shucksmith, M. 2019. "Poverty and Social Exclusion in Diversified Rural Contexts." *Sociologia Ruralis* 59 (3): 353–368.

Local and Regional Democracy and Governance

A substantial amount of attention has been devoted to research on the state and on the development of democracy on the local and regional levels and the role the various governmental and nongovernmental actors in local and regional governance. Within this broad field, attention has been paid to several different topics, including the study of electoral mechanisms and their political consequences on local level, the role of mayors as the key political actors for the performance of local governments, the role of elected county councillors in regional governance, the response of local governmental and nongovernmental actors to climate change at local and regional levels, trust in institutions on local and regional levels and its consequences for local and regional governance, community satisfaction, and the effects of local social and political environment on electoral behaviour.

- Bernard, J. 2015. "Community Satisfaction in Czech Rural Communities: A Multilevel Model." *Sociologia Ruralis* 55 (2): 205–226.
- Ryšavý, D., D. Čermák. 2016. "Political professionalization of county councillors in Europe." Pp. 247–273 in Bertrana, X, Egner, B., Heinelt, H. (eds.). *Policy Making at the Second Tier of Local Government in Europe*. Oxon, New York: Routledge.
- Čermák, D., R. Mikešová, J. Stachová. 2016. "Regional differences in political trust: Comparing the Vysocina and Usti Regions." *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 49 (2): 137–146.
- Denters, B., K. Steyvers, P. Klok, D. Čermák. 2018. "Political Leadership in Issue Networks: How Mayors Rule Their World?" Pp. 273–296 in Heinelt, H. et al. (eds.). *Political Leaders and Changing Local Democracy. The European Mayor*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.

Political Behaviour

In the broad field of political sociology, many different topics were studied by multiple research projects. One strand of political sociology research was centred the study of political behaviour. Using mostly quantitative techniques of data analysis and data from large surveys (including household panel data), researchers concentrated on exploring the economic, social, and demographic determinants of political behaviour, as well as studying the possible political and societal consequences of different type of political behaviour. Special attention was paid to the role of political socialisation of youth, and the generational effects. The research showed that despite such expectations, socialization and political habit formation under communism have had no discernible effect on voter turnout in most of CEE countries after the 1989. It was also proven that the electoral turnout of first-time voters is substantially influenced by their parents' example, while school environment had only a limited effect on it.

- Linek, L., I. Petrušek. 2016. "What's past is prologue, or is it? Generational effects on voter turnout in post-communist countries, 1990–2013." *Electoral Studies* 42 (June 2016): 78–90.
- Kudrnáč, A., P. Lyons. 2017. "Parental Example as a Motivation for Turnout among Youths." *Political Studies* 65 (Supplement 1): 43–63.
- Kudrnáč, A., P. Lyons. 2018. "Can political inequality be reduced in the classroom? Testing the compensation hypothesis and the BFLPE on youth civic competence." *School Effectiveness and School Improvement* 29 (2): 204–224.

Political System – Democracy, Institutions, Actors

Another strand of research on politics within the institute borrowed more from political science than sociology, while concentrating on more general issues, such as the role of various actors and institutions in establishing, developing, and sustaining democratic political system in post-transformational countries. Researchers explored various factors that have a direct impact on how young democracies evolved after 1989. Special attention was paid to examining the role of political knowledge among citizens in the whole process of democratization, which used historical survey data accumulated in the Czech Republic since 1967. The research showed that the level of knowledge has remained largely constant since late 1960s, and that post-1989 democratization process did not represent a substantial shift in this respect. Another research project contributed to the understanding of how democratic system stability depends on the interaction among performance of political institutions, engagement of citizens in politics beyond the electoral participation, and political culture. Classical research on party systems and the role that different institutional factors have in the observed changes of party structures in the Czech Republic has been conducted.

Lyons, P. 2017. *Political Knowledge in the Czech Republic*. Praha: Institute of Sociology CAS.

Vráblíková, K. 2017. *What Kind of Democracy? Participation, Inclusiveness and Contestation*. Abington, Oxon: Routledge.

Mansfeldová, Z., T. Lacina. 2019. "Czech Republic: Declining Bipolarity and New Patterns of Conflict." Pp. 129–169 in Bergman, T., G. Ilonszki, W. C. Müller (eds.). *Coalition Governance in Central Eastern Europe*. 1. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Comparative Politics.

Guasti, P., Z. Mansfeldová (eds.). 2018. *Democracy Under Stress. Changing Perspectives on Democracy, Governance, and Their Measurement*. Prague: Institute of Sociology CAS.

Gender Relations and Gender Inequality

The institute continued to pursue its long-term interest in gender relations and gender inequality issues. The vast array of specific topics were studied using both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Factors that resulted in the unintended yet highly gendered consequences of the introduction of the cash-for-care policy in the Czech Republic were examined in detail as women became the primary caregivers of the elderly. The long-term research focus of gender inequity in research and innovation allowed researchers from the institute to contribute to a review chapter in an authoritative book on the development of the Science and Technology Studies program, comparing Europe and the USA, in which the authors identify the nature and extent of gender disparities, evaluate prevailing debates over explanations, and assess the existing models of policy interventions. Using the intersectionality approach, qualitative research study contributed to understanding the gender relations of the mechanisms of negotiation, the harmonization of work and business in copreneurship couples, households with unemployed members, and families that provide care for their members.

Uhde, Z. 2016. "From Women's Struggles to Distorted Emancipation. The Interplay of Care Practices and Global Capitalism." *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 18 (3): 390–408.

Hašková, H., R. Dudová. 2017. "Precarious work and care responsibilities in the economic crisis." *European Journal of Industrial Relations*, 27 (1): 47–63.

Fox, M., K. B. Whittington, M. Linková. 2017. "Gender, In(equity), and the Scientific Workforce." Pp. 701–731 in Felt, U., Fouché, R., Miller, C., Smith-Doerr, L. (eds.). *Handbook of Science and Technology Studies* (4th Edition). Cambridge, London: The MIT Press.

Jurik, N., A. Křížková, M. Pospíšilová, G. Cavender. 2019. "Blending, credit, context: Doing business, family and gender in Czech and US copreneurships." *International Small Business Journal* 37 (4): 317–342.

Science and Technology Studies

Various issues within the broadly defined domain of Science and Technology Studies were explored by researchers of the institute, mostly using qualitative sociological and ethnographic methods. The effects of both past and current science and research policies on shaping the organization and practices in scientific work were studied thoroughly, with special emphasis on the role of performance evaluation systems and related publication cultures. Attention was also paid to studying factors that led early-career researchers – especially women – to decide to leave academia, and it explored the organizational and material conditions of working as researchers together with prejudices, expectations, value structures, and obstacles in the harmonization of research careers, parenthood planning, and family obligations. How science is performed, interpreted, and understood and how it interacts with various state policies was examined in a series of specific disciplinary case studies. Attention was devoted to ethnography, traditional and alternative medicine, and the issue of responsible research and innovation.

Brož, L., T. Stöckelová. 2018. "The culture of orphaned texts: Academic books in a performance-based evaluation system." *Aslib Journal of Information Management* 70 (6): 623–642.

Virtová, T., T. Stöckelová, H. Krásná. 2018. "On the Track of C/overt Research: Lessons From Taking Ethnographic Ethics to the Extreme." *Qualitative Inquiry* 24 (7): 453–463.

Cidlinská, K. 2019. "How not to scare off women: different needs of female early-stage researchers in STEM and SSH fields and the implications for support measures." *Higher Education* 78 (2): 365–388.

Trnka, S., T. Stöckelová. 2019. "Equality, Efficiency, and Effectiveness: Going Beyond RCTs in A. L. Cochrane's Vision of Healthcare." *Sociology of Health & Illness* 41 (2): 234–248.

Social Stratification

The classical social stratification research regained its importance and attractiveness after the 2007–2009 Great Recession and the subsequent euro and migration crises. Research in this field within the institute evolved around a research project aimed at studying the evolution of social structures and systems of social stratifications in the Czech Republic from an historical perspective (covering the period since 1968) and in comparison with that in the neighbouring countries of Poland, Hungary, and Austria. Special attention has been paid to exploring mobility patterns, changes of household structures, and interactions between "vertical" and "horizontal" dimensions of social stratification (differences between regions and the type of locality – cities, suburban areas, towns, and villages).

Katřák, T., N. Simonová, L. Fónadová. 2016. "From Quantitative to Qualitative Differences: Testing MMI and EMI in the Czech Secondary School System in the First Decade of the 21st Century." *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* 46 (Part B): 157–171.

Fialová, Kamila, Želinský, T. 2019. "Regional Patterns of Social Differentiation in Visegrád Countries." *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 55 (6): 735–789.

Večerník, J., M. Mysíková. 2019. "Setting Social Status in Couples and in Partners' Budgetary Discretion in Central European Countries." *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 55 (6): 791–820.

Sociology of Education

Research in this field focused on the study of the social origin of individuals and its impact on their transition to higher education in the Czech Republic. Attention has been paid to the study of how the attained level and type of education influence the socioeconomic outcomes in the Czech Republic. Using data from the Czech Household Panel Study, the researchers analysed

the effects of social classes based on parental education, gender, and birth cohort on occupation and class status. Special attention has been paid to gender relationships within the Czech academic system. Researchers from several departments participated in the publication of a collective volume in which they paid attention to the influence of education on various social phenomena, such as incomes, political participation, individual and family values, paternal plans and behaviour, stability of partnerships, suicides, lifestyle, and a subjective understanding of national identity.

Simonová, N., P. Soukup. 2015. "Impact of Primary and Secondary Social Origin Factors on the Transition to University in the Czech Republic." *British Journal of Sociology of Education* 36 (5): 707–728.

Vohlídalová, M., M. Linková (eds.). 2017. *Gender and Neoliberalism in Czech Academia*. Prague: Sociologické nakladatelství SLON (e-book).

Hamplová, D., T. Katrňák (eds.). 2018. *Na vzdělání záleží. Jak vzdělanostní rozdíly ovlivňují osudy lidí v české společnosti (Education matters: How educational differences affect individuals' lives)*. Brno: CDK.

Smith, M. 2019. "Educational Pathways and their Role in Occupational and Class Attainment in Czech Society." *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 55 (6): 853–878.

Economic sociology

This research direction has been focused on the study of work and the labour market, economic inequalities, subjective and objective aspects of well-being, and social policy. The research in this domain has been supported by several research projects. One of them concentrated specifically on changing work and job values in the Czech Republic in a comparative perspective, namely on the relationships within the triangle "work – values – wellbeing". Another project studied poverty in the Czech Republic in the European context and examined the ways it can be measured. The research focused on developing a country-specific equivalence scale and poverty measures that account not only for differences among households but also for within-household inequality. Attention was also paid to subjective poverty measures and material deprivation.

Večerník, J. (ed.), K. Fialová, D. Hamplová, M. Mysíková, Z. R. Nešpor. 2016. *Práce, hodnoty, blahobyť. České reálie v evropském kontextu (Work, Well-Being and Values: Czech Reality in a European Context)*. Prague: Institute of Sociology CAS.

Flek, V., Hála, M., Mysíková, Martina. 2019. "How do youth labor flows differ from those of older workers?" Pp. 195–236 in O'Reilly, J., J. Leschke, R. Ortlieb, M. Seeleib-Kaiser, P. Villa (eds.). *Youth labor in transition. Inequalities, mobility, and policies in Europe*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Mysíková, Martina, Želinský, T., Garner, T., Večerník, Jiří. 2019. "Subjective Perceptions of Poverty and Objective Economic Conditions: Czechia and Slovakia a Quarter Century After the Dissolution of Czechoslovakia." *Social Indicators Research* 145 (2): 523–550.

Housing Studies

The institute continued to perform extensive research in the field of housing studies, particularly the socioeconomics of housing, where the research has been centred around three main topics: the application of sociological methods to detect housing market disequilibrium, the role of housing in welfare and retirement systems, and the housing paths of millennials. In all three research areas, researchers used a combination of quantitative and qualitative sociological methods, while closely cooperating with experts from other disciplines, such as economics, human geography, and urbanism. While researchers from the institute mainly deal with issues that are considered topical in the context of post-transformation countries, they managed to design their studies in a way that their results contribute to the general theoretical knowledge

of the discipline. The results of the research underpin the importance of socially constructed norms and values concerning housing and tenure choice that are transmitted from older to younger generations and, thus, not only heavily influence the behaviour of people on the housing market but could also be a source of housing market inefficiencies and volatilities. The new strand within housing research is represented by the qualitative studies of the subjective meaning of home, which were successfully published in the top geography journal.

Lux, M., M. Hájek, L. Kázmér. 2017. "Application of Agent-based Modelling for Estimation of Norm-based Dynamics of Housing Systems." *Housing, Theory and Society* 34 (4): 379–398.

Lux, M., P. Gibas, I. Boumová, M. Hájek, P. Sunega. 2017. "Reasoning behind choices: rationality and social norms in the housing market behaviour of first-time buyers in the Czech Republic." *Housing Studies* 32 (4): 517–539.

Lux, M., T. Samec, V. Bartoš, P. Sunega, J. Palguta, I. Boumová, L. Kázmér. 2018. "Who actually decides? Parental influence on the housing tenure choice of their children." *Urban Studies* 55 (2): 406–426.

Gibas, P. 2019. "Between roots and rhizomes: Towards a post-phenomenology of home." *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 44 (3): 602–615.

Family Relations and Values

Researchers from the several departments extensively studied the relations of individuals within families and values that are shared (or not shared) by its individual members using quantitative methods and data from large surveys. Attention has been paid to the study of whether (and eventually how) working non-standard hours changes the temporal structure of family life. It has been proved that the association between stress and non-standard employment has different implications for men and women. Special attention has been paid to the research exploring the association between housework, earnings, and education within households, which tested the relevance of bargaining theory in the Czech Republic. Similarly, the income pooling hypothesis on couples raising children and couples with empty nests has been tested with the use of the national EU-SILC data. Results show that while the financial satisfaction of partners with children is not influenced by who earns the income, in a childless household, the higher the woman's contribution, the lower the man's satisfaction with the financial situation relatively to hers. Using a pooled sample from the ESS 2004–2014 data from 30 European countries, research showed that – somewhat against expectations – homemakers were generally happier than full-time working women, while no significant differences between homemakers and part-time workers were found.

Lozano, M., D. Hamplová, C. Le Bourdais. 2016. "Non-standard work schedules, gender, and parental stress." *Demographic research* 34: 259–284.

Mysíková, M. 2016. "Within-couple Financial Satisfaction in the Czech Republic: A Test of Income Pooling Hypothesis." *Ekonomický časopis* 64 (4): 301–316.

Hamplová, D., J. Klímová Chaloupková, R. Topinková. 2019. "More money, less housework? Relative resources and housework in the Czech Republic." *Journal of Family Issues* 40 (18): 2823–2848.

Hamplová, D. 2019. "Does Work Make Mothers Happy?" *Journal of Happiness Studies* 20 (2): 471–497.

Security Issues and Corruption

Research in this domain has been evolving around two different topics: the subjective evaluation of criminality by population (with an emphasis on the fear of crime) and the phenomenon of corruption. The main method used to study these phenomena and their potential societal consequences was a quantitative analysis of large datasets from both Czech

and international surveys which allowed researchers not only to put situation in Czech society into the international context but also to contribute to international debates in the field. The research showed that relationships between fear of crime, risk perception, and victimization rate is not trivial and vary across countries. It has also been shown that fear of crime among adolescents is stimulated more by the school environment than by the features of the neighbourhood. The multilevel analysis of relationships between income inequality and corruption in Europe proved that while, generally, positive association between low income inequality and low corruption exists, the immense differences between post-communist countries and the rest of European countries can be found. Special attention has been paid to the methodological aspects of research on corruption. Composite indices and public opinion surveys measuring corruption perception and bribery on the European level were studied, and their quality and usefulness based on several criteria was assessed.

Krulichová, E. 2019. "The relationship between fear of crime and risk perception across Europe." *Criminology & Criminal Justice* 19 (2): 197–214.

Krulichová, E., Z. Podaná. 2019. "Adolescent fear of crime: Testing Ferraro's risk interpretation model." *European Journal of Criminology* 16 (6): 746–766.

Chábová (Bašná), K. 2017. "Measuring corruption in Europe: Public opinion surveys and composite indices." *Quality & Quantity* 51 (4): 1877–1900.

Bašná, K. 2019. "Income inequality and level of corruption in post-communist European countries between 1995 and 2014." *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 52 (2): 93–104.

Democracy and National Identity

Democracy, national identity, and their possible mutual relationships were studied mainly by quantitative methods comparing the situation in Czech Republic / East Central Europe with "old democracies" in the West. Researchers mostly used large datasets from international surveys such as the European Social Survey, the European Value Study, or specific modules of the International Social Survey Programme. The research showed that people in East Central Europe are still less satisfied with the democratic performance on average than people in Western Europe, but their satisfaction is on the rise, especially in countries where the economy performs well. This generally means that democracy in "new Europe" is evaluated positively when people believe that it can provide economic prosperity, but some substantial differences in understanding democracy among countries in the "New Europe" remain observed. The research on national pride in the Czech society showed that the main sources of Czech national pride is comparatively low with most other developed countries. The main roots of Czech national pride has not much in common with contemporary Czech society but is rather based on the conviction of respondents that they live in a beautiful country, with notable nature, cities, and history, and they have good relations with family and friends.

Vlachová, K. (ed.). 2015. *Národní identity a identifikace. Česká republika – Visegrádská čtyřka – Evropská unie (National Identity and Identification: the Czech Republic – the Visegrad Group – the European Union)*. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství SLON.

Sedláčková, M., J. Šafr. 2018. "Legitimacy and Civic Culture: Trust in Democracy in the Czech Republic after EU Accession (2004–2014)." *Comparative Sociology* 17 (3–4): 318–353.

Vlachová, K. 2019. "Lost in transition, found in recession? Satisfaction with democracy in Central Europe before and after economic crises." *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 52 (3): 227–234.

Vlachová, K. 2019. "'This Country is Not for Anyone': Explanations of Low National Pride in the Czech Republic." *Nationalities Papers: The Journal of Nationalism and Ethnicity* 47 (6): 1000–1012.

Sociology of Health and Happiness

The long-term interest in subjective well-being and sources of happiness has materialized in several publications in which the effects of social and demographic factors on subjective well-being was studied using quantitative analyses of classical sociological survey data. Later, however, the interest of researchers has been substantially broadened and has expanded into the examination of how social and demographic factors impact on health in general. This new strand of research has been evolving in relation to and in cooperation with medical research specialists and has turned out to be increasingly multidisciplinary. Sociologists provided medical researcher with a unique set of information about households (from the Czech Household Panel Survey) while medical researchers committed standard medical health examinations of subsamples of respondents from CHPS, which opened new areas of research. As the contribution of sociologists into medical research proved to be substantial, the cooperation became further institutionalized by the joint research project “Cumulative effects of social disadvantage on health and the quality of life” (started in 2019), which enabled researchers to prolong a household panel study, shifted interest towards health issues, and has high potential to deliver substantial research results in the near future.

Kurtinová, O. 2015. “Self-perceived health in the Czech population: recent evidence.” *Central European Journal of Public Health* 23 (1): 45–53.

Hamplová, Dana. 2015. *Proč potřebujeme rodinu, práci a přátele. Šťěstí ze sociologické perspektivy (Why do we need family, work, and friends. Happiness from the sociological perspective)*. Praha: Fortuna Libri.

Hamplová, D. 2018. “Marital Status, Smoking and Binge Drinking in Comparative Perspective.” *Sociológia* 50 (6): 647–671.

Oseeva, M., V. Palůchová, P. Žáček, P. Janovská, T. Mráček, M. Rossmeisl, D. Hamplová, N. Čadová, I. Štohanzlová, P. Flachs, J. Kopecký, O. Kuda. 2019. “Omega-3 index in the Czech Republic: No difference between urban and rural populations.” *Chemistry and Physics of Lipids* 220 (May): 23–27.

Environmental Sociology

As a reaction to current global climate change and its actual and potential consequences for human society, a new stream of research tackling environmental and sustainability issues has been developing. Special attention has been paid to the study of food production and consumption, alternative food practices and their relationship to sustainability, the public discourse on the importance landscape (particularly forests), and education towards sustainability goals.

Smith, J., T. Kostelecký, P. Jehlička. 2015. “Quietly Does It: Questioning assumptions about class, sustainability and consumption.” *Geoforum* 67 (10): 223–232.

Stachová, J. 2018. “Forests in the Czech public discourse.” *Journal of Landscape Ecology* 11 (3): 33–44.

Dlouhá, J., M. Pospíšilová. 2018. “Education for Sustainable Development Goals in public debate: The importance of participatory research in reflecting and supporting the consultation process in developing a vision for Czech education.” *Journal of Cleaner Production* 172 (January 2018): 4314–4327

Historical Sociology

The history of the discipline was tackled by a research project aimed at integrating all Czech historical sociological encyclopaedias and at republishing them in an easily accessible form of electronic and text searchable document.

Nešpor, Z. 2017. *Sociologická encyklopedie* [elektronický zdroj] (*Sociologic Encyclopaedia* [electronic]). Praha: Institute of Sociology CAS.

Nešpor, Z. 2019. Československá sociologická společnost při ČSAV jako institucionální báze obnoveného oboru. (The Czechoslovak Sociological Society as an Institutional Base for a Revived Discipline). *Práce z dějin Akademie věd* 11 (1): 19–30.

2) Main research directions of applied research

The institute was involved in the increasing number of applied-research projects. The actual issues that were researched under this framework reflected both societal needs and demand for such applied research by various public and research funding institutions. The most important directions of applied research are listed below:

a) Regular public opinion polls within the framework of the “Our Society” project

The specific type of applied research in the long-term project “Our Society”, a continuous series of public opinion surveys funded from the institute’s own budget, mapping public opinion in the Czech Republic by at least ten omnibus surveys per year. A nationally representative sample of about 1,000 respondents is selected by quota sampling and interviewed face-to-face by the institute’s own network of interviewers. Broad thematic areas were studied, including political, economic, general social issues, and various topical issues. The results are published via press releases and a specialized web page. The survey data are made available for further use by academic institutions.

b) Research on the social aspects of energy production in the Czech Republic

The research was aimed at understanding conditions under which the general public and local communities are willing to accept different types of energy production and its potential negative externalities. Special attention was paid to researching negotiations between state and municipalities in the process of building a repository of nuclear waste.

c) Research on indicators of quality and sustainability of work-life, wage statistics, and library archives

Several research projects concentrated on the development and testing of new/improved set of indicators that are used in different areas. All these projects were commissioned by respective ministries, conducted in cooperation with other research partners, and served primarily for the needs of state administration and various national agencies. This special project was conducted together with partners in the field of cybernetics aimed at developing the indicators and methods for an artificial intelligence–based collection of relevant content from the virtual public space for librarian and archival purposes. The researchers from the institute served as experts in large data collecting and handling, as methodologists, and as practitioners in the use of advanced statistical methods.

d) Research on the integration of foreign migrants into Czech society

The research project commissioned by the City of Prague was aimed at the study of factors that either help international migrants living in Prague integrate into local society or hinder them. It was based on the combination of a large-scale survey and series of qualitative research studies among immigrants. The role of schools as tools for successful integration was studied in detail.

e) Research on market stress/failure in the context of social housing provision

This research project, commissioned by the Ministry of Regional Developments, was aimed at developing a methodology for identifying local housing market failure (housing stress) and its quantification. Research focused on quantifying social housing need at the municipal level and developing an indicator of housing stress risk at the local level and housing stress

at the level of households. Special attention was paid to the issue of homelessness. Specific policy measures to tackle the housing problems were developed.

f) Research on social disadvantage on health and quality of life

This research project, funded by the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic, enabled cooperation between the Institute of Sociology CAS, the Institute of Physiology CAS, and the Institute for Clinical and Experimental Medicine for research on social disadvantage and health, and the project aims to identify socially based health risks and to develop prevention programmes.

g) Research and consultancy for international and national bodies

This direction of applied research comprises various studies, such as data collection and research services on fundamental rights issues (client: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights), capacity building, and support to research and higher education institutions in the field of human resources development and gender equality, support to bodies of the state and public administration in the field of gender equality in research and innovation, including policy design (e.g., Ministry of Education, Office of the Government, research funding organisations), statistical reports on the position of women and men in Czech research, policies aimed at tackling the problem of job precarity (Ministry of Labour), and the preservation of craftsmanship (Ministry of Culture).

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

As stated above in the section “Focus of the team”, the team of economic sociology is interdisciplinary, and sociology, economics, and historical and religious studies are represented in its staff and production. Within the team, two streams function: 1. the socio-economic stream, which focuses on the large area of economic and social inequalities, well-being, and poverty, as well as research on social indicators and social policies; and 2. the stream which deals with historical sociology and the sociology of religion. First off, we overview the main scientific results of the socio-economic stream, and secondly, the main scientific results of the history-religious study stream. Lastly, we point out the cooperation between the two streams – the overlapping and common results of the entire team.

1. Main scientific results of the socio-economic stream

For the project “Changing Work and Job Values in the Czech Republic in a Comparative Perspective”, supported by the Czech Science Foundation (CSF) from 2014–2016, a summarizing book titled *Work, Well-Being and Values: Czech Reality in a European Context* was published by the Institute of Sociology CAS in the Czech language (p. 415), edited by Jiří Večerník. In 15 chapters organized in three sections, a wide area of labour market, well-being, and values was covered by analyses of survey data. Each section is completed by a “historical supplement”.

The first section gathers topics pertaining to the labour market and education. In Ch. 1 (“Development and problems of the Czech labour market”) various statistical, policy, and sociological data were sourced, as well as various aspects of labour flexibility and short- and long-term labour mobility. In Ch. 2 (“Part-time work in European countries”) the development of part-time employment in Central and Eastern Europe, compared to Western Europe, was explored using various labour force panel statistics. In Ch. 3 (“Impact of the low work intensity on poverty in the Czech Republic”), the specific effect of work intensity on various indicators of poverty were analysed, using statistical surveys from EU-SILC. The results showed a relatively good situation in the Czech Republic within the European context. The remaining chapters in the first section are Ch. 4 (“Educational mismatch in the Czech labour market”) and Ch. 5 (“Further adult education in the Czech Republic”).

The second section treats the problems of objective and subjective well-being. Ch. 6 (“Well-being in the Czech Republic in aggregate indicators”) compiles various approaches designed by several international organisations to assess both the current well-being and its sustainability into the future in a cross-national comparison. Ch. 7 (“Subjective indicators of well-being and their research”) drafts some of the many problems appearing on the interface of the objective and subjective indicators. Ch. 8 (“Determinants of subjective well-being in the Czech Republic and Central Europe”) documents the development of life satisfaction in four transitional Central European countries since 1991, compared to Germany and Austria. Ch. 9 (“Economic level and subjective well-being in European countries”) contributes to the debate about the impact of the transition on subjective well-being. Ch. 10 (“Poverty in objective and subjective indicators”) challenges the EU indicators and shows the possibilities of a subjective well-being approach.

The third section collects analyses, treating the satisfaction levels and values. Ch. 11 (“Life and job satisfaction in the Czech Republic”) deals with the relationships of both of them using the EU-SILC data for the working population. Ch. 12 (“Differences in job satisfaction in European countries”) brings about a more detailed analysis of job satisfaction using the ESS 2010 data. Ch. 13 (“Impact of employment on the subjective well-being of mothers in European countries”) explores the link between employment and the subjective well-being of mothers with children under three years of age, using ESS 2004–2014 data from 30

European countries. Ch. 14 (“Work and job values in the Czech Republic and Europe”) focuses on developing some comparative aspects of values using the ISSP modules data on work orientations. Ch. 15 (“Impact of religiosity on work orientations and social life in contemporary Czech society”) explores the effects of confessionality and religion in general on work orientations.

Of the “historical supplements” in this book, the first reminds the empirical study conducted by outstanding pre-war Czech sociologist Otakar Machotka among employees of the Bata company in Batov in the early 1940s. The second contribution shows the forgotten pre-war efforts of some Czech sociologists to design how “to provide happiness” instead of only analysing it. The third contribution reveals that in the second half of the twentieth century, behind the two grand paradigms (i.e., the secularisation and rational choice theories) different approaches exist which are not sufficiently treated by the sociological mainstream.

Of the project “Social stratification in the Czech Republic and Central Europe: 1968–2018” (2018–2020), the first project outcome is a thematic issue of the *Czech Sociological Review*, issue no. 6 from 2019 (English version), edited by J. Večerník. Of the eight articles accepted for submission after the call, five articles successfully passed the reviewing process, while three of them are authored by team members and dedicated to this project. An important aspect of this thematic issue is that two articles authored by team members were comparative across Central Europe and another article was comparative across all of Europe.

The article “Patterns of Horizontal Social Stratification between and within the Regions of the Visegrád Countries” (K. Fialová, T. Želinský) describe the changes in horizontal and vertical stratification in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia, devoting special attention to the broader socio-economic context of this development. Using EU-SILC 2006–2016 surveys, they examine three dimensions of social stratification: occupation, education level, and income. They assess social stratification developments for various subpopulations based on regional classification and the degree of urbanisation. The results indicate that horizontal social stratification patterns follow different trajectories of development across the four countries, although there are similarities between some of the identified patterns. The findings suggest that the least favourable patterns in the development of horizontal social stratification are found in the Hungarian regions.

The article “Setting Social Status in Couples and Partners’ Budgetary Discretion in Central European Countries” (J. Večerník, M. Mysíková) applies a critical approach to the conventional optics of social stratification research – where a family’s position is understood as determined by the social status of the male head of the household – and to its parallel in economics. In so doing, the article questions the practice of treating households as single units. Using the EU-SILC survey on the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and Austria, authors show that female primacy has increased from 2006–2016 in some criteria – earnings, education, socio-economic category – in all countries except Hungary. Using the EU-SILC 2010 Module, they also test a hypothesis about the link between partners’ status split and separate welfare status. The results support the validity of the hypothesis for Austria, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia, but not for Hungary and Poland.

The article “Educational Pathways and Their Role in Occupational and Class Attainment in Czech Society” (M. L. Smith) introduces a new approach to the study of the association between education and socio-economic outcomes in the Czech Republic: educational pathways, which are the primary channels of study involving at least two educational transitions with qualitatively different tracks. Based on data from the Czech Household Panel Study, the author follows educational pathways between secondary and tertiary education and analyses the role of eight different educational paths on ESeC-derived social classes according to parental education, gender, and birth cohort. Based on the ordered logit model, the author computes the predicted probability that specific educational

pathways will lead to a specific class status. He finds that the educational pathway approach yields distinct insights into the education–class link that would be masked had we studied only the highest attained level of education.

The two remaining articles are from T. Katrňák and T. Doseděl (Masaryk University, Brno) “Is Education Becoming a Weaker Determinant of Occupation? Educational Expansion and Occupational Returns to Education in 30 European Countries” and from M. Haller and M. Hadler (University Graz) “Social Stratification and Its Perception in Austria and Its Central-East European Neighbouring Countries from 1960 to 2015: Historical Legacies, the Socialist Past, and Recent Developments”. Regarding the latter, this was the first step of cooperation between the team and colleagues of University Graz (Austria), which continues further.

Of the project “Methodology and reality of poverty: Czech Republic in the European context” (2018–2020), several publications were published or submitted so far: two papers in IF journals, one paper in a journal that is listed in the Scopus citation database, and one working paper were published; another four papers are under revision in IF journals. The final outcome of the project will be a monograph preliminarily titled “Methodology and reality of income poverty: Visegrád countries in the European context”, aimed to be published by an international publisher. All publications include an international perspective, focusing mostly on the prevailing East-West European differences in income and living conditions.

The article published in journal *Statistika: Statistics and Economy Journal* “On the Measurement of the Income Poverty Rate: the Equivalence Scale across Europe” (M. Mysíková, T. Želinský, *Statistika: Statistics and Economy Journal*) is devoted to a methodological problem of measuring income poverty. It questions the equivalence scale applied to transform the disposable income of households of different sizes into comparable units. The scale is applied uniformly across EU countries, while it should in fact reflect country-specific economies of scale stemming from living together. The authors demonstrate reasons to expect the economies of scale being lower in Central-Eastern European countries than in their Western counterparts, using a simple descriptive analysis of the structure of household consumption expenditures based on Household Budget Survey data. The importance of using a national equivalence scale reflecting the local conditions is then further emphasised by an analysis of sensitivity of the income poverty rate to an equivalence scale based on the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions data. Three different groups of countries were identified according to the sensitivity of the income poverty rate to the equivalence scale. The CR exhibits relatively high sensitivity.

The article published for now as U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics WP, “Subjective Equivalence Scales and Income Poverty in Eastern vs Western European Countries” (M. Mysíková, T. Želinský, T. I. Garner, K. Fialová) follows the discussion opened by the previously mentioned article. It estimates the equivalence scales using a subjective approach for European countries based on EU-SILC data. The method of estimating the subjective income poverty line implicitly allows us to derive equivalence scale for each country. The estimated subjective equivalence scales differ across the European region, confirming lower economies of scale for Eastern European countries as hypothesised in the previous article. When the estimated subjective equivalence scales are applied to derive the income poverty rate rather than the currently officially applied uniform scale, the ranking of countries changes only moderately. However, subjective poverty rates based on the derived subjective lines change the ranking of European countries markedly. Subjective poverty rates show a much clearer pattern of the East-West division of Europe. The results suggest that country-specific economies of scale should be considered in studies of economic well-being, particularly those focused on income poverty.

The third article published in 2019 in an IF journal, “How Does ‘The Share of the Pie’ Matter? European Empirics on the Financial Satisfaction of Partners” (M. Mysíková, published in *Ekonomický časopis / Journal of Economics*) is devoted to income distribution within

partners. It is loosely related to the research of equivalence scales, this time utilising a different subjective approach. The study maps the relationship between partners' shares on household income and their financial satisfaction. In the literature, partners' shares of individual income on total household income has been identified as the strongest factor that affects partners' decision-making and/or financial satisfaction. This study identifies whether male and female partners prefer a single-income or dual-income family scheme. The study concludes that the traditional male-breadwinner model is preferred by women in only four European countries.

Let us stress that most publications are comparative, be they Czecho-Slovak, European, or Central European. A special interest is on the Visegrád Four countries (The Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia). The current project "Social stratification in the Czech Republic and Central Europe: 1968–2018" (see below) focused on those countries, comparing them with Austria.

2. Main scientific results of historical sociology and sociology of religion stream

The focus on history and theory of sociology, which was represented by a unique research project in the past (resulting in the book-length *History of Czech Sociology*, published in 2014), has not been abandoned after the end of the similarly titled project. The achieved results were fruitfully used and further elaborated in a number of other projects, including the project of the Czech Social Science Data Archive (led by J. Krejčí), stratification research (led by J. Večerník), and others. Within the first mentioned project, Z. R. Nešpor published two articles and one book chapter on particular issues in the history of Czech sociological research: "'If You Leave Me, You Will Die...': The Academic Trajectories of Otakar Machotka and Other Émigré Czech Sociologists after February 1948" in the *Czech Sociological Review* (2017); "Czech Sociology on/in the War" in the Polish journal *Roczniki Historii Socjologii* (2016); and a chapter on Erika Kadlecová's research in a Czech book on the 1960s dialogues between Marxists and Christians.

However, the most important output of this stream was the book *Dictionary of the Institutional Background of Czech Sociology* (2017), which is complementary to the previously published *Dictionary of Czech Sociologists*. The dictionary covers the corporate, institutional, and organizational components/bodies of Czech sociology and contains 119 text and 58 link entries. Both encyclopaedias, together with other historical and recent Czech sociological dictionaries, were integrated and mutually linked in the online Czech journal *Sociological Encyclopaedia* (encyklopedie.soc.cas.cz), which has been systematically amended and expanded since 2017.

Work on this historical and theoretical informational base, whose editor-in-chief is Z. R. Nešpor himself, was supported by an internal project of the Czech Academy of Sciences within the framework of Strategy AV21. The project integrated, interconnected and mediated all existing Czech sociological dictionaries – both subject and personal – having together about 3 000 text and 2 000 link entries. The encyclopaedia (accessible via the Internet) provides a widely available academically guaranteed information base to understand sociological theories and research results, and also serves as a sociological reference book and a textbook. It attracted a surprisingly large amount of public attention, with over 200 thousand individual users per year in the last two years. Such a level of interest, which makes the encyclopaedia one of the most important infrastructures of the Institute of Sociology CAS, we understood as a commitment. Nešpor will continue with amendments and further elaborations of the encyclopaedia, and he will also start with a new "twin" project – the *Encyclopaedia of Religion*.

The project "Return of Religion to the Public Space: Czecho-Slovak Comparison" (2017–2019) aimed to present a comparative study of the development of established churches in

the Czech Republic and Slovakia over the last 25 years (i.e., after the split of Czechoslovakia). Special attention was devoted to the recent trends in religious development, church-state relations, and the public presence of churches, including the restitution of church property in the Czech Republic, changes in terms of the societal presence of and social services provided by the churches, and the political/public use of Christian-roots-rhetoric in relation to immigration in both countries. The principal questions were how established churches would continue to function “vicariously” (Davie) in the context of an increasingly secular population and the development of significant religious/spiritual minorities, and how “vicariousness” itself changed in the contexts of post-secular societies.

The objectives have been fully achieved through the final monograph *Czech and Slovak Religion after the Fall of Czechoslovakia: Dioscuri Faith*, written by Z. R. Nešpor (published in early 2020). This is the first book that examines the causes, as well as divergent courses of state-church relations and religiosity in general, in both societies during the (almost) thirty years after their split. While the Czech Republic is one of the most secularized countries around the world and most Czechs are religious liberals, if not non-believers and irreligionists, Slovakia is a rather religiously traditional country with one of the highest numbers of (established) church attendees in Europe. However, the author shows that interpreting the differences and similarities between the two societies will not suffice with references to history.

After two rather prolegomenal chapters, dealing with theoretical interpretations of modern religious pathways and a historical outline of religion and religiosity in the Czech Lands and in Slovakia during the last century or so, the rest of the book is devoted to comparative analyses of various aspects of religion and religious life in the Czech and Slovak Republics after their split in 1992. The author primarily pays attention to the state-church relations and legal matters, with a special focus on economic security and the financing of the churches. Then the churches as organisations are analysed, together with their subsidiary bodies and the role they play in the public space. Finally, attention is paid to various forms of public religiosity and public discourse about religion and churches. All the subjects are analysed comparatively, with special respect to institutional aspects, but with no limitation on formal organisations and major/established religious forms.

Only after these comparative analyses, the author stresses that (most) Czech and Slovak churches do not cope properly with the challenges of modern secularisation (not just the forced anticlericalism of the communist regime), and they are even less able to manage various contemporary post-secular tendencies. He also shows that there are at least two (ideal) forms of European post-secularism. Post-secular trends in the West occur in religiously pluralistic societies, take the advantages of this pluralism and mutual (although sometimes silent) functional cooperation among various churches and spiritual streams. Eastern European societies, on the other hand, are faced with attempts to re-establish one or few dominant state church(es), and local post-secularism “from above” leads to authoritarianism and a reduction of religious pluralism. Czech society, which is historically much closer to the Western model, actually witnesses certain tendencies to “easternisation” of its potential religious revival, while Slovak society, historically opposite, strengthens mainly overwhelmingly traditional and conservative tendencies that are not suitable in the long term.

Having in mind the worldwide post-secular movements, revivals, and innovations of faiths, and the growing importance of religiosity in contemporary societies – Czech and Slovak alike – and in their mutual and external relations, the book provides an important contribution not only to the sociology of the religion of both countries, but also to a much wider understanding of societal development, policy making, power movements, and cultural and media battles. It outlines the practical social consequences that religion(s) and religionists have and will have in the future, and it provides for the conditions required to facilitate wider and informed public discussion over the issues, and the formulation of respective public policies.

In addition to the summarizing book, the team published or prepared for publication one other academic book (*Short Dictionary of Czech Non-Catholic Religionists of the 20th and 21st Centuries*, 465 pp.), a thematic issue on *Tradition and Religion* of a Czech academic journal (*Národopisná revue* 29, 2019, 2), ten journal articles (five of which appear in journals indexed in the WoS database) and two book chapters covering particular issues within the researched topic. Both the *Short Dictionary* and the thematic issue may be characterized as fundamental contributions to the field. Together with J. Hanuš's *Short Dictionary of Czech Catholic Religionists of the 20th Century*, published in 2005, the encyclopaedia provides exhaustive information on publicly or mightily influential personalities in past and present Czech society, in many cases unveiling their hidden motivations for public activity.

This is of particular importance in Czech society, as many participants of public discussions and/or decision makers have a very low level of awareness of both the subject itself and the views of other actors involved. The above-mentioned *Tradition and Religion* issue is equally important, as it covers the fields of post-modernisation and re-utilisation of religious traditions within contemporary Czech and Slovak societies. Such traditions, or rather their rhetorical/political misuse in public discourse, significantly changed the societal self-understanding and quest for identity, not to mention particular political actions (e.g., with respect to the recent migration crisis). While both book-length contributions are oriented toward Czech readers, for whom they represent fundamental works, the theoretical questions associated with them have a wider impact. These were elaborated into academic articles offered to international journals, half of them indexed in the WoS database (*Journal of Contemporary Religion*; *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, *Religion, State & Society*; and others).

Within the history-religious studies stream, two projects were assigned within the Programme of Support for Promising Human Resources of the Czech Academy of Sciences. The project of A. Beláňová focuses on the role of religion and spirituality in prisons and re-entry care. So far, one impact article and two reports were published within this project. The project of K. Klingorová focuses on religious institutions providing cultural and social activities for communities in Prague.

In fact, the history-religious part of the team is nowadays closer to the original idea of economic sociology than the labour/welfare economics part is. It has a high growth potential also due to the fact that there is no other institution or team in the Czech Republic which would focus on such a topic. This supports the necessity of considerations regarding reformulating the team's research orientation(s). However, under current circumstances, both parts of the team are numerically too small to separate and work independently.

3. Interactions between the two streams and participation in other projects

The two streams cooperate in their outputs.

The socio-economic stream participates in religious studies mainly supplying quantitative methods and analyses, as with the recent project "Return of religion to the public space: A Czecho-Slovak comparison". Two interdisciplinary articles were produced within the team. The first article, "Non-believers, apatheists or hidden believers? The socio-demographic characteristics of persons refusing to declare their religious affiliation in the national census", was published in 2018 (in Czech) by K. Fialová and Z. R. Nešpor. The second article, "Hidden Religious Aspects of Job Satisfaction and Work Attitudes: The Differences between Eastern and Western Europe" (in English) by K. Fialová and A. Beláňová, interlinks the two streams of research (religion and job values) and was accepted for publication in an IF journal. The second article is, in fact, a clear example of a joint project and is not only a methodological contribution.

Vice versa, the history-religious studies stream participates on the main publications resulting from socio-economic projects, as was the case with the final book of the project, "Changing Work and Job Values in the Czech Republic in a Comparative Perspective" (2016). A narrow cooperation also develops in the resulting book from the 2018–2020 project "Social stratification in the Czech Republic and Central Europe: 1968-2018", which will also contain chapters on the history of stratification research and on value orientations, including religious aspects.

Besides the mutual cooperation of the two streams, team members participated on broader interdisciplinary projects. M. Mysíková and Z. R. Nešpor participated on the project "Czech Social Science Data Archive", headed by J. Krejčí and supported by the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (2017–2020). Mysíková's article (written together with T. Želinský, J. Večerník, and T. I. Garner) "Subjective Perceptions of Poverty and Objective Economic Conditions: Czechia and Slovakia a Quarter Century after the Dissolution of Czechoslovakia" (*Social Indicators Research*), focuses on the relation between subjectively perceived poverty and the objectively observed economic conditions of households and regions. Nešpor contributed with a book chapter, "Irreplaceable Church Welfare in the Least Religious Country: The Case of the Czech Republic" (for a Palgrave Macmillan book), and an article on "Czech(oslovak) Example? Secular Last Rites in Central Europe under the Communists and Beyond" (for the British journal *Mortality*), both written using the ISSP and other survey data.

M. Mysíková also participated on the project "Dynamics of change in Czech society" (2014–2018), co-led by P. Lyons. She wrote an article, "Within-couple Financial Satisfaction in the Czech Republic: A Test of Income Pooling Hypothesis" (*Journal of Economics*), which analyses the impact of the distribution of personal income between partners on the reported financial wellbeing of couples. The survey collected within this project (The Czech Household Panel Study) was used in the above-mentioned article by M. L. Smith, "Educational Pathways and Their Role in Occupational and Class Attainment in Czech Society" (M. L. Smith).

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

From 2015–2019, team members were principal investigators of or collaborated on 19 international and domestic research projects for which they won grant support independently or in cooperation with partner institutions abroad or in Czechia:

CZ funding source	N	International funding source	N
<i>Czech Science Foundation</i>	7	<i>European Commission</i>	2
<i>European Social Fund</i>	2	<i>COST</i>	2
<i>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</i>	1	<i>NORFACE, EU</i>	1
<i>Technology Agency of the CR</i>	1	<i>Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung</i>	1
<i>Czech Academy of Sciences</i>	2		

The research activity of the team is planned and organised within the **four topical areas**: gender and the labour market, politics and practices of care, sociology of family and intimate lives, and feminist critique of inequalities (see *Focus of the team* above). An overview of the main scientific results, which follows, is **structured into these four areas** – although they are not fully mutually exclusive, but often overlap – and **by projects**, which are led by various team members and project teams, which overlap and cooperate.

Gender and the labour market

From 2014–2016 Hana Maříková led an international project on gender equality in small and medium conventional and social enterprises **SEE-GO (Social and Economic Enterprises and Gender Opportunities)** in CR based on qualitative research in six European countries (CR, Belgium, France, Italy, Finland, Romania). The project was funded within the PROGRESS Programme of the European Union. The Czech team developed a qualitative comparative methodology for this comparative research in six countries and trained and supervised other project partners to assure comparable results. The goal of the project was to contribute to the generation of knowledge and enhancement of women's participation in economic decision-making positions in small conventional and social enterprises. This scarcely explored yet highly topical issue both in research and at the political level resulted in recommendations to the corporate level, the national level, and European policy decision-makers. In addition to research and publishing activities, the project focused also on producing a European framework for enhancing women's participation in economic decision-making and reached relevant stakeholders in achieving the change envisaged by the project. In addition to participatory workshops in each country, two awareness-raising European seminars on the topic of gender balance in economic decision-making positions, and a final dissemination conference were organized. An internationally comparative monograph in English was published as a result:

Maříková, H., E. Huchet, L. Formánková, A. Křížková. 2016. *Women in the management of small enterprises: Co-inspiration between social and conventional enterprises to promote equal access to decision-making positions in six European countries*. Prague: Institute of Sociology CAS, Brussels: POUR LA SOLIDARITÉ.

Since 2018 (and until 2021), Alena Křížková has coordinated the Czech team in an international project, **Dynamics of Inequalities for Seniors in Employment (DAISIE)**. The aim of this project (funded by the DIAL NORFACE programme of the EU Horizon 2020), is to investigate the gendered impacts of policies aimed at extending working life (EWL) in Czechia, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK, using a mixed methods research design, based on insights from life-course and gender studies. The project is led by prof. Nicky Le Feuvre, University of Lausanne, and project partners are represented by prof. W. Loretto (University of Edinburgh), prof. S. A. Vickerstaff (University of Kent), prof. C. Krekula (University of Karlstad), and A. Ní Léime (National University of Ireland). The project's objectives are: 1) to analyse

EWL policies from a gender-sensitive perspective, assessing tensions between “active ageing” and gender equality goals, at the national and international level; 2) to trace intra-national continuities and changes in gendered employment and family formation patterns over time, using existing panel data sets and sequence analysis techniques; 3) to assess the current working conditions of the 50+ age group, across countries and occupations; 4) to explore the wellbeing and health issues faced by male and female 50+ workers in three contrasting occupations (health, transport, financial services), using innovative case-study methods to illustrate the combined effect of employment histories, family life events, and intergenerational care services on the dynamics of inequality in later life; 5) to consult stakeholders and disseminate findings to policymakers, via gender-sensitive policy toolkits. Altogether 600 in-depth interviews and life calendars are being collected in five countries. High impact comparative articles, a monograph, an international conference, and a policy tool for employers and policymakers are the results under preparation.

Since 2015, Alena Křížková has been involved in a research network of scientists from 14 countries, **Comparative Organizational Inequality Network (COIN)**, led by prof. Donald Tomaskovic-Devey, University of Massachusetts, Amherst (www.umass.edu/coin/). The focus is on analysing big linked employer-employee data on wages within workplaces and organizations. One of the first significant accomplishments of this network is an article with Alena Křížková as a co-author. Using administrative data, we find that the share of inequality between workplaces is growing in 12 of 14 countries examined, and in no country has it fallen. Earnings inequalities and the share of between-workplace inequalities are lower and grew less strongly in countries with stronger institutional employment protections and rose faster when these labour market protections weakened:

Tomaskovic-Devey, D., A. Rainey, D. Avent-Holt, N. Bandelj, I. Boza, D. Cort, A. Křížková, Z. Tufail 2020. “Rising between-workplace inequalities in high-income countries”. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 117: 9277–9283. doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1918249117

Other articles are being prepared for other high-impact journals. Analysis of Czech data is supported by European Social Fund project *22% to Equality*, implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA). Using linked employer-employee data, we proved that the within-job gender wage gap persists at significant levels in Czechia from 2002–2018 and is not explained by individual characteristics but by workplace characteristics and discrimination. A monograph:

Křížková, A., K. Pospíšilová, H. Maříková, R. Volejníčková Marková. 2018. *Rozdíly v odměňování žen a mužů v ČR: pracoviště, zaměstnání, stejná práce a rozklad faktorů. (The gender pay gap in the Czech Republic. Workplace, job, equal work and decomposition of factors)*. Praha: MPSV.

In 2014–2016, Radka Dudová, Alena Křížková, and Hana Hašková participated in the project **Economic Impacts of Motherhood from a Lifecourse Perspective**, supported by the Norway Funds and coordinated by the non-governmental organisation Gender Studies, o.p.s., in collaboration with the Centre for Economic Research and Graduate Education, of the Economy Institute of the CAS (CERGE-EI). It quantified the economic impacts of motherhood on women and identified some of their causes. The members of the team conducted qualitative research among the most vulnerable groups of mothers: single mothers, mothers employed in precarious jobs, and self-employed mothers of young children. Based on the findings of the project, recommendations were formulated and targeted at decision-makers and the public with the goal of minimizing the negative economic impacts of motherhood on women. The findings were published in two research reports, and at an international conference with the participation of stakeholders such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which was organised in May 2016.

The applied project **Diversity Management and Reconciliation of Work and Private Life** was developed in 2014–2015 and supported by the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic.

The certified methodology developed by members of the research team (Marie Čermáková, Lenka Formánková, Alena Křížková, and Hana Maříková) is a useful guide for introducing diversity into the workplace environment according to various criteria (e.g., gender, age, nationality, or intersections of thereof). The methodology is intended for the targeted and effective implementation of diversity at the workplace in relation to the reconciliation of work and private life into the culture and practice of employers' organizations. It is useful, in medium and large companies and organizations in private and public spheres, as a tool for integrating various groups of the labour force disadvantaged in the labour market, as well as a tool for using the potential of a diverse workforce that strengthens the organization's success. It can also be inspiring and useful for small businesses and non-profit organizations. The methodology is available on the website of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the section Certified Methods (see mpsv.cz/cs/16331) and on the website of the Institute of Sociology (see diversity.soc.cas.cz, news section). The methodology was developed using theoretical resources and analysis of focus groups and individual interviews with employees and management of a private company and state organization. The opening and closing workshops (i.e., Don't Be Afraid of Diversity!) were organized for members of the advisory board of these organisations, as well as representatives of the state administration, business, and the non-profit sector. Training tools were also created (Don't Be Afraid of Diversity!; How to Reconcile Work and Private Life; Education in Diversity and Glossary) and distributed (as a CD) to both workplaces and other stakeholders. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs uses the methodology in a project call for age management in 2020. Methodology certified by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs:

Maříková, H., L. Formánková, A. Křížková, M. Čermáková. 2015. *Diverzita v praxi: Metodika řízení diverzity a sladování pracovního a soukromého života na pracovišti*. (Diversity in Practice: Methodology for Diversity Management and Reconciliation of Work and Private Life) Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i. Available online at the Ministry website: www.mpsv.cz/documents/20142/225508/Methodika_diverzita_v_praxi.pdf/498b580e-2ea7-1d69-10b4-c2a9ed7456a8

From 2018–2020, Lenka Formánková has led an international project, **Mongolian Community in the Czech Republic**, supported by the Czech Academy of Sciences. The project provides an insight into the living and working conditions of Mongolian migrant workers living in the Czech Republic. The project, therefore, focuses on analysing the adaptation and integration process and strategies of Mongolians in the Czech Republic and the potential to tackle possible culturally based misunderstandings and social clashes. The benefit of the project is an effective mutual scientific cooperation of both countries and the Czech Embassy in Mongolia, as well as the Mongolian Embassy in Prague, Czech Republic. The project has so far resulted in a collection of expert interviews with Mongolian and Czech experts, and more than one hundred Mongolians living in the CR were reached by interviews or questionnaires.

From 2017–2018, Alena Křížková managed a project, **How to Reach Equality in Remuneration? ... Or Beware of Unintended Consequences!** In cooperation with the NGO, NESEHNUTÍ, o.p.s., and supported by the European Social Fund. The team conducted qualitative interviews with policymakers, audit inspection bodies, experts, trade unions, employers' organisations, and the non-profit sector, but also conducted a representative survey on the public opinion on this issue and on the attitudes of both employers and employees in various areas of the labour market. The gender pay gap has long been a completely neglected issue at the political level, despite the fact that for many years Czechia has ranked among the EU member states with the highest GPG. The resulting monograph is the first publication in the Czech context analysing the perspectives of a complex set of stakeholders on GPG, wage negotiations, inspections, and proposed solutions. GPG is a serious social problem with a negative impact on society as a whole. It is so complex due to the deeply rooted stereotyping and discrimination of women as well as the very low transparency of remuneration systems throughout the Czech labour market, including state administrations. This publication also provides recommendations for decreasing GPG at the

national level and in three areas of the labour market: public administration, education, and private enterprises. A monograph has been published:

Křížková, A., R. Marková Volejníčková, M. Vohlídalová. 2018. *Genderové nerovnosti v odměňování: problém nás všech*. (The gender wage gap: A problem for all of us). Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i.

From 2018–2020, Markéta Švarcová managed the project **Entrepreneurship as precarious work**, supported by the European Social Fund. This project implements the Government Strategy for Gender Equality for 2014–2020, focusing on the issue of precarious work between self-employed women, and responds to the increasing number of self-employed women who started their businesses involuntarily. Self-employed women established their entrepreneurship because of the necessity of reconciliation of work and family life; however, the reality refers to the time-consuming job and the necessity to work in nonstandard schedules. Women entrepreneurs often face low and fluctuating incomes, which is a barrier, especially at the beginning of entrepreneurship. Also, the tax burden of entrepreneurship appears as problematic; therefore, one of the recommendations toward the public sphere is a lower tax allowance for starting entrepreneurs. The aim of the project is to suggest recommendations for government institutions (e.g., Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Industry and Trade) for eliminating precarity in women's entrepreneurship. During the project, we have set up an intensive communication with government institutions about strategies to support women's entrepreneurship and to decrease precarity in women's entrepreneurship. A monograph *Podnikatelky? (Women Entrepreneurs?)* by M. Švarcová, R. Marková Volejníčková, and A. Křížková is under preparation.

Politics and practices of care

From 2015–2017, Radka Dudová led the research project **Configurations of elderly care in the CR: labour, love, and money**, funded by the Czech Science Foundation, analysing the impact of recent policy reforms on the situation of formal and informal caregivers in the Czech Republic. The theoretical contribution of the project lies in the identification and explanation of the factors that resulted in the unintended consequences of introducing the cash-for-care policy in the CR in 2007. On the one hand, it was the principle of profitability and the process of commodification of care in the sphere of formal care services that led to the worsening of working conditions of those employed in care services; on the other hand, the fact that the meaning and the use of money (received as a cash-for-care allowance) depends on cultural factors, namely gendered norms of care in the family, which then lead to worsening gender inequalities in care work and the vulnerabilisation of informal caregivers. The findings add to the evidence that the discretionary use of the cash-for care have adverse effects on the informal caregivers' situation, as it cements their caregiving role and does not necessarily improve their economic status. The findings of the research project have been presented at 10 international conferences and have appeared in a number of articles in international and Czech scientific journals, for example:

Uhde, Z. 2016. "From women's struggles to distorted emancipation: The interplay of care practices and global capitalism". *International Feminist Journal of Politics* 18 (3): 390–408.

Hašková, H., R. Dudová. 2017. "Precarious Work and Care Responsibilities in the Economic Crisis". *European Journal of Industrial Relations* 23 (1): 47–63.

Dudová R. 2018. "Doing Gender and Age: The Case of Informal Elderly Care in the Czech Republic." *International Journal of Ageing and Later Life* 12 (1): 41–73.

Within this research field, a book has been published based on previous research results:

Dudová, R. 2015. *Postarat se ve stáří. Rodina a zajištění péče o seniory (Care in Old Age: Family and Elderly Care)*. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství SLON.

Since 2019 (and until 2023), Hana Hašková and Radka Dudová have been participating in an international COST project, **Who cares in Europe? (WCE)**, which is led by C. Berthezene

from Université Paris Diderot (France). The Czech research team is coordinated by Radka Šustrová (Masaryk Institute and Archives of the Czech Academy of Sciences), Jakub Rákosník (Faculty of Arts, Charles University), and Hana Hašková (Institute of Sociology CAS). The project develops an emerging research field that explores the relationships among voluntary associations, families, and states in the creation of social welfare in Europe. The research examines how state welfare emerged from the social welfare provided by non-profit, non-state institutions and individuals; how it has developed and changed over time; and how, in recent years, it has entered into crisis in many countries.

Sociology of family and intimate lives

From 2017–2019, Hana Hašková led the research project **Childlessness and one-child families: explaining the low fertility rate in the Czech Republic**, funded by the Czech Science Foundation. The project enhanced knowledge on the causes, experience, and mechanisms that underpin sub-replacement fertility in a post-socialist context. It applied mixed methods research design and developed a longitudinal qualitative study to understand childlessness and one-child families as two different manifestations of sub-replacement fertility. Research identified situational, ideational, and life-course related factors that contribute to both, intentions to remain childless, and having one child, but also those that differentiate between them. The revealed lower proportion of unstable union trajectories among childless Czech men and women than in the “West” indicates the importance of the contextual explanations of pathways to childlessness. (Intentions to) progress to the second child were found to decline with the age of the first child (parents’ age controlled), higher age at first birth, union dissolution after birth, partnership dissatisfaction, work-life balance problems, and non-conventional partnership-reproductive trajectories. Results suggest that policies supporting work-life balance in the early years after childbirth may decrease the perpetual postponing of second births. A longitudinal qualitative study captured changes in childless persons’ identities over time, the mechanisms behind them, and stabilizing mechanisms in childfree couples. Contributions of the project include: introducing one-child families as a phenomenon to study and comparing them with childlessness; analysing childlessness and the parenting intentions of both men and women; explaining how mixed methods life-course research advances fertility studies. International cooperation has been developed with Haldis Haukanes (Norway) and Heike Kahlert (Germany). Two book chapters will be published with Springer and Manchester University Press. One article is being reviewed in a foreign impact journal. One book chapter at Cambridge University Press and twelve academic papers were published, including seven in impact and three Scopus journals. Examples include:

Dudová, R., H. Hašková, J. Klímová Chaloupková. 2020. “Disentangling the link between having one child and partnership trajectories: a mixed-methods life-course research”. *Journal of Family Studies*. doi.org/10.1080/13229400.2020.1839534.

Klímová Chaloupková J., H. Hašková. 2020. “The diversity of pathways to childlessness in the Czech Republic: The union histories of childless men and women”. *Advances in Life Course Research*. doi.org/10.1016/j.alcr.2020.100363.

Hašková, H. “Childlessness and postponement of childbearing of men and women in a post-socialist context.” In H. Kahlert (ed.). *Demographic change, women's emancipation and public policy: Interrogating a divisive nexus*. To be published with Springer in 2021.

In 2017–2019, Lenka Formánková led a project, **Care arrangements and work-life reconciliation strategies of migrants in the Czech Republic**. The main aims of the project were a) conceptualisation of transnational families, b) identification of the obstacles and resources to the work/life balance of migrants with young children, and c) to understand the strategies for combining care and paid work in migrant families. Focusing on migrant communities from Ukrainian and Vietnamese backgrounds, in the first generation we interviewed only women with children, and in the second generation, both men and women.

The findings, based mostly on qualitative data collected for the project, can be organized around three major themes. The first discusses the precarious position of first-generation migrant women in the labour market. We have found that the migrant position intersects with other characteristics representing axes of potential discrimination, mainly motherhood, with the precarious position. However, the length of stay improves the specific situation of migrant women and their families due to the legislative framing of residential rights, and we can see that the labour market position remains precarious and that migrant women stay in the trap of low-income unstable jobs. Also, migrant women are empowered actors managing their lives in restrained circumstances, and they are not in any aspect passive victims of their precarious status. Secondly, we discovered the restrained access of the migrant women to social welfare, especially their restrained possibilities to combine both family and working life due to working conditions and the social welfare design. Thirdly, the second generation of migrants feel attached to both the dominant Czech culture and the culture of the country of origin; however, they find it harder to integrate into the migrant community, often reproducing the racist stereotypes of the majority.

The team organised an international conference on care arrangements in the context of migration, "Multi-locality and Work-life Reconciliation", in 2018 at the Institute of Sociology of the CAS in Prague. Moreover, during the three years Lenka Formánková led as a chair four conference streams on migrant families' access to formal and informal welfare. Namely at the Annual ESA Conference, the Transforming Care Conference, and ESPAnet, which served as an arena for extensive academic debate on the transnational families and care arrangements in the context of migration. Five scientific papers have been submitted, out of which two have been published so far:

Formánková, L., M. Lopatková. 2018. "Nerovná startovní čára? Intersekcionalní analýza počátků profesních drah mladých vietnamského původu na českém trhu práce" ("Unequal start?: intersectional analysis of the professional life of young vietnamese in the Czech labour market"). *Gender and Research* 19 (2): 135–162.

Marková Volejníčková, R., M. Švarcová, A. Křížková, L. Formánková. 2019. "Podnikání matek malých dětí jako prekérní typ zaměstnání? Srovnání zkušeností podnikatelek s malými dětmi původem z ČR a z Ukrajiny" ("Entrepreneurship of the mothers of small children as precarious work?: Comparison of the experience of entrepreneurs with small children with CR and UA origin"). *Gender and Research* 20 (2): 124–153.

From 2018–2020, Lenka Formánková has led a project, **The Role of Intimacy in the Czech Home Birth Controversy**, in partnership with the Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, supported by the Czech Science Foundation. This project is the first one in Czechia to bring up-to-date and robust evidence on the key controversial issue of home birth. Attempts to delegalize home birth have recently multiplied, with this choice being characterized as a threat to the infant's safety, and as evidence of mothers' irresponsibility. These attempts are countered by groups that defend the mother's right to choose home birthing. The controversy exposes the discussion about who the relevant experts are, and what knowledge is legitimate to use, in the policy debate. By embedding the case in the European context and using recent critical policy studies scholarship, the project conceptualizes intimacy as the individual emotional experience related to birth informing the argument for and against home birth. It looks at the ways intimacy is legitimized in the debate, thereby working toward a political notion of intimacy as a key instrument of citizen empowerment and related policy processes.

From 2018–2020, Hana Maříková has been leading the research project on **Parental Desires and Intentions of Czech Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Men and Women**, supported by the Czech Science Foundation. Other members of the research team are Hana Hašková, Zdeněk Slobova, and Marta Vohlídalová. The goal of the project is to explore how perspectives on and considerations of parenthood relate to the construction of sexual identity among sexual minorities in the context of a post-socialist country, where these issues have received marginal attention and where the reproductive rights of LGB people enjoy much less legislative and

social support than in Western Europe. This project contributes to understanding of changes affecting contemporary society in the sphere of intimacy. The research survey confirms a considerable gap in parenting desires by sexual identity (i.e., self-identified lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and heterosexuals exhibiting same-sex attraction) also in the Czech Republic. Parenting desires are limited by homosexuality, especially among men, while bisexuals are closer to heterosexuals in their parenting desires. Czech women are unwilling to identify as lesbians, rather opting for alternative sexual identities instead in the society, where homoparentality is not legally recognised yet motherhood represents a key aspect of female identities and biological parenthood is strongly preferred. The main barriers to parenthood in the case of LGB individuals constitute mainly legal obstacles (along with the support of people from their close social environment). Parenting is mainly associated with biological parenting for people with heterosexual and partly bisexual identities. Lesbians and gays are much more open to social parenting. This finding raises the question of some legislative amendments on support for becoming a parent among LG people. The research team co-organised the international conference on *Sexuality XI.: Private, Civil, and Public SEXUALITIES* held in Prague in 2019 (sexuality.soc.cas.cz). A chapter in the Cambridge University Press book was published in 2020:

Maříková, H. 2020. "Drawing on lessons from families of origin: The Czech Republic". In Deutsch, Francine M., Ruth A. Gaunt (eds.). *Creating Equality at Home: How 25 Couples Around the World Share Housework and Childcare*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

An article was published in 2019 in a peer-reviewed journal.

Maříková, H., M. Vohlídalová. 2019. "Bariéry versus preferované formy rodičovství u neheterosexuální populace" ("Barriers versus preferred forms of parenting in the non-heterosexual populace"). *Fórum sociální politiky* 13 (6): 20–26.

Two articles were submitted to the international journals:

Vohlídalová, M., H. Maříková. 2020. "Parenting desires in the context of sexual identities."

Maříková, H., M. Vohlídalová. 2020. "Parenting as a free choice? Difficult navigation in obstacle course."

Since 2019 (and until 2023), Hana Hašková has coordinated a Czech research team within an international COST project, **The European Family Support Network: A bottom-up, evidence based and multidisciplinary approach (EuroFam-Net)**, which is led by L. Jiménez from Universidad de Sevilla (Spain). Within the project, a Pan-European family support network is being developed. The focus is on recognizing both common goals in family support and parenting policies across countries and the specificities of cultural and families' contexts. The Czech research team examines especially the needs of and support to families at the intersection of various social categories in order to a) understand the realities and needs of families that require specific support, and the existing family support needs and strengths; and b) characterise national family support structures within the European context.

Feminist critique of inequalities

From 2015–2017, Alena Křížková led the research project **Intersectionality in sociological research of social inequalities and the impact of the economic crisis on employment**, funded by the Czech Science Foundation. We introduced and developed an intersectionality approach as a theoretical and methodological tool into Czech sociology and applied this approach in a multidimensional and in-depth study of living conditions, social inequality, and its dynamics – specifically on the impact of the economic crisis on employment and working conditions, as well as coping strategies of individuals and groups. The project developed and applied a dual methodological intersectional approach – qualitative and quantitative. In the quantitative research, which focused on unemployment using binary logistic regression models

with interactions, we demonstrated that parenthood and the non-manual character of work interact and create specific and multiple disadvantages for mothers in the context of the Czech labour market. The qualitative research focus has been on women with small children returning to work after parental leave; young Vietnamese women and men living in the Czech Republic; self-employed women and men; disabled women and men; and men and women with health disadvantages. Through intra-group qualitative research, we demonstrated how parenthood, ethnicity, race and migration status, and disability interact to (re)produce specific types of (dis)advantage and that a gender-aware analysis alone is insufficient but other dimensions of social location must be considered whenever possible. The results of this research project have been presented at 23 national and international conferences. In 2018, a thematic issue of the Scopus journal *Gender and Research* was edited by A. Křížková and H. Hašková. Besides chapters in Routledge, in Edward Elgar Publishing, and in Indiana University Press–edited books, the most important journal publications of this project are:

- Jurik, N., A. Křížková, M. Pospíšilová, G. Cavender. 2019. “Blending, credit, context: Doing business, family and gender in Czech and US copreneurships.” *International Small Business Journal* 37 (4): 317–342.
- Hašková, H., A. Křížková, K. Pospíšilová. 2018. “Intersekcionalní přístup ke zkoumání nezaměstnanosti” (“Intersectional approach in unemployment research”). *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 54 (2): 171–197.
- Hašková, H., R. Dudová. 2017. “Institutions and Discourses on Childcare for Children under the Age of Three in a Comparative French-Czech Perspective”. *Sociological Research Online* 22 (3): 120–142.
- Jurik, N., A. Křížková, M. Pospíšilová. 2016. “Czech copreneur orientations to business and family responsibilities: A mixed embeddedness perspective.” *International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship*, 8 (3): 307–326.
- Hašková, H., S. Saxonberg. 2016. “The Revenge of History: The Institutional Roots of Post-Communist Family Policy in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland.” *Social Policy and Administration* 50 (5): 559–579.

Zuzana Uhde’s postdoctoral research project, **Gender Social Change in the Context of Transnational and Global Challenges** (2013–2015), funded by the Czech Academy of Sciences, focused on developing a theoretical approach to analyse paradoxical tendencies of gender social change (in contrast to the concept of crisis) in the broader context of transnational and global processes. She studied transnational care practices and elaborated a concept of lived critique. The concept of lived critique orients social theory toward migrants’ everyday struggles against misrecognition, through which they express their critical stance and claims. Migrants’ everyday struggles are seemingly only individual; however, if we understand marginalized migrants as a structural group, it allows us to refer to a migrants’ lived critique as a source of generalizable claims for global justice, although it does not take the form of traditional political protest. The main contribution was the analyses of the lived critique of marginalized groups of migrant women and their gendered claims for the social recognition of care and transnational social reproduction as a matter of global justice. The main publication results include three book chapters and one journal article:

- Uhde, Z. 2019. “Claims for Global Justice: Migration as Lived Critique of Injustice.” Pp. 183–204 in Velasco, J. C., La Barbera, MC (eds.). *Challenging the Borders of Justice in the Age of Migrations*. Springer.
- Uhde, Z. 2016. “Social bias within the institution of hired domestic care: global interactions and migration.” *Civitas – Revista de Ciências Sociais* 16 (4): 684–709.

Members of the team participate in the research programme **Global Conflicts and Local Interactions: Cultural and Social Challenges**, a transdisciplinary research network connecting 9 institutes of the Czech Academy of Sciences (2016–2020). Zuzana Uhde leads the working group on transnational migration. The group has established a cooperation with

the Faculty of Humanities, Charles University in Prague and foregrounded bringing together international scholars of critical migration studies. The main pillars of this long-term research are: 1) International cooperation and a transdisciplinary approach; 2) Analysing transnational migration as both a theoretical problem and a lived experience; 3) Overcoming methodological nationalism and developing methodological cosmopolitanism in migration research; 4) Analysing gendered aspects of migration geopolitics, particularly with respect to the construction of borders and the territorialisation of social rights. The thematic focus in 2016 was equality beyond borders, in 2017 sources of conflicts and transnational migration, in 2018 borders and global justice, and in 2019 geopolitics and different perspectives on transnational migration. The group organised two international conferences: *Transnational Migration: Borders and Global Justice* (30 May 2018) and *Transnational Migration and Geopolitics* (25 October 2019) and one Czech conference *Rovnost nezná hranice (Equality without Borders)* (20 June 2016). The research results include publication of book chapters and articles by involved researchers and editorship of two journal special issues:

Hrubec, M., Z. Uhde (eds.). 2019. *Global Conflicts and Local Interactions*. Thematic symposium of *Critical Sociology* 45 (6).

Uhde, Z., P. Ezzeddine (eds.). 2019. *Contested Borders: Transnational Migration and Gender / Vyjednávání hranic: Transnacionální migrace a gender*. English-Czech special issue of *Gender a výzkum / Gender and Research* 20 (1).

In 2016, Romana Marková Volejníčková, Marie Pospíšilová, and Alena Křížková conducted a first-of-its-kind research on **Gender aspects of energetics in the Czech Republic** for Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung in Prague. The research is based on an analysis of policy documents and of twenty expert interviews with men and women involved in the energy sector. Gender inequality in the field of energetics is not yet a subject addressed in the Czech Republic: it is not the subject of research surveys, it does not rank among the basic issues addressed by non-profit organisations, energy companies, or other stakeholders in the field of energy, and it is not a priority in the funding of their activities. Energetics is not merely a technological field; it also influences and is influenced by the wider social context. The aim of the research was to begin the process of filling in the gap in knowledge about gender equality in connection with energetics in the Czech Republic and to recommend how to advance the subject in the Czech Republic and how to begin to reduce gender inequalities. A monograph has been published:

Marková Volejníčková, R., M. Pospíšilová, A. Křížková. 2016. *Gender a energetika (Gender and Energetics)*. Praha: Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i.

Gender and Research journal

The team houses the academic journal *Gender a výzkum / Gender and Research*, a peer-reviewed (Scopus) transdisciplinary journal published twice a year by the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences. It is the only academic journal published in the Czech Republic with a focus on feminist theory and gender studies. However, its scope and reach is international. The journal publishes articles in Czech or English with gender and/or feminist perspective in the fields of sociology, philosophy, political science, history, cultural studies, and other branches of the social sciences and humanities.

The journal has an **international advisory editorial board** of distinguished scholars from **Western Europe** (from Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main; University of Bergen; Örebro Universitet) and **Central Europe** (from Central European University; Universität Innsbruck; Matej Bel University, Banská Bystrica; Charles University; Masaryk University; Czech Academy of Sciences), **Latin America** (from Universidad de la República – Uruguay), **USA** (Arizona State University), and **Africa** (Makerere University). Such a global representation is also reflected in the territorial focus of the journal.

Zuzana Uhde is the editor-in-chief whose editorial policy supports the involvement of international scholars as guest editors and authors. The selection of topics for special issues

speaks to the current social challenges in the global context and discusses the latest trends in international social science and feminist studies. Articles published in the journal explore issues relevant and/or specific not only to Central and Eastern Europe but also to other global macro-regions. In particular, during the last five years the special issues covered:

Intercultural themes:

- *Feminist Re-Interpretations of Islam*, edited by Gabriela Özel Volfová (Oriental Institute CAS) and Maria Holt (University of Westminster), Volume 20, No. 2/2019.
- *Postcolonial and Decolonial Thought in Feminism*, edited by Tereza Jiroutová Kynčlová and Blanka Knotková-Čapková (Faculty of Humanities, Charles University), Volume 18, No. 2/2017.

Analyses of gendered identities:

- *Embodiment and Corporeality in Feminist Theory and Research*, edited by Jaroslava Hasmanová Marhánková (Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University) and Kateřina Kolářová (Faculty of Humanities, Charles University), Volume 17, No. 1/2016.
- *Men and Masculinities*, edited by Iva Šmídová (Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University), Ivan Vodochodský (Newton Media), and Jeff Hearn (Örebro Universitet), Volume 16, No. 1/2015.

New methodological lens to an analysis of gendered and social inequalities:

- *Contested Borders: Transnational Migration and Gender*, edited by Zuzana Uhde (Institute of Sociology CAS) and Petra Ezzeddine (Faculty of Humanities, Charles University), Volume 20, No. 1/2019.
- *Intersectional Approach in Social Inequalities Research*, edited by Alena Křížková and Hana Hašková (Institute of Sociology CAS), Volume 19, No. 2/2018).

Gendered aspects of knowledge production and political participation:

- *Gender in/and the Neoliberal University: Transnational Processes and Localised Impacts*, edited by Kadri Aavik (University of Helsinki), Birgit Riegraf (Universität Paderborn), and Blanka Nyklová (Institute of Sociology CAS), Volume 18, No. 1/2017.
- *Women's Political Activism in History: Central Europe*, edited by Jitka Gelnarová (Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University) and Marie Vyskočilová Fousková (Faculty of Arts, Charles University), Volume 17, No. 2/2016.

The journal is listed in international databases (SCOPUS, ERIH PLUS, CEJSH, CEEOL, etc.). It is an open-access journal listed in the DOAJ. The archive of full-texts of published issues is available from www.genderonline.cz.

The following thematic issues are currently under preparation or were published in 2020:

- *Struggles, Memory and Resilience in Eastern Africa*, editors: Florence Ebila (Makerere University), Zuzana Uhde (Institute of Sociology CAS).
- *Economy 4.0: The digitalization of labour from a gender perspective*, guest editors: Annette von Alemann (Universität Paderborn), Julia Grulich (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen), Ilona Horwath (Universität Paderborn), Lena Weber (Universität Paderborn).
- *Gender, Age and Aging*, guest editor: Lucie Vidovičová (Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University).

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

Research projects

The team's research interests in the period from 2015–2019 have embraced the following five domains: (1) social and spatial inequalities; (2) public administration and urban, municipal, and regional planning; (3) sociocultural environment, identity, lifestyle, and political behaviour; (4) environmental issues and climate change; and (5) mobility and migration. The team's research projects in many cases cross the borders of individual domains and focus on their interrelations.

For each domain, we give examples of research projects conducted in the period from 2015–2019, including the main scientific results. In sum, team members have managed 23 research projects during 2015–2019, which can be classified as follows.

International research projects (EU projects, bilateral projects)	3
Czech basic research projects financed by the Czech Science Foundation	6
Czech applied research projects financed by the Technological Agency of the Czech Republic	3
Internal projects under the framework of Strategy AV21	7
Internal postdoctoral projects (Programme for the support of promising human resources, ASCR)	2
Applied research for regional governments	2

Social and spatial inequalities

Socio-spatial disadvantage of inhabitants in peripheral rural regions (basic research, financed by the Czech Science Foundation, 2015–2017)

Arguing that social disadvantage usually entails a spatial component, the project addressed the social disadvantage of inhabitants of peripheral rural regions in the Czech Republic. Its aim was to uncover the manifestation of disadvantage in rural peripheries and to describe its drivers and mechanisms of reproduction. Project results introduced the concept of multidimensional peripherality based on different forms and drivers of spatial disadvantage. Selected main results:

Bernard, J. 2019. "Families and local opportunities in rural peripheries: Intersections between resources, ambitions, and the residential environment." *Journal of Rural Studies* 66: 43–51. (The article focuses on arrangements of family life in rural peripheries and deals with the specific constraints faced by families with children in peripheral localities. The impact of the peripheral residential environment on parental choices and its interactions with familial ambitions and resources are highlighted.)

Bernard, J., J. Šafr. 2019. "The other disadvantaged neighbourhood: income related effects of living in rural peripheries." *Housing Studies* 34 (6): 946–973. (In this article, we argue that similarly to the literature on urban neighbourhood effects, the idea of disadvantaging residential environment can be used to explain the socioeconomic disadvantage of residents in rural peripheries. We prove that income from work is negatively affected by housing in peripheral micro-regions.)

Bernard, J. (ed.), T. Kostelecký, R. Mikešová, J. Šafr, M. Šimon, L. Trlifajová, J. Hurrle. 2018. *Nic se tady neděje... Životní podmínky na periferním venkově*. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství SLON / Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i. (This monograph introduces the idea of rural peripheries as disadvantaging residential contexts, and it examines its various facets. By conceptualising social inequalities as being intertwined with the residential context, the monograph strives for a tight interrelation of rural studies with research on inequality. A chapter in the monograph was written by invited authors who are not members of the team.)

Social disadvantage in rural peripheries in Czechia and in eastern Germany: opportunity structures and individual agency in a comparative perspective (basic research, financed by the Czech Science Foundation and Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, in cooperation with the Thünen Institute of Rural Studies, Germany, 2018–2020)

This is a follow-up of the previous project on rural peripheries. By introducing a Czech-German comparative perspective, the project aims to investigate more deeply the multifaceted interrelations between social disadvantage, spatial opportunity structures, and individual agency in rural peripheries. A comparison between the Czech Republic and eastern Germany promises specific insights in similar and different outcomes of the post-socialist transition, rural restructuring, and the commodification of rurality. One of the early outputs of the project is a 2019 special issue of *Sociologia Ruralis*, 59(3) on Rural poverty and social exclusion. Selected main results:

Bernard, J. 2019. "Where Have All the Rural Poor Gone? Explaining the Rural–Urban Poverty Gap in European Countries." *Sociologia Ruralis* 59 (3): 369–392. (This article contributes to explanations of rural poverty and deprivation by focusing on the rural–urban poverty and deprivation gap in European countries. It demonstrates that increased rural poverty can be observed in countries with lower rural population densities, in countries with a higher proportion of farmers, in post-socialist transition countries, and in countries with generally lower economic development levels.)

Decker, A. 2019. "The Ambiguous Experience of Motherhood in the Western Bohemian Countryside: Exploring Rural Gender Inequalities through the Framework of Precarity." *Sociologia Ruralis* 59 (3): 517–539. (This article explores the everyday arrangements of women with dependent children in a peripheralised rural region of the Czech Republic. Using an expanded framework of precarity that integrates different spheres of work, it demonstrates that in the spatial context studied, motherhood increases the social disadvantage women face while simultaneously constituting an important field of female agency.)

Bernard, J., S. Contzen, A. Decker, M. Shucksmith. 2019. "Poverty and Social Exclusion in Diversified Rural Contexts." *Sociologia Ruralis* 59 (3): 353–368. (This paper summarises the state of the art of rural poverty and social exclusion research and the current developments in the field, and it proposes new research agendas. In particular, the importance of the further Europeanisation and internationalisation of rural poverty research is emphasised to reduce the bias and oversimplification inherent in the tendency to apply concepts derived from the Anglo-Saxon reality to other European countries. Two of the authors of the article are not members of the team.)

Time and Space of Homeless Persons in a Post-Socialist City: A Comparison of Prague and Pilsen (basic research, financed by the Czech Science Foundation, 2015–2017)

The project focused on the time and space of homeless persons in relation to the conditions of a post-socialistic city. Its goal was to describe the characteristics, life and time-space paths, and everyday lives of homeless people in the context of two Czech cities, using a unique combination of methods including GPS mapping, survey, ethnography, and photovoice. Selected main results:

Šimon, M., P. Vašát, M. Poláková, P. Gibas, H. Daňková. 2019. "Activity spaces of homeless men and women measured by GPS tracking data: A comparative analysis of Prague and Pilsen." *Cities* 86 (3): 145–153. (The article investigates the factors that influence the size of activity spaces of homeless men and women in cities as a key precondition for their daily coping strategies and life opportunities. By comparing male and female mobility, the article challenges the dominant assumption in the literature that frame homeless women as immobile victims of violence avoiding urban public spaces. One author is not a member of the team.)

Bernard, J., H. Daňková, P. Vašát. 2018. "Ties, sites, and irregularities: pitfalls and benefits in using respondent-driven sampling for surveying a homeless population." *International Journal of Social Research Methodology* 21 (5): 603–618. (Respondent-driven sampling (RDS) is a sampling method for hidden populations. Surprisingly, its practical use in surveying homeless populations

has not been reflected in depth yet. The goal of the article is to investigate how the specifics of the population studied affect the sampling process.)

Šimon, M., P. Vašát, H. Daňková, P. Gibas, M. Poláková. 2019. "Mobilities and commons unseen: spatial mobility in homeless people explored through the analysis of GPS tracking data." *GeoJournal online first*. (This study examines the spatial mobility of homeless people in urban areas, its drivers, limits, and links to personal attributes, and whether there is an association between the extent of spatial activity and an individual's housing situation, using a combination of GPS time-location data and ethnographic methods. One author is not a member of the team.)

Village services transformation and its effects on the rural population (applied research, financed by the Technological Agency of the Czech Republic, 2019–2021)

The aim of this ongoing project is to provide knowledge on the current extent and composition of amenities and services in rural settlements and their dynamics and the importance of such amenities for the rural population. The project asks which groups would be hardest hit by the loss of some amenities and services, and it assesses the function of alternative ways of supporting the availability and accessibility of services.

Public administration and urban, municipal, and regional planning

European Mayor II (basic research, financed by the Czech Science Foundation, 2016–2018)

The project enabled the team to join a Pan-European research network focusing on the role of mayors in local governments throughout Europe. Its goal was to provide a complex picture of local leadership using an innovative combination of questioning techniques (survey) and contextual data analysis (socioeconomic, demographic, institutional, etc.), revealing so the nature of the conditionality of the opinions, decision-making, and agency of these key actors in local community life. Selected main results:

Denters, B., K. Steyvers, P. Klok, D. Čermák. 2018. "Political Leadership in Issue Networks: How Mayors Rule Their World?" Pp. 273-296 in Heinelt, H., A. Magnier, M. Cabria, H. Reynaert (eds.). *Political Leaders and Changing Local Democracy: The European Mayor*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan. (The chapter reflects on the way mayors from 29 countries understand their own roles and how they interact with the political arena within which they operate. It is based on a unique cross-national survey of mayors. One author is a member of the team.)

Čermák, D., R. Mikešová. 2018. "Starostové, starostky a jejich priority (Mayors and their priorities)." *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 54 (4): 561–592. (This article sets out to identify the factors that impact mayoral decisions in terms of priorities for municipal development. The results show that municipal size and the position of a municipality on the urban-suburban-rural gradient have a substantial effect on a mayor's preference for different agendas.)

Spatial Polarization (peripherization), Territorial Governance, and Social Consequences (bilateral research and mobility project financed by the Czech Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 2016–2018)

The main objective of the project was to establish a common frame of reference and basic conceptual background to long-term co-operation related to research on economic, social, and governance-related aspects of regional disparities. Part of this endeavour involved exploring spatial polarization as a remarkable phenomenon of transition, regarded both as a cause and consequence of differentiation processes. Selected main results:

Tagai, G., J. Bernard, M. Šimon, B. Koós. 2018. "Two faces of peripherality: labour markets, poverty, and population dynamics in Hungary and Czechia." *Regional Statistics* 8 (2): 1–27. (The study compared socioeconomic peripherality in Hungary and Czechia to assess the validity of the concept of peripheralisation as a mutually reinforcing economic, social, and demographic decline specifically affecting rural areas. The results indicate basic structural similarities in the

development of peripherality in Czechia and Hungary; however, the Hungarian case corresponds much more than the Czech case to the concept of peripheralisation. Two authors are not members of the team.)

Social entrepreneurship in Pardubice Region (applied research for the Pardubice regional government, 2015)

The objective of the project was to obtain up-to-date information on the state of social entrepreneurship in Pardubice Region, its possible perspectives and possibilities of support from the regional government and the state. Selected main result:

Mikešová, R., J. Bernard. 2015. Sociální podnikání v Pardubickém kraji. Výzkumná zpráva z projektu. (Social entrepreneurship in Pardubice Region. Research report). Research report for the regional government of Pardubice Region. (Research report on the state of social entrepreneurship in the region, based on quantitative data from a survey of social enterprises and qualitative data on the life cycle of selected social enterprises in the region.)

Volunteering in Pardubice Region (applied research for the Pardubice regional government, 2016)

The aim of the project was to determine the extent of volunteering in the Pardubice Region, the social composition of the volunteer population, the motivation to volunteer, and possibilities for recruiting new volunteers, including public support. Selected main result:

Bernard, J. et al. 2016. Dobrovolnictví v Pardubickém kraji. Výzkumná zpráva z projektu. (Volunteering in Pardubice Region. Research report). Research report for the regional government of Pardubice Region. (Research report on volunteering in the region, based on a quantitative survey and qualitative data.)

Sociocultural environment, identity, lifestyle, and political behaviour

Experiencing Leisure of Older School Age Children as an Educational Challenge (applied research, financed by the Technological Agency of the Czech Republic, 2019 – 2022)

The aim of this ongoing project is to enhance knowledge of challenges to “leisure competence” of the youth and to propose strategies and specific educational programmes to increase leisure competence – i.e., their ability to evaluate their use of (leisure) time more critically, to opt for quality experiencing of leisure time, and thus increase resilience towards socially pathological forms of leisure activity. The project focuses in particular on challenges introduced by leisure participation connected predominantly with the increasing impact of internet and social networks.

Sustainable lifestyles and movements in global and local contexts (research carried out within the framework of Strategy AV21: Global Conflicts and Local Contexts, 2017–2019)

The project focuses on the study of sustainable lifestyles in the Czech Republic in the context of globalization and global climate change. Sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption are analysed in the global framework of production and consumption, and their environmental and social impacts are explored. Sustainable lifestyle is understood not only as sustainable, ethical, or green consumption, but is also linked to self-reliance and do-it-yourself practices. Selected main result:

Kolářová, M. (2020). “Climate Change and the Transition Movement in Eastern Europe: The Case of Czech Permaculture.” *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 58 (3): 363–386. (The paper explains why the Transition movement – a grassroots community initiative addressing climate change – has not been successfully adopted in post-socialist Czechia, and why the issue of climate change has not become an important frame for the local permaculture movement.)

Lifestyles in the Czech Republic and their continuity (research carried out within the framework of Strategy AV21: The role of communication and social interaction in the development of personality, 2016–2017)

The project investigated the dynamics of lifestyles and cultural participation in the Czech Republic. Selected main results:

Chorvát, I., J. Šafr (eds.). 2019. *Volný čas, společnost, kultura: Česko – Slovensko. (Leisure, society, culture: Czech Republic – Slovakia)*. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství SLON. (The book deals with leisure time and in general the lifestyle of inhabitants of the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The Czech-Slovak team of authors shows that there are deeper historical roots of differences between the two countries, but at least as far as leisure and cultural activities are concerned, both populations are still very similar; in the case of the youngest generation, cultural patterns even converge further. One editor is not a member of the team.)

Sedláčková, M., J. Šafr. 2018. "Legitimacy and Civic Culture: Trust in Democracy in the Czech Republic after EU Accession (2004–2014)." *Comparative Sociology* 17 (3–4): 318–353. (The study examines the civic virtue theory by assessing the effect of civic culture on affective legitimacy, taking explicitly account of the specifics of democratic legitimacy in transitioning societies. It is innovative in conceptualising civic culture into a vertical and a horizontal dimension, allowing the effects of different civic culture dimensions to disentangle from each other. One author is not a member of the team.)

Leisure in Contemporary Society (Internal postdoctoral projects under the framework Programme for the support of promising human resources, ASCR, 2016–2017)

The project mapped the main trends of leisure studies and focused empirically on leisure in contemporary Czech society. In addition to the common interest in socio-demographic factors related to leisure participation, it also highlighted the influence of the spatial aspects of leisure, namely the effects of the place of residence. Selected main result:

Patočková, V. 2019. *Volný čas a práce v české a slovenské společnosti. (Leisure and work in Czech and Slovak society)*. Pp. 65–89 in Chorvát, I., J. Šafr (eds.). *Volný čas, společnost, kultura: Česko – Slovensko*. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství SLON. (The chapter presents the development of the position of leisure and work in the value system of Czechs and Slovaks from 1991–2017, focusing on selected characteristics of leisure and work in more detail. It shows how many hours the inhabitants of the Czech and Slovak Republics spend at work, how their work affects their personal and family life, and whether they have enough time for their hobbies and interests.)

Persistence and change of voting patterns in the territory of the Czech Republic since the introduction of universal suffrage (causes and consequences) (basic research, financed by the Czech Science Foundation, 2012–2015)

The research project analysed the causes and political consequences of the persistence and change of voting patterns. It analysed results of all parliamentary elections in the territory of the contemporary Czech Republic since universal suffrage was established. It revealed the long-term persistence of regionally and locally specific voting behaviour, which can partly be explained by the spatial inequality of population structures and partly by neighbourhood effect and locally and regionally specific factors such as distinct political culture, and activities and composition of political parties and other politically relevant institutions. Selected main results:

Kostecký, T., R. Mikešová, M. Poláková, D. Čermák, J. Bernard, M. Šimon. 2015. *Geografie výsledků parlamentních voleb: prostorové vzorce volebního chování v Česku 1992–2013 (Geography of parliamentary election results: spatial patterns of electoral behavior in the Czech Republic 1992–2013)*. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i. (The monograph summarises the main result of the analysis of voting patterns in parliamentary elections in the current territory of the Czech Republic since 1918. Using originally assembled historical electoral data by juridical districts (1921–1945), and by municipalities (1990–2013), the book provides insight into factors that contribute to the changes and stability of voting patterns. Both structural and cultural factors were examined.)

Šimon, M. 2015. "Measuring phantom borders: the case of Czech/Czechoslovakian electoral geography." *Erdkunde* 69 (2): 139–150. (The article focuses on the Czech/German ethnic

boundary of former interwar Czechoslovakia and its persistence (or transience) in electoral behaviour in selected post-1989 elections. The analysis draws on both recent GIS data on historical spatial units and historical electoral data to explore the concept of “phantom borders”. The focus is on phantom borders that can be observed in electoral data and cannot be identified in contemporary socioeconomic data or structures, yet they are real and reflect history of territories.)

Kostelecký, T., V. Krivý. 2015. “Urbánno-rurálne rozdiely voličského správania v Česku a na Slovensku. (Urban-rural differences in voter behavior in the Czech Republic and Slovakia).” *Sociológia* 47 (4): 390–413. (The article analyses aggregated data from parliamentary elections in Czechia and Slovakia after 1989 on the level of municipalities. It documents substantial differences in voting behaviour in municipalities of different population size. While the relationship between voting turnout and the population size of the municipality (higher turnout in smaller municipalities) was very similar in both countries, the relationship between the voting preferences and population size of municipalities was not. The alternation between “urban” and “rural” coalition governments, which was occurring in Slovakia, cannot be observed in Czechia. Urban-rural political cleavage is significantly weaker in Czechia.)

Environmental issues and climate change

Local response to climate change in the Czech Republic: a sociological perspective (basic research, financed by the Czech Science Foundation, 2017–2019).

The purpose of the project was to contribute to a better understanding of the mechanisms of, the barriers to, and the potential for introducing new policy instruments for environmental governance in the Czech Republic, focusing on municipal governance and the national and transnational context of local policymaking. By conducting six case studies in Czech cities, the research focused also on explicating the subjective perception and social construction of risks connected with climate change. Selected main results:

Ferenčuhová, S. 2018. “Městský veřejný prostor a klimatická změna – příležitost nebo ohrožení?” (“Urban public space and climate change - an opportunity or a threat?”). Pp. 11–19 in Kratochvíl, P. (ed.). *Veřejný prostor v ohrožení? Aktuální problémy městského veřejného prostoru z pohledu společenských disciplín (Public space in danger? Current problems of urban public space from the point of view of social science disciplines)*. Praha: Artefactum. (The chapter links theoretical debates on the concept of “public space” with the actual topic of climate change effects on the life and appearance of cities. It discusses the extent to which this new environmental situation is potentially reflected in the concept of public space.)

Ferenčuhová, S. 2019. “Komplikace při formulování lokálních reakcí na klimatickou změnu. (Complications in formulating local responses to climate change).” *Urbanismus a územní rozvoj* 22 (3): 5–9.

Biodiversity conservation – its importance for the Czech public and groups interested in nature and the environment (applied research carried out within the framework of Strategy AV21: Diversity of Life and Health of Ecosystems, 2016)

The aim of the project was to describe the value orientations, attitudes, motivations, and behaviours of members of environmentally active associations towards the protection of the diversity of life and natural resources, sustainable development, and related measures of public policies and to compare the selected attitudes of these groups with those of a representative sample of the adult population of the Czech Republic. Selected main result:

Vojtíšková, K., V. Patočková, R. Mikešová. 2017. *Vztah obyvatel k přírodě a její ochraně. Sociologická perspektiva (The attitudes of the population towards nature and its protection: A sociological perspective)*. Praha: Academia. (This popular book is focused on how environmental issues are approached by sociology and social sciences. It also describes the

development of Czech environmental activism and policymaking, and it presents the results of empirical surveys focused on opinions, attitudes, and behaviour towards the environment.)

Forests as a part of the landscape and a source of knowledge (applied research carried out within the framework of Strategy AV21: Diversity of Life and Health of Ecosystems, 2017)

The project's aim was to involve experts in the public forestry debate and on the basis of scientific knowledge to prepare proposals for the necessary changes to the legislation responding to this new knowledge. Selected main result:

Stachová, J. 2018. Forests in the Czech public discourse. *Journal of Landscape Ecology* 11 (3): 33–44. (This article deals with the perception of Czech forests and their management. It describes different forest discourses and the expectation of the public towards forest functions and respective policy. The article notes the increasing public acceptance of the environmental significance of forests.)

Mobility and migration

Residential segregation and mobility of foreign citizens: An analysis of neighbourhoods, housing trajectories, and neighbourhood context (basic research, financed by the Czech Science Foundation, 2019–2021)

This ongoing project directly addresses a major challenge for contemporary urban policy: rising inequality and segregation in urban areas. The research examines the residential segregation and mobility of foreign citizens and the role of neighbourhood contexts shaping residential behaviour. All significant groups of foreigners in terms of country of origin in the Czech Republic are analysed in the project. Selected main result:

Šimon, M. et al. 2020. "Migranti ve vybraných městech Česka 2008–2015: analýza změny prostorového rozmístění s využitím populačního rastru" ("Migrants in selected cities in the Czech Republic 2008–2015: An analysis of changes in spatial distribution using a population grid"). *Geografie* 125 (3): 343–374.

School as partner for integration (applied research, financed by the Technological Agency of the Czech Republic, 2019–2021)

This ongoing project focuses on the education of children in households of non-native speakers at primary schools in Prague. The project aims to describe integration policy tools in Prague schools, to gather examples of good practice, and to design and test a tool for monitoring the education of non-native children.

Applied research, expertise, and consultancy

Besides basic research, the team also focuses on applied research projects and provides expertise and consultancy for public offices.

Applied research projects

In the period 2015–2019, the team has conducted four applied projects for public offices.

- "Village service transformation and its effects on the rural population" – applied research for the Ministry of Regional Development and the Association of Local Governments
- "School as partner for integration" – applied research for the Prague City Hall
- "Social entrepreneurship in the Pardubice Region" – applied research for the Pardubice regional government
- Volunteering in the Pardubice Region – applied research for the Pardubice regional government

Membership in public consultancy bodies

- Consultancy group for the accessibility of public services – Ministry of the Interior

- Consultancy group for the Strategy of Regional Development of the Czech Republic 2021+ – Ministry of Regional Development

Other expertise and consultancy

- Research report on demographic development in rural areas for the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic: Bernard, J., M. Šimon. 2017. *Demografické změny a vylidňování venkova: Současné demografické trendy v Česku*. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i.
- Research report on the integration of immigrants in Prague: Leontiyeva, J., B. Tollarová, R. Mikešová. 2017. *Analýza postavení migrantů a migrantek na území hl. m. Prahy. Závěrečná zpráva z výzkumu*. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i.
- Proposal of participative methodology to create regional-level conception of cultural development and tourism support, created for the Ministry of Culture: Vojtíšková, K., P. Mička, M. Poláková, V. Patočková, Z. Vajdová. 2015. *Metodika tvorby koncepčních dokumentů pro rozvoj kultury a podporu cestovního ruchu s využitím participativních přístupů*. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i.

Cooperation within the national context

Whereas we describe in detail the international cooperation of the team in the section “Cooperation within international research area”, we also want to highlight the productive cooperation of the team with other domestic research institutes and universities. This applies in particular to the following collaborations:

- Collaboration with the Department of Sociology, Andragogy, and Cultural Anthropology at Palacký University Olomouc
 - Joint research project “European Mayor II”, 2016–2018
- Collaboration with the Institute of Geography at Charles University
 - Joint research project “Residential segregation and mobility of foreign citizens: An analysis of neighbourhoods, housing trajectories, and neighbourhood context”, 2019–2021
 - Since 2020, also the joint project “History and future of housing estates: The quality of residential environment and residential satisfaction”, 2020–2022
- Collaboration with the Department of Sociology, University of Hradec Králové
 - Joint research project “Village service transformation and its effects on the rural population”, 2019–2021
- Collaboration with the Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University
 - Organization of the 7th interdisciplinary conference of urban studies “Města budoucnosti (Cities of Future)”, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, November 21–22, 2019.
 - Joint editing of (In)visible cities, the 2019 special issue of the journal *Sociální studia / Social Studies* 16 (1).
- Collaboration with other Institutes of the Czech Academy of Sciences under the framework of Strategy AV21. Involvement in the following transdisciplinary research groups: Global Conflicts and Local Contexts: Cultural and social challenges; Diversity of Life and Health of Ecosystems; Forms and Functions of Communication.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

The research carried out in the 2015–2019 period is classified here into four strands, the first two of which are major and the other two relatively minor in the Centre’s activities:

1. Post-1989 transformations of research and higher education and research careers from a gender perspective, including responsible research and innovation;
2. Social studies of medicine;
3. The methodology of qualitative social research;
4. The position of women in Charter 77 and dissent movement.

These strands have been funded with the following external grants.

strand	External funding
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National Contact Centre IV. (Ministry of Education, 2012-2015) – TRansforming Institutions by Gendering contents and Gaining Equality in Research (European Commission, FP 6, 2014-2017) – Strategy AV21 project (2017) – National Contact Centre 2017-2020 (Ministry of Education) – European Network for Research Evaluation in the Social Sciences and the Humanities (COST Action OC-2015-1-19837, 2016-2019) – Analysis of Barriers and Strategy to Support Gender Equality (Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, 2017-2018) – Transformation Processes after 1989 Reflected in Changes to Industrial Chemical Research Institutes (2018-2020)
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Medicine Multiple: Ethnography of the Interfaces between Biomedical and Alternative Therapeutic Practices (Czech Science Foundation, 2015-2017)
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No external funding
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strategy AV21 project (2017)

Table 1: External sources of funding 2015-2019

Strand 1 has historically been the main one and it addresses the overarching focus on governance of research and higher education and research careers. This strand originated in 2006 when the Centre was awarded coordination of an EU project and since then we have secured steady external support.

Strand 2 was launched in 2015 when T. Stöckelová extended her research interest to social studies of medicine and microbiology. This move has been a continuous extension of her previous research based in science and technology studies (STS), which has enabled the pursuit of her long-term conceptual and theoretical concerns, such as multiple ontology and the decentring of knowledge, in new empirical contexts.

The Centre’s research is predominately based on qualitative research methodology. As by-products of the projects and activities in Strands 1 and 2, team members have also contributed to debates concerned with the principle of symmetry in ethnographic research, the methodological obstacles and theoretical implication of international comparative projects and ethnographic research ethics in Strand 3.

Strand 4 was a one-off project on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Charter 77, the goal of which was to study the position and roles of women in dissent and Charter 77, a glaring research gap that exists in the country both in historical and sociological research but is not intended to continue in the future.

1. Post-1989 transformations of research and higher education systems, research governance and research careers from a gender perspective

The first strand of research has contributed to existing scholarly debates in the field of gender and science, examining the transformation of the research system, research assessment and its gendered impacts, research careers with a particular focus on early-career researchers, academic mobility, work-life balance issues in academia, and exits from academic research. This is the Centre's long-standing research focus and it is unique within the Central and Eastern European region.

1.1. There are two publications that offer a synthesis of this long-term research focus. First, in their review chapter for the *STS Handbook*, Fox, Whittington and Linková (2017) present the state-of-the-art in research on gender inequity in research and innovation. Comparing Europe and the United States for the first time in the *STS Handbook* chapter addressing gender issues, the authors identify the nature and extent of gender disparities, evaluate prevailing debates over explanations, and assess existing models of policy interventions. M. Linková contributed an analysis of European statistics and carried out a review of European literature; she was the lead author on culture and practices in the 'Debates and Explanations' section and the 'Policy Section' and commented on and made revisions of the entire chapter.

Also, in 2017 the Centre published an English monograph synthesising its long-term research in the various areas listed above. Relevant publications:

Fox, M., K. B. Whittington, M. Linková. 2017. "Gender, In(equity), and the Scientific Workforce." Pp. 701–731 in Felt, U., R. Fouché, C. Miller, L. Smith-Doerr (eds.). *Handbook of Science and Technology Studies* (4th Edition). Cambridge, London: The MIT Press.

Vohlídalová, M., M. Linková (eds.). 2017. *Gender and Neoliberalism in Czech Academia*. Prague: Sociologické nakladatelství SLON (e-book).

1.2. Research careers and the ways they are gendered is a long-standing research topic for the team. This research stream was supported, between 2017 and 2018, with a grant project for a large-scale analysis of the working conditions and gendered barriers to academic careers (funded by Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs). The study entailed: 1) a representative survey focused on various aspects of career paths in research and in academia, changing working conditions, the impacts of research policies and the gendered outcomes of these changes; 2) a qualitative study focused on an in-depth analysis of more subtle aspects of the academic culture, research practice, and academic paths in various disciplines and types of research institutions; 3) interviews with stakeholders in decision-making positions and policy-makers in research and innovation and their opinions and attitudes towards advancing gender equality in research and innovation and concrete instruments and actions; and 4) a study of foreign experience and practices relating to human resources development and gender equality advancement in research at the level of national authorities, key research and innovation stakeholders and institutions, and an analysis of the transferability of these policies and practices in the Czech context. Four research reports have been published, together with a proposal for measures to advance gender equality in research and higher education in the Czech Republic. The main scientific findings are: 1) the low level of institutional funding combined with the perception that world-class research is expected in inadequate working conditions; 2) the lack of transparency and absence of clear rules (assessment, salaries, bonuses, promotion etc.); 3) a recognition of the barriers posed by motherhood to women's research careers but otherwise a failure to see the masculine organisation of research organisations, coupled with the position that not actively preventing women from holding certain positions actually means supporting women's careers. These were presented to relevant national authorities and research funders. The findings have also been reported on a dedicated portal devoted to developments in research, development, and innovation in the Czech Republic (www.vedavyzkum.cz).

In addition, Cidlinská (2019) conducted a comprehensive comparative analysis of the barriers faced by early-career women researchers. Using qualitative data (interviews, focus groups, workshop notes, evaluation forms), the analysis reveals disciplinary differences in perceived career-path obstacles and the attitudes towards this. The paper is unique in that it compares SSH and STEM disciplines, as opposed to the more frequent approach that focuses on STEM disciplines only. Published in the prestigious *International Journal of Higher Education*, it has a strong applied focus as it identifies the main barriers and proposes measures that the respective disciplines can adopt to avert the leaky pipeline effect.

Another thus far understudied topic has been the motivations for early-career researchers leaving academic research. Cidlinská and Vohlídalová (2015) find that the main reasons for leaving are salary levels, the economic uncertainty tied to research positions with short-term contracts, the related lack of prospects for securing a more stable position, and a research assessment system that focuses on counting the numbers of publications to the detriment of other work activities. Interestingly, the study did not identify significant differences in the views of female and male academics, which underscores the serious issue of the underfunding of researchers in the early career stages.

Family commitments, care work, and parenthood are one of the factors that affect women's career trajectories in research. In this line of research, Vohlídalová (2017) studied the research careers of dual-career academic couples in various disciplines using the concept of linked lives, which studies partners' work paths as mutually co-constituted. The paper is unique, first, in its generational approach, identifying the differences between women researchers with careers before 1989 and today, resulting from a change in research governance, and, second, in identifying the different impacts of a couple's gender ideology on women's and men's careers.

Lastly, the issue of gender bias in research assessment and the ways in which research excellence is constructed has garnered increasing attention in research years. The paper by Linková (2017) is a distillation of the author's long-term research interest in gendered constructions of excellence examined against the backdrop of recent changes in research governance. Building on the distinction between the logic of choice and the logic of care developed by Mol (2008), the paper explores the limits of individual choice for conceiving excellence in the natural sciences. In conclusion, the author considers what the logic of care brings into focus in terms of research performance, research careers, and research management. Its contribution is that it considers the implications of these constructions for research careers and points to the ways in which the logic of care makes visible the research leaders' agency and responsibility to their academic communities. Relevant publications:

Cidlinská, K., M. Vohlídalová. 2015. "Zůstat, nebo odejít? O deziluzi (začínajících) akademických a vědeckých pracovníků a pracovníc." ("Stay or leave? About the disillusionment of (early-career) academic and research staff.") *Aula – časopis pro vysokoškolskou a vědní politiku* 23 (1): 3–36.

Cidlinská, K., N. Fárová, H. Maříková, E. Szénássy (eds). 2018. *Akademici a akademičky 2018: zpráva z kvalitativní studie veřejných akademických a výzkumných pracovišť (Academics 2018: Report from a qualitative study of public academic and research institutions)*. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i. Available at: genderaveda.cz/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/AA2018_kvalitativne.pdf.

Cidlinská, K. 2019. "How Not to Scare Off Women: Different Needs of Female Early-Stage Researchers in STEM and SSH Fields and the Implications for Support Measures." *The International Journal of Higher Education Research* 78 (2): 365–388. doi.org/10.1007/s10734-018-0347-x

Linková, M. 2017. "Academic Excellence and Gender Bias in the Practices and Perceptions of Scientists in Leadership and Decision-Making Positions." *Gender and Research* 18 (1): 42–66.

Linková, M., K. Cidlinská, N. Fárová, H. Maříková, H. Tenglerová, M. Vohlídalová. 2018. *Academics 2018: Proposals for Measures to Support Equality in Research and Higher Education*. Prague: Institute of Sociology CAS. Available at: [genderaveda.cz/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/CzechAcademics2018 Proposals for Measures to Support Equality in Research and Higher Education.pdf](https://genderaveda.cz/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/CzechAcademics2018_Proposals_for_Measures_to_Support_Equality_in_Research_and_Higher_Education.pdf).

Tenglerová, H. (ed.), K. Šimandlová, E. Šebestová, J. Dvořáčková, M. Linková. 2018. *Genderová rovnost ve vědě, výzkumu a vysokém školství: příklady praxe (Gender equality in science, research and higher education: examples of practices)*. Prague: Institute of Sociology CAS. Available at: [genderaveda.cz/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/AA2018 zahranicni prikklady praxe.pdf](https://genderaveda.cz/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/AA2018_zahranicni_prikklady_praxe.pdf).

Vohlídalová, M. 2017. "Academic couples, parenthood and women's research careers." *European Educational Journal* 16 (2–3): 166–182. journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1474904116668883.

Vohlídalová, M. 2018. *Akademici a akademičky 2018: zpráva z dotazníkového šetření akademických a vědeckých pracovníků a pracovníků ve veřejném sektoru (Academics 2018: a report from a questionnaire survey of academics and researchers in the public sector)*. Praha: Institute of Sociology CAS.

1.3. The team has a long-term research interest in **the path dependence of current science and research policies** as well as differences, for example, in terms of the academic life courses of women researchers. This strand of research entails contributing to the international debates in post/socialist studies with a specific focus on the intersection of science and gender. It has the ambition of the geopolitically grounding critical research into gender and science, which is predominantly studied on the basis of empirical material from the Central European region, but which can contribute to global dialogues on the roots of the way academic work is being done today. In Vohlídalová (2018) the author presents an analysis of interviews with women scientists and researchers who were affected by two different public childcare systems. The article finds that while scientific opportunities were regarded as more limited before 1989, work-life balance was taken for granted. In contrast, childcare constitutes a major setback for women's academic careers at present. These findings correspond with research into the changes to the gender order that are contingent on geopolitical developments, which it enriches with its focus on women researchers. This makes it possible to offer a critical perspective on post-1989 developments in the field of research. Path dependence with changes to the academic landscape shortly after 1989 and the onset of neoliberalising reforms has been the focus of Nyklová (2018), which tracks the ambivalent role neoliberalising tendencies have played in the establishment (and now also partly demise) of gender studies as part of higher education curricula and academic research. The underlying study based on auto-ethnography, observations, and qualitative interviews falls within the long-term research interest of the author who dedicated her dissertation to the topic. This research shows the need to take geopolitics seriously without relying on universalising concepts that generally overlook their own situatedness and limits. As such, the research has both empirical and conceptual merits as it strives to both fill in concrete gaps in our knowledge and challenge the ways in which post-1989 developments tend to be interpreted. This line of research is currently being developed with a research focus on the contemporary history of applied science in the 1970-2000 period. Its aim is to both empirically and conceptually contribute to international debates on the Cold War discourse and its hegemony in the interpretation of history including that of research and science. Relevant publications:

Nyklová, B. 2018. Gender Studies in the Czech Republic: Institutionalisation Meets Neoliberalism Contingent on Geopolitics. Pp. 255–280 in Kahlert, H. (ed.). *Gender Studies and the New Academic Governance. Global Challenges, Glocal Dynamics and Local Impacts*. Bochum: Springer VS.

Vohlídalová, M. 2018. Vědkyně v době pětiletých a v době soutěže: ženské vědecké dráhy před rokem 1989 a po něm (Women academics in the age of five-year plans and in times of competition: women's scientific careers before and after 1989). *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 54 (1): 3–34.

1.4. Research into Responsible Research and Innovation has been concerned with the effects of research evaluation on the practices of academic institutions and individual researchers in the Czech Republic, with a particular focus on the phenomenon of 'predatory publishing' (Stöckelová and Vostal 2017; Brož and Stöckelová 2018; de Rijcke and Stöckelová 2020) and the ways in which particular parameters of research evaluation impact on the public and policy engagements of social sciences (Stöckelová, T. 2016). The originality of the contribution lies in its problematising of three established approaches that feature debates on the transformation of the academy. It moves beyond a micro-level explanation based on (the lack of) individual morality as well as a structural explanatory framework preoccupied with the publishing infrastructure and the culturalist approach based on ready-made dichotomies of west/north vs south/east. Instead, the analysis provides an account that engages both with morality and geopolitics whilst tackling them as dynamic processes in the making. Relevant publications:

Brož, L., T. Stöckelová. 2018. "The Culture of Orphaned Texts: Academic Books in a Performance-Based Evaluation System." *Aslib Journal of Information Management* 70 (6): 623–642. doi.org/10.1108/AJIM-03-2018-0063

de Rijcke, S., T. Stöckelová. 2020. "Predatory Publishing and the Imperative of International Productivity: Feeding Off and Feeding Up the Dominant." Pp.101–110 in Biagioli, M., A. Lippman (eds.). *Gaming the Metrics: Misconduct and Manipulation in Academic Research*. MIT Press. mitpress.mit.edu/books/gaming-metrics (open access)

Stöckelová, T. 2016. "Academics and Policy-Relevant Knowledge." Pp. 291–301 in A. Veselý, M. Nekola, E. M. Hejzlarová (eds.): *Policy analysis in the Czech Republic*. The Policy Press.

Stöckelová, T., F. Vostal. 2017. "Academic Stratospheres-Cum-Underworlds: When Highs and Lows of Publication Cultures Meet." *Aslib Journal of Information Management* 69 (5): 516–528. doi.org/10.1108/AJIM-01-2017-0013

1.5. The first work of its kind in the Czech Republic, the paper by Nyklová, Cidlinská and Fárová (2019) is an internationally relevant empirical paper on the sources of **horizontal and vertical gender segregation in international relations (IR) on the individual, structural, and symbolic level**. The research was prompted and funded by the Institute of International Relations based on qualitative interviews with doctoral students and postdocs and an analysis of the syllabi of one university department of international relations seen as the most critical in the Czech Republic. The paper suggests that the lack of women researchers in the field parallels the situation in other social science and humanities disciplines, but that the situation in international relations is further exacerbated by the local circumstances in which the discipline was founded, which shaped it as a predominantly masculine field with a specific gender-blind version of doing research and academic careers. The research opened an academic debate on gender in IR that is relevant to the field overall. The paper was followed by several others in the same journal on the topic of gender in IR. This particular paper has proven the merits of qualitative methodology fostered at the Centre as well as the practical applicability of the other aforementioned research results to concrete disciplines. In particular, without understanding how IR was established as a discipline in the country, the transformations in the academic environment, and gender stereotypes in academia, the interpretation of the results obtained would be biased. International relations is a discipline close to Blanka Nyklová given her pre-academic work experience. Relevant publications:

Nyklová, B., K. Cidlinská, N. Fárová. 2019. "International Relations in the Czech Republic: Where Have All the Women Gone?" *Mezinárodní vztahy* 54 (2): 5–23. doi.org/10.32422/mv.1616

2. Social studies of medicine

Strand 2 has contributed to existing expert debates in medical sociology, medical anthropology, and science and technology studies. The results have not only contributed to the body of empirical knowledge on complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), but also to the international theoretical debates in the relevant fields. This strand of research resulted in six main empirical and conceptual contributions:

2.1. In Klepal and Stöckelová (2018) the authors explore the transformative processes within, and in relation to CAM that Clarke and colleagues described as biomedicalisation. They argue that it would be simplistic to understand these processes in CAM as a sign of its 'colonisation' by biomedicine. Instead, they show how particular CAM practices play a formative role in shaping developments in contemporary health care. In this respect, they challenge the utility of the concept of biomedicalisation, arguing that it reduces the transformative processes to aspects of biomedicine.

2.2. In Stöckelová and Klepal (2018a, 2018b) the authors analysed the trajectory of Chinese medicine in Czechoslovakia / the Czech Republic, and argue that three versions of Chinese medicine co-exist there, each associated with different cosmopolitical (Stengers, 2010) and economic effects: 'medical acupuncture', which was established as part of the health-care system of the communist period and developed as an interdisciplinary method of biomedicine; 'traditional CM', practised as a set of therapeutic techniques that are autonomous from biomedicine; and the integrative 'Traditional Chinese Medicine' that arrived recently in the CR as part of a shifting global political economy and that is being 'introduced' as an innovation that could significantly transform the health-care system of the Czech state (as an 'evidence-based' alternative and a supplement to biomedicine). Instead of understanding Chinese medicine as a clear-cut object or a system that, owing to its 'talent for globalisation', smoothly travels from region to region and era to era, the authors show how, in its different versions, Chinese medicine has been brought to life in the changing socio-material, economic and political conditions of the post/socialist CR, while partly also reconfiguring them. All three of these complex, partially connected, but at times conflicting versions are what has made Chinese medicine a vivid reality in the country.

2.3. Stöckelová and Trnka (2020) examine local understandings of biosocial differentiation and convergence in Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) in the Czech Republic. Within the context of the globalisation of Chinese medicine, they focused on the practices of its localisation in Central and Eastern Europe. They show how Czech TCM practitioners view TCM as universally applicable while grappling with how to adapt TCM to local biologies, experimenting with the biosocial compatibilities of various human and plant bodies as part of clinical practice. In addition to the individualisation of TCM therapeutics to suit a particular patient, collective particularisation of the practice also occurs, fuelled by local concepts of ethnicity and geopolitical concerns. The Czech practice of TCM thus underscores TCM's promises of global efficaciousness while also highlighting how its practitioners contend with their understandings and experiences of the 'localness' of bodies and biologies.

2.4. In Trnka and Stöckelová (2019) the authors highlighted the plurality of the notion of efficacy and made an argument for revising the framework of evidence-based medicine pioneered by A. Cochrane. They reconsider Cochrane's approach through empirical case studies of plural forms of medicine, namely traditional Chinese medicine, homeopathy, and spa care, as practised in the Czech Republic. In addition to bringing *equality* back into the picture, they also identify four challenges to Cochrane's original vision arising from the difficulties of separating cure from care; the overlap between prevention and cure; the complex actions of some multi-faceted therapies; and the recent reconceptualisations of the placebo effect. In conclusion, they suggest that instead of the widely used strictly vertical 'evidence pyramid', a horizontal and additive ordering of evidence might be more appropriate for guiding medical and regulatory decision-making. They also argue that in health-care systems characterised by a multiplicity of approaches, if we want to truly benefit from this heterogeneity, we must take seriously each

medical tradition's approaches to prevention, cure, care, as well as efficiency, efficacy, and equality.

2.5. Klepal and Stöckelová (2019) explore in detail the socio-material forms and effects of medical devices in CAM and their ontological radius in the biomedicalised society. They argue that despite the widespread view of CAM as a 'natural' form of medicine, which unlike biomedicine is free of technology, various technological devices figure in CAM. They trace the history of these devices in Czech medicine and argue that, rather than respecting the supposedly firm boundary between biomedicine and 'other' medicines, these devices draw together certified and non-certified knowledge, Western and Eastern theories, methods, and materials, expert and lay hands, and various human and non-human agents, while the difference between conventional medicine and its alternatives is situationally staged. They focus on an electro-acupuncture device used in CAM to show how it exposes and addresses biomedicine's blindness to specific processes, entities, bodily states, and its iatrogenic effects. They discuss the implications of some important differences between CAM devices: while some of them are inclusive of biomedicine and effectively allow new ontological possibilities for shaping bodies and health, others aim to create enclosed worlds, suspicious to any external perspective.

2.6. In Stöckelová and Klepal (2018b) the authors contribute to an ongoing debate on de-centring STS by elaborating and reconsidering a proposal made by Lin and Law (2014) for correlative STS. Like them, they empirically draw on Chinese medicine and its relation to biomedicine. In this case study, the authors focus on exploring the modes through which CM has been enacted in the historical, political, and socio-material settings of socialist and post-socialist Central Europe. They show that not only specific correlations but also correlativity itself – as the ontological stance of the actors – is situated and can shift. The argument regarding STS is twofold. Firstly, while Lin and Law argue that STS needs to develop an appropriate mode of betrayal when translating across ontological differences from a source language to a destination language (Western analytics), the authors show that in our case an ethnographer could not find a single source language. Consequently, they argue that STS should study the actors' modes and moves of betrayal and their doing of ontology as an open process. Secondly, unlike Lin and Law (2013), who postulate the Chinese rendering of international as 'subtle' and 'minimalist' and an alternative to the Western mode, the authors argue that with the rise of China and the changing world political economy STS needs to be more attentive to the dominating expansions coming from non-Western locations as much as from the West.

Relevant publications:

Klepal, J., T. Stöckelová. 2018. "Exploring Biomedicalization through Complementary and Alternative Medicine in a Postsocialist Context." *Medical Anthropology: Cross-Cultural Studies in Health and Illness* 37 (5): 412–425. doi.org/10.1080/01459740.2018.1473395

Klepal, J., T. Stöckelová. 2019. "Devices of Difference: On the Socio-material Forms and Effects of Technologies in Complementary and Alternative Medicine." *Science as Culture* 28 (4): 513–537. doi.org/10.1080/09505431.2019.1572734

Stöckelová, T., J. Klepal. 2018a. "Evidence-Based Alternative, 'Slanted Eyes' and Electric Circuits: Doing Chinese Medicine in the Post/Socialist Czech Republic." Pp. 33–58 in Brosnan, C., J. Danell, P. Vuolanto (eds.). *Complementary and Alternative Medicine: Knowledge Production and Social Transformation*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Stöckelová, T., J. Klepal. 2018b. "Chinese Medicine on the Move into Central Europe: A Contribution to the Debate on Correlativity and De-Centring STS." *East Asian Science, Technology and Society* 12 (1): 57–79. doi.org/10.1215/18752160-4261723

Stöckelová, T., S. Trnka. 2020. "Situating Biologies of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Central Europe." *Anthropology & Medicine* 27 (1): 80–95. doi.org/10.1080/13648470.2019.1601454

Trnka, S., T. Stöckelová. 2019. "Equality, Efficiency and Effectiveness: Going Beyond RCTs in A. L. Cochrane's Vision of Health Care." *Sociology of Health and Illness* 41 (2): 234–248. doi.org/10.1111/1467-9566.12817

3. Methodology of qualitative social research

Alongside our thematic research described above, Stöckelová has also engaged in methodological reflections on qualitative research, in particular on the issue of the principle of symmetry (Brož and Stöckelová 2015; Stöckelová 2016), the methodological obstacles and theoretical implications of international comparative projects (Stöckelová 2016), and ethnographic research ethics (Virtová, Stöckelová and Krásná 2018). In particular, Virtová, Stöckelová and Krásná (2018) problematise some of the standards on which the institutional review boards' (IRBs) evaluations are based and addresses the issues of power dynamics in research, informed consent, and anonymisation in published work. It argues that rather than addressing genuine ethical dilemmas, IRB standards and the ethical fiction of informed consent mainly protect researchers from having to openly face the uncertainties of fieldwork. As an alternative, the authors put forth the notion of c/overt research, which perceives any research as processual and, in effect, becoming overt only during the research process itself. Relevant publications:

Brož, L., T. Stöckelová. 2015. "Přísliby a úskalí symetrie: sociální vědy v zemi za zrcadlem." ("Through the looking-glass and what the social sciences found there") *Cargo: časopis pro kulturní / sociální antropologii* 1-2: 5–33. cargojournal.org/index.php/cargo/article/view/22/22

Stöckelová, T. 2016. "Frame Against the Grain: Asymmetries, Interference, and the Politics of EU Comparison." Pp. 166–186 in Deville, J., M. Guggenheim, Z. Hrdličková (eds.). *Practising Comparison*. Mattering Press. matteringpress.org/news/first-books-practising-comparison.

Virtová, T., T. Stöckelová, H. Krásná. 2018. "On the Track of C/Overt Research: Lessons from Taking Ethnographic Ethics to the Extreme." *Qualitative Inquiry* 24 (7): 453–463. doi.org/10.1177/1077800417732090

4. The position of women in Charter 77 and the dissent movement

In 2017, the team carried out a one-off project in the framework of the research programme of the Strategy AV 21 'Europe and the State' on the 40th anniversary of Charter 77, looking into the role, activities, and involvement of women in Charter 77 and the dissent movement. Although women played key roles, including being Charter 77 spokespersons, and were fully involved in the dissident movement's professional, artistic, and activist activities, there was no comprehensive mapping of their contributions. The analysis looked into: 1) the transformation of functions of the private and public spheres and the blurring of boundaries between the public and private; 2) the workloads and activities carried out by women and men dissidents and Charter 77 signatories from a gender perspective, and 3) the gendered forms of threats and violence used by the State Security forces.

The project resulted in a highly successful book presenting the women dissidents and Charter 77 signatories. The first edition of 1,000 copies sold out in three weeks and went to a second edition. The publication received significant press coverage, including on Czech Public Television, and received highly positive reviews. An English translation *The Revolution Begins at Home* is planned for 2020. Relevant publications:

Linková, M., N. Straková (eds.). 2017. *Bytová revolta: Jak ženy dělaly dissent (The revolution begins at home: The women of Czech dissent)*. Praha: Academia.

Research activity and characterisation of the main scientific results

The preceding section on the 'focus of the team' presented the four broad themes of research undertaken by the Department of Political Sociology and indicated the sixteen topics within the four broad themes that have been areas of work between 2015 and 2019. In this section, the ten topics that were the subject of funded research will be described in more detail, primarily in terms of their scientific objectives and outcomes. The final part of this section will list and briefly evaluate all the department's publications over the last five years.

1. Mass political attitudes and behaviour projects

Origins, Nature and Consequences of Political Knowledge (Funded by the Czech Science Foundation 2012-2016, principal investigator Pat Lyons)

The main objective of this research project was to examine the origins, nature, and impact of political knowledge among citizens in the Czech Republic (1967-2014). This project contributed to Czech and international political science by creating three national survey datasets examining political knowledge effects in the Czech Republic and created combined data files for a large number of other domestic and international datasets, thereby allowing models of political knowledge effects to be estimated. In addition, an 'Expert Survey of Czech Political Parties' was fielded to examine the knowledge level of political scientists. This project published 2 books, 4 impacted articles, and 7 non-impacted articles. The key publication:

Lyons, P. 2017. *Political Knowledge in the Czech Republic*. Prague: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i. (Available at www.soc.cas.cz/publikace/political-knowledge-czech-republic).

(This book explores political knowledge in the Czech Republic between 1967 and 2014. This is the first study of what Czechs know about politics, and why it matters. This book shows that political knowledge is not a single thing but is composed of facets, and argues that there are limitations to evaluating citizen competence only in terms of factual knowledge. Moreover, factual political knowledge has a 'dark side', where more knowledge leads to biased thinking, polarisation, and increased social conflict. This book was the basis for the successful application for the advance degree of Doctor of Science (DSc., Research Professor) made by Pat Lyons (see elsewhere for details).)

Protestors in Context: An Integrated and Comparative Analysis of Democratic Citizenship in the Czech Republic (Funded by the Czech Science Foundation 2013–2017, principal investigator Pat Lyons).

The project identified two distinct forms of citizens: 'general citizens' (GCs), who mainly undertake electoral participation, and 'protest citizens' (PCs), who vote but also undertake political activities beyond elections such as attending demonstrations. The goal of this research was to explore the determinants of political inequality (GCs vs PCs) in the Czech Republic. A case control design was used to model both 'general citizens' (GCs) and 'protesting citizens' (PCs) from survey data to determine who protested and why. In sum, the twin goals of this project were to explain (a) why citizenship norms and political participation differs between 'general citizens' (GCs) and 'protesting citizens' (PCs) and (b) how support for Czech democracy has changed over time (1990-2014).

This project had a strong comparative focus as the research team fielded the Czech waves of two international survey research programmes: (1) 'Caught in the Act of Protest: Contextualizing Contestation'; and (2) the ISSP 'Citizenship module'. Specifically, 12 surveys of protestors attending demonstrations were fielded during a 15-month period (n=1,243), and the Czech wave of the ISSP citizenship survey was fielded in 2014 (n=1,532). Both types of surveys had their own specialist fieldwork methodology for sampling, etc., and conformed to strict international standards to facilitate comparative data analysis. These 13 (Czech) data files were subsequently merged to form a unique combined GC+PC dataset that was analysed using specialised (case-control) statistical methodology.

Statistical analyses of these unique GC+PC (Czech) data revealed three key findings: (a) the differences between GCs and PCs in the Czech Republic are grounded in social position, motivation, and opportunity to protest, i.e. context; (b) these factors are linked with the transition to greater activism, that is to say, moving from GC to PC; and (c) the impact of context has also had a broader effect in shaping all Czechs' support for democracy. This support has declined since 1990, perhaps due to Czech political elites' questioning of democracy combined with citizen passivity. More generally, the results from this research highlight the role of context, i.e. both state institutions and political culture, and political socialisation (evident in differences across cohorts) is essential for creating civic activism and a strong democratic system of governance. These results have important implications for the future of Czech democracy, as the following two key publications for this project highlight:

Vráblíková, K. 2017. *What Kind of Democracy? Participation, Inclusiveness and Contestation*. Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon, UK: Routledge.

(The main purpose of this large cross-national study is to explain differences in non-electoral participation (between GCs and PCs). This book focuses on two contextual factors: state institutions and political culture. From a comparative analysis of 30 countries using ISSP data including the Czech Republic, this study shows that Robert A. Dahl's (1971, 1975) polyarchy theory provides a better theoretical and empirical account of who engages in politics in forms beyond voting in elections, such as attending demonstrations, i.e. PCs, than Lijphart's (1999) consensus model of democracy does. This book concludes that promoting the emergence of political differences through diffused state power structures and a political culture grounded in citizen debate and disagreement leads to higher levels of citizen engagement in public affairs. In other words, disagreement is a central channel through which general citizens (GCs, see above) become PCs.)

Linek, L., O. Císař, I. Petrušek, K. Vráblíková. 2017. *Občanství a politická participace v České republice*. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství SLON.

(The main question addressed in this Czech case-study monograph is why popular support (among GCs) for democracy is declining? Consequently, the first part of the book focuses on the evolution of Czech attitudes towards democracy between 1990 and 2016. One of the most plausible attitudinal explanations of the decline in popular support for democracy is the growth of public dissatisfaction with politics. The second part of the book then offers a detailed examination of how Czech support for democracy, as reflected in political behaviour such as voting, signing petitions, and demonstrating, has changed since 1990. Official election statistics show that there has been a decline of 36 percentage points (97% to 61%) in voter turnout in general elections between 1990 and 2017. The trends in non-electoral behaviour are more complex and are not linked in a straightforward way with declining support for democracy. This book concludes that decline in Czech support for democracy, among GCs, may be linked to the increasingly negative attitudes of some political elites toward democracy. Specifically, growing elite criticism of democracy has been accompanied by Czech citizens' openness to the possibility that the current regime could (in theory) be replaced by something better.)

Contextualizing Protest. A Czech-German Joint Research Project (DAAD-CAS project), together with University of Mannheim (Prof. Jan W. van Deth), 2014–2015, the Czech coordinator was Ondřej Císař, 3-4 members of the department participated in the project.

The main objective of the project was an exchange of theoretical and methodological knowledge and further development of the theoretical framework and research designs for studying the context of protesting. The project focused on: (1) the wider context of civic activism with a particular emphasis on historical legacies; (2) the development of a research approach in protest surveying for studying differences among protestors on the basis of taking part in different demonstrations; (3) the preparation of protester survey fieldwork in Germany; and (4) examination of the role of the internet and social media for civic activism and prepare the ground for the data gathering phase in the Czech Republic. The two national teams cooperated

intensively and exchanged their knowledge and expertise. This cooperation facilitated the further development of a theoretical and methodological framework used later in field research. The main benefit of the project was the synergy achieved in combining the strengths and experience of the two national teams. Concretely, the experience gained was later used to design a new type of research in both countries, i.e. as preparation for protest surveying in Germany and social media analysis in the Czech Republic.

Changes in the Perception of the Role of Government after the Crisis. The Czech Republic in Comparative Perspective (Funded by Czech Science Foundation 2016–2018, principal investigator Zdenka Mansfeldová).

A long-term topic examined by members of the Department of Political Sociology is public attitudes toward the role of government in the Czech Republic. This research, which commenced in 1996, operates within the framework of participation in the International Social Science Programme's (ISSP) series of annual surveys on different topics, one of which is the 'Role of Government' (RoG) module, which is fielded decennially. In general, the RoG module is important because it facilitates a global comparison of attitudes towards government in almost 3 dozen countries (n=35 in 2016) and over time (n=5: 1985, 1990, 1996*, 2006*, and 2016*). *Fielded in the Czech Republic. For more details about this ISSP module, please see: Edlund, J., A. Lindh. 2019. "The ISSP 2016 Role of Government Module: Content, Coverage, and History." *International Journal of Sociology* 49 (2): 99–109, doi: 10.1080/00207659.2019.1582963. In this project, the theoretical framework developed paid particular attention to explaining change in citizens' perceptions of the role of the state over time (1996-2016) and the evolution/stability of citizens' views as to what constituted responsible governance in the Czech Republic after the financial and economic crisis of 2008-2010.

Consequently, this project analysed changes in perceptions of the role of the state and government in the Czech Republic between 1996 and 2016 using ISSP RoG data. The 2016 data were collected in this project. Here two main themes were explored: (1) Czechs' attitudes towards income redistribution and progressive taxation; and (2) the dynamics of these attitudes across three decades of rapid social, political, and economic change. The Czech case is interesting because the Czech Republic has comparatively low disposable wage income inequality. With the fall of communism in late 1989, wage income inequality increased significantly in the following decade. However, since 2000 the level of wage inequality has been stable. Our research shows that Czechs' attitudes towards income redistribution are significantly related to position in the economy. In particular, net beneficiaries of the tax-transfer system (e.g. the retired, the unemployed, and people with disability) are highly supportive of government efforts to equalise disposable incomes. In contrast, net income tax contributors, such as high earners, university graduates, and the self-employed, are much less supportive of redistributive policies.

Importantly, analyses of the ISSP RoG data clearly demonstrate that the interconnectedness between a person's position in the Czech economy and redistributive attitudes has weakened over time. In other words, a simple self-interest model of attitudes towards wealth redistribution gradually has gradually lost its explanatory power over time. Our research indicates that public norms and beliefs regarding distributive justice and economic inequality constitute strong predictors of attitudes towards redistribution, further undermining the notion that Czechs are pursuing their self-interest. The project also highlights how aggregate support for redistribution is associated with broader economic conditions. For example, periods of strong economic growth and low unemployment are associated with decreasing support for redistribution.

Additional topics examined in the ISSP RoG module were: (1) Czech attitudes towards restrictions on private freedom stemming from increased public security measures; and (2) public acceptance of a set of intrusive security measures implemented in many countries since 9/11. Data analysis indicates that there have been no substantial changes in Czech attitudes towards successive governments' broader security policies adopted between 2006

and 2016, a decade that included the migrant crisis of 2015 in the EU. The following is a selection of 3 impacted articles published within the framework of this project:

Guasti, P. 2016. "Development of Citizen Participation in Central and Eastern Europe after the EU Enlargement and Economic Crises." *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 49 (3): 219–231

Petrůšek, I. 2018. "Vnímání příjmových nerovností a preference ohledně rozdělení příjmů v České republice." ("Perceptions of Income Inequality and Preferences Regarding Income Distribution in the Czech Republic.") *Politická ekonomie* 66 (5): 550–568

Mansfeldová, Z., P. Guasti, I. Petrůšek, O. Gyarfášová. 2019. "Comparing Citizen Attitudes towards Security and Liberty in the Czech Republic and Slovakia." *Sociológia* 51 (6): 603–622.

The final publication from this project is a book:

Linek L., I. Petrůšek. 2019 (forthcoming). *Nerovnosti, sociální stát, politika. Postoje české veřejnosti k sociálnímu státu v letech 1996 až 2016 (Inequalities, the Welfare State, and Politics: Attitudes of the Czech Public to the Welfare State, 1996–2016)*. Prague: Sociologické nakladatelství SLON / Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i.

(This monograph analyses what the Czech public thinks about the scale of the welfare state, the level of social spending, the rate of taxation and its progressiveness, and the redistribution of income from rich to the poor. More generally, this book-length study explores the relationship between the legitimacy of the political and distributive system and their mutual conditionality, trust in the state and its institutions versus the market and its institutions and their development over time. This publication focuses on the development of these attitudes, the role of social status, generational experience, and perception of corruption in explaining these attitudes. This book reports that social welfare attitudes have significant but declining consequences for electoral behaviour. The newly created parties do not compete on social welfare and stratification issues and their support is almost independent of social welfare attitudes.)

Level and Sources of Electoral Volatility in Post-communist Europe. (Funded by the Czech Science Foundation 2019 – 2021, principal investigator Lukáš Linek).

This ongoing project analyses the level and sources of electoral volatility in post-communist countries. This research focuses on individual-level volatility in consecutive parliamentary elections by examining electoral participation and party choice decisions in consecutive elections. This work is composed of two parts: first, it estimates the level of volatility and its decomposition according to the newness of the parties, i.e. within- and extra-system volatility, the positions of parties within the party system (block and within-block volatility), and electoral participation; second, it tests explanations of electoral volatility and its components. The project uses secondary analyses of post-election and panel surveys. The theoretical and methodological innovations of the project lie in the use of a refined definition of electoral volatility and its systematic implementation across a set of post-communist countries.

2. Elite Political Attitudes and Behaviour Project

The Department of Political Sociology has continued to research the attitudes of national and European political elites towards different aspects of European integration, economy, society, immigration, international security, and politics. In order to better understand (a) the extent of change in elites' views about the EU and (b) how they respond to the political effects of socio-economic change, particular attention was paid to the sustainability of the EU. This topic was dealt with through participation as expert consultants in the **Horizon 2020 Project: 'EUENGAGE - Bridging the Gap between Public Opinion and European Leadership: Engaging in a Dialogue on the Future Path of Europe'**. This international project (2016-2018) was

coordinated by the University of Siena, Italy. The Czech national coordinator was Zdenka Mansfeldová. This project used a unique elite surveying methodology to investigate (1) the views of members of national parliaments on the ability of EU institutions and policies to deal effectively with economic, security, and immigration crises and (2) expectations about the likely future development of the EU. This project and a related elite survey and other research were fielded in 10 EU member states: Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Netherlands, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, Poland, and Portugal. Elite interviewing was undertaken with three groups: (a) members from both (elected) houses of national parliaments, (b) members of the European Parliament, and (c) national party leaders. Due to delayed access to these elite data, publications from this project are still in the process of being published.

3. Research Infrastructure Projects

Dynamics of Change in Czech Society. Funded by the Czech Science Foundation under the 'Centre of Excellence' research programme (2014–2018, principal investigator Pat Lyons). To date, this was the largest publicly funded project in the field of sociology ever financed by the Czech state. Five members of the department participated in this project. For more details, see promenyceskespolecnosti.cz.

This project was the first multi-institution, multidisciplinary Czech Science Foundation 'Centre of Excellence' project devoted to the study of the causes, dynamics, and mechanisms of continuity and change in Czech society. The core of this project was the establishment of the Czech Household Panel Survey (CHPS), which was successfully implemented in four annual waves between 2015 and 2018. The research team was composed of researchers from three institutions: Institute of Sociology CAS, Economics Institute (EI, Czech Academy of Sciences), and Masaryk University (MU, Brno). Within the IS, four departments were involved in this project (Political Sociology, Value Orientations, Economic Sociology, and Socioeconomics of Housing).

This interdisciplinary project examined the dynamics of social change in terms of five key thematic domains: (1) political participation and civil society; (2) family life, time use, and income; (3) educational attainment and participation in the labour market; (4) social stratification in Czech society; and (5) housing. This five-pillar structure encapsulated many theories of social change that are grounded on an individual's relationship to their family, community, political system, and participation in the realms of education and work reflecting various types of inequality and stratification. The CHPS had a complex survey interviewing methodology that involved the integration of seven questionnaires that were implemented using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI), paper and pencil instrument (PAPI), and proxy interviews, which were used strategically to maximise individual and household response rates. In Wave 1 (2015), 40% of the households approached agreed to be interviewed. Survey fieldwork was very difficult because public willingness to participate in survey research in the Czech Republic is limited even when cooperation is rewarded with monetary payment. Different questionnaires dealt with household characteristics and the personal attitudes of adults (18+ years), adolescents (15-17 years), and children (10-14 years). In addition, all individuals were asked to complete a daily time use diary. A strict set of ethical rules were designed and implemented to ensure the respondents' anonymity: this is of crucial concern for data archiving and facilitating the principle of open access to data for the international scientific community. In addition, all data from the CHPS fieldwork adheres to the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR) in force from 1 May 2018.

This project had its own International Scientific Advisory Board (ISAB) that was consulted during the lifetime of the project. The distinguished international panel of ISAB members were (1) Prof. Dr Hans-Peter Blossfeld, Chair in Sociology at the University Institute (EUI), Florence, Italy; (2) Dr Jonathan Burton, Research Fellow, Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), survey manager of Understanding Society: The UK Longitudinal Household Study and

before that survey manager of the British Household Panel Survey; (3) Prof. Dr Jan van Deth, Professor of Political Science and International Comparative Social Research, Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES), Germany; (4) Dr Mariah D. R. Evans, Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology, University of Nevada, Reno, USA; (5) Prof. H.B.G. Ganzeboom, Professor of Sociology and Research Methodology, Department of Sociology, Free University of Amsterdam, Netherlands; (6) Dr Jonathan Kelley, Department of Sociology (emeritus), University of Nevada, Reno, USA; and (7) Prof. Dr. Martin Kroh, Professor for Social Research Methods specialising in Survey Research, Humboldt University, Berlin; and Senior Researcher, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), Socio-economic Panel (SOEP), Berlin, Germany. This centre of excellence project (2014-2018) had five main outputs.

- 1) Waves 1-4 of the Czech Household Panel Survey (CHPS) were successfully fielded with 5,159 households interviewed in Wave 1; 4,147 households in Wave 2 (80% retention rate); 3,617 households in Wave 3 (85% retention rate); and 2,893 households in Wave 4 (86% retention rate). These high retention rates compare favourably with household panel surveys fielded in Australia, Germany, the UK, Switzerland, and elsewhere. This resulted in 30 CHPS datasets, plus an additional 8 supplementary survey and 4 household contact form datasets. This yields a total of 44 datasets.
- 2) 33 impacted articles were published between 2014 and 2018.
- 3) 3 books were published.
- 4) All PhD students participating in this project have either graduated or will do so in 2021, thereby supporting and promoting the next generation of Czech social scientists: one of the objectives of the centre of excellence system of funding of the Czech Science Foundation.
- 5) Papers were presented at 80 conferences, i.e. 60 international and 20 domestic, facilitating impacted article publications, promoting the CHPS abroad, and creating contacts and networks for using the CHPS data in the most effective manner possible.

PLATO - The Post-Crisis Legitimacy in the European Union. European Training Network.

Project supported by the European Commission under the programme H2020-MSCA-ITN-2016 (Marie Skłodowska-Curie Innovative Training Networks). Project duration: 2017 – 2020, national coordinator Zdenka Mansfeldová.

PLATO offers an intensive and demanding **programme of academic training** as well as instruction in a range of professional skills, combined with work experience in various sectors (see below), plus professional career planning. PLATO's training programme is taught by a multidisciplinary faculty of leading scholars as well as professionals from think-tanks and the consulting sector, non-governmental organisations, and the media. As part of the project, fifteen doctoral students are educated at partner universities and research institutes in Antwerp, Berlin, Cambridge, Krakow, Oslo, Paris, Prague, Twente, and Vienna. In the Department of Political Sociology, there is one PhD student (from North Macedonia) in the framework of joint accreditation of doctoral study between the Institute of Sociology CAS and the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Charles University. PLATO has a particular focus on supervision and aims to contribute to capacity-building for all supervisors in the network and promote wider involvement in international networks.

Historical Legacies and New Political Challenges – Bulgaria and the Czech Republic in the EU. (2014-2016).

This was a joint Czech-Bulgarian research project within the priority theme of cooperation between the Institute of Sociology CAS (coordinator Zdenka Mansfeldová), and the Institute for the Research of Societies and Knowledge, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Dobrinka Kostova). The Czech co-ordinator was Zdenka Mansfeldová. The objective of this project was to use a paired comparative approach to assess the rule of law and good governance in contemporary Bulgaria and the Czech Republic. Specifically, this project worked on two key tasks: (1) formulating a model of the key mechanisms linking citizens and politicians in a good governance democracy and (2) highlighting the varieties of misrule of law over the last three

decades. The three main outcomes were: lectures in both institutes, internships of PhD students organised in a partner institute, and joint participation arranged in international project consortia.

Other infrastructure initiatives

The department's ongoing active participation in international research networks on legislative behaviour and elections (CSES, CMP, CCS, VAA, etc.) has been oriented towards generating comparative datasets and providing national consulting services (as part of the voluntary duties expected of all scholars in a community). Such work was paid for using project funds, and the outputs of these other infrastructure initiatives represent one tangible way in which not all research results are based on commissioned research or result directly in articles with impact scores. In sum, research for 'infrastructures' is a fundamentally (often intangible) important outcome that forms the basis of future collective work.

3. Applied Research Projects

Members of the Department of Political Sociology also participated in the programme framework of **Strategy AV21, adopted by the Czech Academy of Sciences**. This is a multi-annual initiative that focuses on the problems and challenges of contemporary society and popularising research results among the general public. The department published three books within the funding framework of AV21.

Contemporary Czech society

The centre of excellence project 'Dynamics of Change in Czech Society' that fielded the Czech Household Panel Survey participated in Strategy AV21 within the programme *Effective Public Policies and Contemporary Society*. In December 2015, there was a public book launch for Pat Lyons and Rita Kindlerová (eds.). (2015). *47 odstínů české společnosti (47 Shades of Czech Society)*. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i. This book examines multiple themes in Czech society using a brief chapter format based on original research and simultaneously demonstrates the importance of social science research. For more details, see www.47odstinu.cz. A substantially revised and extended version of *47 odstínů české společnosti* (2015) was published in English: Pat Lyons and Rita Kindlerová (eds.). (2016). *Contemporary Czech Society*. Prague: The Institute of Sociology CAS. A review of this book is available at www.jstor.org/stable/10.5699/slavestorev2.96.2.0392.

Global conflict

Doc. Marek Hrubec of the Department of Political Sociology is the coordinator of the *Global Conflicts and Local Interactions: Cultural and Social Challenges* (2016–2020) theme in Strategy AV21. This research focuses on global conflicts and their local interactions, which present important cultural and social challenges in the 21st century. It analyses cultural and social transformations with regard to the interactions between global and local dynamics in the contemporary and historical development of cultures and societies, especially in Europe, but also in the Americas, Africa, and Asia, focusing especially on interactions with local processes in the Czech Republic. The programme is based on collaboration and an extensive network of international researchers. Within this programme Zdenka Mansfeldová and Petra Guasti examined the theme of 'Democracy and Non-democratic Alternatives in a Globalized World'. Between 2015 and 2019, they organised 2 international conferences, 2 international workshops, and published a book:

Guasti, P., Z. Mansfeldová (eds.). 2018. *Democracy under Stress. Changing Perspectives on Democracy, Governance and Their Measurement*. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i. The book is available at: www.soc.cas.cz/en/publication/democracy-under-stress-changing-perspectives-democracy-governance-and-their-measurement.

List of Publications (2015–2019)

Members of the Department of Political Sociology have been active in publishing the results of their research activities in the four broad themes described above. The members' publications may be broadly divided into two groups: articles or work published in books. It is important to stress here that the following list of publications is a 'conservative' estimate of the inventory of publications. This is because there are additional research texts in the form of professional reports and popular articles for the general public (see, the 'Outreach Activities' section below for details). In each of the eight books published, one and often more of the eighteen topics in the four broad themes were examined in considerable detail, where the goal was to answer the research questions in such a comprehensive way that is not possible within the scope of an article. Moreover, almost all these monographs formed part of the promised outputs to funding organisations. At least half of the books and chapters were in English/German and hence accessible to an international audience.

The majority of the impacted articles (Web of Science) were published in English in international journals. The impact of these articles ranges from 0.380 to 2.817 with a mean of 0.966, a median of 0.581, and a standard deviation of 0.704. These summary statistics indicate that a small number of publications were published in high impact journals (e.g. *Party Politics* (IF=2.817) and *Electoral Studies* (IF=1.817) and most of the others were published in lower impacted journals such as *Sociologia* (IF=0.391) and *Sociologický časopis* (IF=0.412). These statistics reveal that publishing research on Czech (and Slovak) topics in specialised area journals such as *Sociologický časopis* (Czech Republic) and *Sociológia* (Slovakia) leads to lower impact scores. One could reasonably argue that the department's researchers should have focused on publishing in more general (higher impact) journals. To have automatically followed this strategy would have meant not publishing on important topics in Czech (and Slovak) society, which would not have been sensible. Consequently, a 'mixed strategy' was adopted instead.

This normative orientation is especially evident in the articles not listed in the Web of Science. Many of these 'non-impacted' articles, such as the annual reports on Czech politics for the *European Journal of Political Research*, perform an invaluable service to the international political science community by providing detailed information necessary for future comparative research. The principle that research is a collaborative enterprise is also evident in the authorship of publications where there was consistent collaboration between junior and senior department members, thereby ensuring that research skills and experience are accumulated over the long term.

Finally, the publication of seven books, six book chapters, eighteen impacted articles, and nine other articles by a relatively small team of four researchers and two doctoral student capacities within a five-year period demonstrates the efficiency of the department given its limited size and resources. The department should also receive some credit for the large amount of data it has created and the contribution this will make to the research activities of others. In other words, the 'infrastructural' contribution of the department should not be overlooked.

Books

- Guasti, P., Z. Mansfeldová (eds.) 2018. *Democracy under Stress. Changing Perspectives on Democracy, Governance and Their Measurement*. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v.v.i.
- Linek, L., O. Císař, I. Petrušek, K. Vráblíková. 2017. *Občanství a politická participace v České republice*. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství SLON.
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- Lyons, P., R. Kindlerová. (eds.). 2015. *47 odstínů české společnosti*. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i.

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- Petrůšek, I. 2015. *Analýza chybějících hodnot: Srovnání metod při zkoumání determinantů politické znalosti a příjmu*. Praha: Sociologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i.
- Vráblíková, K. 2017. *What Kind of Democracy? Participation, Inclusiveness and Contestation*. Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon, UK: Routledge.

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- Däubler, T., L. Christensen, L. Linek. 2018. "Parliamentary Activity, Re-Selection and the Personal Vote. Evidence from Flexible-List Systems." *Parliamentary Affairs* 71 (4): 930–949. doi:10.1093/pa/gsx048
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Research activity and characterization of the main scientific results

The Department consists of five permanent researchers: three Senior Researchers (Martin Lux, Petr Sunega and Petr Gibas), one Research Assistant (Martina Mikeszová), two Post-Docs (Tomáš Hoření Samec and Ladislav Kažmír) and a variable number of PhD students. Martin Lux, who has worked at the Institute since 1998, is the head of the Department, while Petr Sunega, who has worked at the Institute since 2000, is the deputy head of the Department.

The main goals of the research activity during the period under evaluation were (1) finding new explanations for short-term house price volatility (house price bubbles) by means of the extensive use of sociological methods; (2) critical assessment of the housing indicators used in evaluations of EU housing conditions by Eurostat and testing new indicators that would be more sensitive to diverse national contexts; (3) measurement of housing wealth inequalities and their reproduction through intergenerational financial and wealth transfers; and (4) predicting the effects of the growing role of housing as a source of income-generating security in old age (housing-asset based welfare) on future housing wealth inequality among the elderly, young households and in society as a whole.

Interdisciplinary socio-economic research into sources of housing market inefficiency and short-term house price volatility is internationally relevant due to the major economic damage that the last global financial crisis, with its origin in housing markets, caused worldwide. An alternative and more context-sensitive assessment of housing conditions in EU member states may bring a more reliable picture of EU housing and prevent false media interpretation. Measuring housing wealth inequality - and its reproduction across generations - and modelling its future trend is also relevant in a European context, as housing wealth has in recent years formed the largest share of European household wealth. Uncovered wealth inequalities may hide important social tensions, especially in societies of Central and Eastern Europe where large-scale giveaway privatization of public housing in 1990s and other policy measures led to the creation of super-homeownership housing regimes, in which housing wealth became an important source of welfare.

We analysed the recent state of and trends in housing wealth inequalities specifically among elderly and young cohorts. We also aimed at generalization in order to establish the theoretical underpinning for a link between housing and welfare regimes in a post-socialist context. Our research, however, also focused on specific Czech phenomena, such as allotment gardening and do-it-yourself activities, both of which form part of the extended perception of home in Czech culture. Details of the main research outcomes in the period under evaluation are provided below under each project description.

Department research projects and results (2015–2019)

2012–2015: The Application of Sociological Methods to Detect Housing Market Disequilibrium. Critical & Context-Sensitive Housing Research Methodology

Supported by the Czech Science Foundation, No. P404/12/1446

Participants: Institute of Sociology CAS, CERGE-EI

Role of the Department: principal investigator and coordinator Martin Lux

Field: Basic research

Standard econometric approaches have failed to reliably and promptly detect disequilibrium in the housing markets. The main objective of this project was thus to define alternative methods for detecting housing market disequilibrium involving the extensive use of sociological methods. The project reflected the team's philosophy of focusing on interdisciplinary research; the research was conducted at both the Institute of Sociology CAS and CERGE-EI (Economic Institute of the CAS) and it has shown that sociology can substantially help housing economics to explain housing market inefficiency and instability. The results were published in a number

of papers, mostly before 2015. In 2015 and later we published two papers and one Czech book.

The first paper, written together with Professor Mark Stephens from Heriot-Watt University (UK), developed a new conceptual framework derived from welfare regime and concomitant literatures in order to reinterpret housing policy reforms in post-socialist countries. According to this concept, settled power structures and collective ideologies are necessary prerequisites for the creation of distinctive housing welfare regimes with clear roles for the state, market and households. Although the defining feature of post-socialist housing has been mass privatization resulting in the creation of super-homeownership societies and a liberal housing market, the emphatic retreat of the state has not been replaced by the creation of the institutions or cultures required to create fully financialized housing markets. There is, instead, a form of state legacy welfare in the form of debt-free homeownership, which creates a gap in housing welfare that has been partially filled by households in the form of intergenerational assistance (familialism) and self-build housing. In other words, the post-socialist countries are likely to experience *housing welfare regimes by default*. The paper, published in *Housing Studies* (2015), contributed to international comparative studies of welfare and housing regimes and received considerable attention from researchers across the social sciences. To date, it has received more than 100 citations on Google Scholar, and is one of the most-cited papers to have been published in the last five years by *Housing Studies*.

The second paper demonstrated how sociology can significantly contribute to recent economic research into the sources of housing market instability. Based on extensive data from qualitative research, we showed systemic deviations from economically-rational behaviour on the housing market; these deviations stem from the influence of a dominant social norm as to what constitutes 'optimal' housing tenure - homeownership. Uncritical adherence to this social norm and a factual lack of substitution between housing tenures constrain economically-rational considerations of housing market agents in their tenure choices. This fact may add to explanations of housing market inefficiency and excessive short-term house price volatility; like the irrational price expectations of homebuyers that were earlier described as a source of inefficiency by behavioural economics. The paper was also published in *Housing Studies* (2017).

Finally, we summarized the main findings from the whole project and published them in the Czech monograph "Housing Standards 2014/2015. Social Norms and Decision-Making in the Housing Market" in 2015. The book was part of a series called "Housing Standards" that our Department has published for many years. The monograph is intended for Czech professionals, the general public, students and the media.

2014–2018: The Dynamics of Change in Czech Society

Supported by the Czech Science Foundation, grant no. 14-36154G

Participants: Institute of Sociology CAS, CERGE-EI, FSS of Masaryk University

Role of Department: partner (M. Lux, P. Sunega participants)

Field: Basic research

This project examined the dynamics of change in Czech society using a household panel survey research design. This large project formed part of the programme of the Czech Science Foundation's Centre of Excellence. The role of the Department was to prepare all the housing questions for the panel survey and test several research questions concerning inter-generational transfers and housing affordability. The project was an example of cooperative research, as it involved several academic institutions.

The publication output of the Department consists of three papers. In the first paper, we evaluated existing indicators (measurement) of overcrowding and housing affordability used by Eurostat (and, consequently, national statistical offices and mass media) and proposed new methodological alternatives that may better reflect the specific contexts of individual states while preserving the possibility of international comparison. We showed that

new definitions may significantly decrease the current discrepancy between subjective perceptions and objective indicators. We demonstrated that comparative methods used by Eurostat do not sufficiently reflect particular socioeconomic contexts of EU member states; our new definitions also have the potential to lead to more effective targeting of public subsidies. We published the results in *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment* (2016).

Secondly, using panel data, we demonstrated that intergenerational within-family financial (wealth) transfers represent the main mechanism in the reproduction of homeownership in Czech post-socialist society. The provision of a transfer, or the lack of one, largely determines the housing tenure of Czech young adults. Without transfers, the children of homeowners are significantly less likely to also become homeowners. We also showed that the probability of an adult child receiving a transfer and the size of the transfer are closely linked to whether the parents had also received a transfer from their parents in the past and how large that transfer was. These findings have important implications for how housing markets operate and for social inequalities. For example, if an established history of within-family transfers is a predictor of homeownership in future cohorts, this may mean that an important part of society will be systemically and predictably excluded from access to homeownership, and a fixed axis of reproduced housing wealth inequality may form. The results were published in *Housing Studies* (2018).

Finally, using panel and other data, we measured housing (residential) wealth inequalities as an as yet overlooked axis of social inequalities in the Czech Republic. Wealth inequalities and their development over time were measured on the basis of the value of the real estate in which the household lives. Using selected indicators of income and wealth inequalities, we showed that in every year observed, housing wealth inequalities were greater than income inequalities in Czech society. We also found that in the observed period (2010-2016) lower-income homeowner households recorded lower capital gains from house price appreciation than higher-income homeowner households did. These findings confirmed increasing housing wealth inequality in Czech society, a society otherwise characterized by a relatively low level of income inequality. Consequently, in societies with a high level of homeownership, housing (residential) wealth inequality may become an important but until now overlooked axis of social stratification. The results were published in *Sociologicky casopis / Czech Sociological Review* (2018) and received attention in the Czech media.

2016–2018: Housing-Based Welfare: Risks and Implications of Release of Housing Wealth to Support Retirement Income.

Supported by the Czech Science Foundation, grant number 16-06335S

Participants: Institute of Sociology CAS

Role of Department: principal investigator Martin Lux

Field: Basic research

The project goals were to (1) analyse the barriers to and catalysts of the wider use of specific financial instruments allowing for equity release in older age and, especially, to (2) predict the effects of the growing role of housing as a source of income-generating security in old age (housing-asset based welfare) on future wealth inequality. We focused on the generation of Czechs in their forties and fifties. Members of this generation have largely remained outside the scope of international research, even though they will be impacted much more by the effects of population ageing than the current generation of seniors. The results confirmed modest, but higher than expected, interest in housing-asset-based welfare tools among this group, conditional upon legislative improvement and the specific characteristics of households. The results were published in *International Journal of Housing Policy* (2019) and in the Czech book "Homeownership as a financial supplement to the retirement pension" (2018) intended for the general public; they were also discussed during a 2017 workshop with varied stakeholders (banks, ministries) and disseminated through two press conferences (2017 and 2019). The book now serves policy makers, students, stakeholders from the financial sector

and the general public as a source of information about the pros and cons of wider use of housing-asset-based welfare.

This project was of particular interest for its use of innovative microsimulation modelling to explore future housing wealth inequality among elderly and in society as a whole (till 2050) in the Czech Republic. These predictions add significantly to existing international studies on housing-asset based welfare that focused only on the recent and past situation. Microsimulation modelling has already become a standard tool for estimating the future impact of various pension reforms but we were the first in the field to extend it by including housing conditions/wealth. These innovations in prediction tools, and other important findings, were made possible thanks to cooperation with the Faculty of Social Sciences of Charles University (namely Dr. Martin Hájek), Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education – Economics Institute (CERGE-EI, namely Dr. Jiří Šatava) and the private start-up company ADVACAM (namely Dr. Jan Jakubek).

First we made a thorough analysis of intergenerational within-family financial transfers and their impact on reproduction of housing tenure (homeownership) across Czech generations. Seven Department members participated in this extensive study, which employed a range of different methodological techniques. The results draw on findings from qualitative (71 interviews), quantitative (questionnaire survey) and experimental studies (164 participants). They demonstrate that decision-making on the housing market is familial, conservative and socially determined. They show that resource transfers and the within-family socialization of housing preferences are closely interconnected. This has serious consequences for the housing system and housing market dynamics. For example, if resource transfers cause higher socialization, then any potential interruption of transfers (due to increasing use of private welfare during retirement) may weaken the social reproduction of homeownership. The results were published in the high-impacted journal *Urban Studies* (2018); and the paper has received a relatively high number of citations.

Secondly, we used agent-based modelling (previously not applied in this field) in order to theoretically predict changes in housing systems and the homeownership rate in an environment where homeownership represents a strong social norm. We showed that strong adherence to the social norm (that deems one type of housing tenure – homeownership – superior to another type of housing tenure - renting) may reduce the probability of any permanent change occurring in the housing system, even if a significant decrease in the affordability of owner-occupied housing or other significant changes in market conditions occur. The findings from this original theoretical model based on interaction of market/family agents improve our understanding of the dynamics of housing systems and uncover its inertia, which is not captured in the prevailing theoretical approaches to economic forecasting. The results were published in *Housing, Theory and Society* (2017).

Thirdly, we applied theory of housing economics to analyze, both theoretically and empirically, the effects of lack of substitution between renting and owning on evolution of house prices. Together with a leading Czech physicist (Dr. Jan Jakubek) who recently co-founded the start-up company Advacam, we constructed a new theoretical search-matching model of the Czech housing market inspired by particle physics, and found that lack of tenure substitution makes house prices more income-elastic and volatile. These conclusions were then empirically verified using standard econometrics on international data provided by the OECD. In societies where homeownership is a dominant housing tenure, house price dynamics significantly associate with changes in household incomes, and house prices are, in the end, more income-sensitive than in societies where a large part of the housing stock is rented. The most important implication of our findings for housing research is that market equilibrium can be more reliably estimated if the strength of the substitution effect is included in house price models. Our findings also suggest that macroprudential regulations aimed at mitigating systemic financial risks may be more relevant in societies where the substitution effect between rental and owner-

occupied housing is weak than in societies where it is strong. The results were published in *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment* (2019).

Fourthly, we analysed how in/formal housing debts (mortgages and intergenerational loans) are understood by Czech first-time buyers and their parents. We developed an original conceptual framework focusing on the use of language and calculative devices in the performance of practical and emotional debt attachments which are deeply ambivalent and contradictory. The results were published in *Journal of Cultural Economy* (2018).

Finally, we used all the previous findings (regarding intergenerational transfers, homeownership rate dynamics and house price volatility) to build a new microsimulation model (in cooperation with Dr. Jiří Šatava from CERGE-EI) in order to predict future wealth inequality. We then estimated future housing wealth inequality among both the elderly and in the whole Czech society under various economic and housing market scenarios till 2050. The analyses revealed the important effects that broader housing-based welfare application may have on social inequality in the future. It showed that the rise in wealth inequality in the Czech society would be especially steep if consumption of housing assets by the future elderly was accompanied by an interruption of within-family financial transfers to the next generations. Reduction of intergenerational transfers may thus significantly enhance wealth inequality in a society and thus pose a risk to social harmony. We showed that a similar outcome may appear in a fairly broad range of countries, including ones with a much lower homeownership rate. The results were published in *Housing Studies* (2020).

An additional project goal was an assessment and comparison of housing systems and policies among different European countries. Together with the Metropolitan Research Institute in Budapest and 20 academics from different post-socialist countries, we jointly worked on an international comparison of the operation of private rental housing regimes. The results of this comparative analysis were published in the book "Private rental housing in transition countries: an alternative to owner-occupation?" by Palgrave MacMillan (2018); Martin Lux was a co-editor of the book. The book should be of value to scholars and practitioners involved in housing policy and economics, urban development, international relations, politics, economics and sociology.

Finally, using a sample of 14 post-socialist countries and again the relatively new methodology of analysis of international comparative data (Qualitative Comparative Analysis) we analyzed factors explaining divergence in housing property restitution policies after 1990 in a sample of post-socialist countries. We found that the decision (plans) of governments whether or not to adopt a policy of mass give-away privatization of public housing had the biggest impact on the question of which housing property restitution strategy, if any, was applied in a particular country. Governmental decisions (plans) regarding large-scale housing privatization thus limited policy choice and influenced housing property policies – that, in the end, had an effect on the operation of private rental housing in particular post-socialist states. This work contributed to the general understanding of the evolution of housing systems and policies in CEE countries and the results were published in *International Journal of Housing Policy* (2017).

2016–2017: Market failure in the context of social housing provision as a service of general economic interest.

Supported by Technology Agency of the Czech Republic, grant number TD03000050

Participants: Institute of Sociology CAS, Czech Technical University (Faculty of Architecture)

Role of Department: principal investigator and coordinator Petr Sunega

Field: Applied research

The project aimed to develop a certified methodology for identification of local housing market failure (leading to housing stress and need for public help) and its quantification. The methodology consists of three levels. First, we focused on quantification of need for public help at municipal level and created a comparative (locally) approximate indicator of housing stress risk at level of municipalities. This indicator allows the identification of municipalities with

higher/lower risks, using publicly available data. Secondly, we prepared a method for the identification of housing stress at the household level. For this purpose, we developed a questionnaire (investigating household housing conditions) and applied it using a survey in 10 municipalities; we evaluated and discussed the results with representatives of different Czech municipalities. Technical questions on overcrowding and housing quality were prepared by architects from the Czech Technical University. Finally, we suggested specific forms of public help to households experiencing housing stress, allowing for a free choice between different forms of aid. The outcomes of the project were used by the Ministry of Regional Development for the preparation of the Housing Policy Strategy to 2020, the Law on Social Housing (recently suspended) and the new subsidy programme "Construction"; parts were employed by the city of Prague in its Public Housing Development Strategy.

2016–2018: Between home and nature: the urban political ecology of allotment gardening in the post-socialist city and its urban impacts.

Supported by Czech Science Foundation, grant number 16-06077S

Participants: Institute of Sociology CAS

Role of Department: principal investigator Petr Gibas

Field: Basic research

The project, based on field research conducted between 2016 and 2018, aimed to produce a detailed understanding of the everyday practices and experiences of urban gardening and the way in which they changed during the transformation from socialism to post-socialism. Informed by the framework of both home geographies and urban political ecology, the project focused on explorations of how imaginaries of home, nature and the city manifest in the spaces of urban gardening and how they influence the city as imagined and experienced. This entailed the exploration of the materiality of allotments, its aesthetics, the practices, narratives and imaginaries related to these and the change they have undergone since the fall of socialism. This kind of detailed micro-level approach enabled us to gain an understanding of the symbolic and emotional values surrounding the ordinary spaces of urban gardening and to connect them to wider issues of negotiations over urban nature and city space in general.

The analysis of the empirical material led to analyses of the negotiations over the spaces of allotment gardening as a case from which the project extended to issues of wider urban planning policies and their influence on urban nature. Through this it offered a new perspective on the issue of the politics of urban nature and the change it has been undergoing during the transformation from socialism to post-socialism. These two perspectives contextualized each other and revealed the interplay between the larger macro-level social and political processes (of post-socialist urban planning and development) and the micro-level of everyday experiences of urban spaces and the ways these affected one another. Moreover, these two perspectives broadened the conventional understanding of urban planning processes and politics by analysing the transformation from different angles and on both a micro and macro level. Lastly, based on the empirical-analytical work conducted, the project aimed to further develop a theory of home as a spatial-temporal assemblage and relate it to the notion of home as multi-scalar. The results of the project were published in the journals *Space and Culture*, *International Journal of Urban Research*, and *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*.

2018–2020: Do-It-Yourself culture and its importance for Czech national and cultural identity: The current situation from a social, cultural, historical and political perspective, typology and potential for regional development.

Supported by Ministry of Culture (NAKI II), grant number DG18P02OVV022

Participants: Institute of Sociology CAS

Role of Department: principal investigator Petr Gibas

Field: Applied research

This applied project, supported by the Ministry of Culture, focuses on do-it-yourself culture

(DIY), traditionally present in Czech society in the form of self-build housing and urban gardening, and assesses its role in the context of the developments of and changes to Czech national identity. Empirical research into DIY allows nuanced exploration of the nation's specific historical experience and a presentation of the ways in which this experience is reflected in material culture to the wider public. The goal of this project is to render and map the present forms of DIY and its history, locating DIY in its broad social, cultural, historical and political context. At the same time, the project aims to assess the potential of DIY for developing local communities, raising their historical and local consciousness, and developing tourism.

The project has six individual goals: to provide a structured definition of DIY encompassing its private and public dimensions (how DIY objects affect the *genius loci*) and categorize the outcomes of DIY; to map public DIY objects in two socially and economically divergent regions; to assess the possibilities for cataloguing and protecting DIY objects; to strengthen local communities' awareness of the importance of DIY and its outcomes via exhibitions and an information website; to situate DIY and its transformations in the context of social, historical and political developments in the Czech Republic (Czechoslovakia) with reference to the wider geopolitical context and analyse its changes and their impact on personal as well as Czech national identity; to present DIY to the general public, including its complex history as a phenomenon that reflects changes to everyday life in the recent past and at present and may improve the understanding of the social transformations that have taken place in the Czech Republic in recent decades.

The project included a public exhibition and the publication of a monograph both focusing on the transformation of the material culture of DIY after the fall of state socialism. These outcomes will be complemented by another exhibition, a monograph targeting a specialized audience (of social scientists focusing on material culture studies) and a journal special issue.

2019–2021: Housing Paths of Millennials: Increasing Tension between Homeownership Normalization and the Urban Affordability Crisis in the Czech Republic.

Supported by Czech Science Foundation, grant number 19-07402S.

Participants: Institute of Sociology CAS, Palacký University Olomouc

Role of Department: principal investigator and coordinator Martin Lux

Field: Basic research

The project focuses on research into the recent housing paths of young people (born after 1985) in major urban centres of the Czech Republic, who are facing a boom in housing prices and decreasing housing affordability. The main goal of the project is to survey the life courses, housing preferences and housing careers of the generation of young people known as Millennials, with the main focus on their solutions to the increasing inconsistency between the normative pressures put on them to achieve homeownership status and the sharply decreasing affordability of this tenure in selected major urban centres of the Czech Republic.

In 2019, we theoretically conceptualized the consequences that normative pressures on young people to achieve homeownership status may have on housing systems and housing markets. We summarized the main findings in a paper that recently appeared in *Housing, Theory and Society* as a "focus article". Focus articles are ones published with invited open peer comments by distinguished housing scholars and a response to the comments by the authors of the article. According to the journal status, focus articles introduce new ideas or approaches or a new contribution to an established debate.

As a second step, we theoretically conceptualized the consequences of giveaway public housing privatization and the establishment of a super-homeownership housing system in post-socialist countries on the behaviour of young housing market agents and sustainability of social housing policies. We summarized the main findings in a paper published by *Critical Housing Analysis* in a special issue on housing regime trends edited by Jozsef Hegedüs (Metropolitan Research Institute, Budapest). We also defined the main typologies of within-

family intergenerational (from parents to their adult children) resource transfers intended for the acquisition of their own housing in the Czech Republic and summarized them in a chapter of the book "Families, Homes and Real Estate", edited by Richard Ronald and Rowan Arundel (University of Amsterdam). The book is scheduled to be published by Routledge in 2020.

We also used EU-SILC survey (Eurostat) and Household Finance and Consumption Survey (European Central Bank) data for a thorough analysis of trends in housing affordability for young people in the Czech Republic and other selected European countries. We conducted 28 interviews with young people (born between 1985 and 2000). We will complement them with focus groups in 2020 and plan to publish the results in a series of papers.

List of main publications (2015–2019)

Articles in peer-reviewed scientific journals (listed in WoS)

- Kážmér, L., Gregorová, E. 2015. "Subjektivní zdraví a jeho sociálně-prostorová podmíněnost: případová studie bydlení seniorské populace města Brna." ("Subjective health and socio-spatial conditionality: a case study among seniors in Brno.") *Geografie* 120 (4): 603–629.
- Stephens, M., M. Lux, P. Sunega 2015. "Post-Socialist Housing Systems in Europe: Housing Welfare Regimes by Default?" *Housing Studies* 30 (8): 1210–1234.
- Sunega, P., M. Lux. 2016. "Subjective perception versus objective indicators of overcrowding and housing affordability." *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment* 31 (4): 695–717.
- Lux, M., M. Hájek, L. Kážmér. 2017. "Application of Agent-based Modelling for Estimation of Norm-based Dynamics of Housing Systems." *Housing, Theory and Society* 34 (4): 379–398.
- Lux, M. A. Cirman, P. Sunega. 2017. "Housing restitution policies among post-socialist countries: explaining divergence." *International Journal of Housing Policy* 17 (1): 145–156.
- Lux, M., P. Gibas, I. Boumová, M. Hájek, P. Sunega. 2017. "Reasoning behind choices: rationality and social norms in the housing market behaviour of first-time buyers in the Czech Republic." *Housing Studies* 32 (4): 517–539.
- Vašát, P., P. Gibas, M. Poláková. 2017. "Mezi taktikou a afektem, ne-místem a místem: Vizuální analýza každodenní geografie osob bez domova." ("Between Tactics and Affect, Non-place and Place: A Visual Analysis of the Everyday Geography of Homeless People.") *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 53 (4): 533–564.
- Gibas, P. 2017. "Domov jako konceptuální rámec, téma i výzkumný terén: vývoj i současná podoba studií domova." ("Home as a Conceptual Frame, a Topic and a Research Field: Review Article on Recent and Current Developments in the Study of Home.") *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 53 (2): 241–268.
- Sunega, P., M. Lux. 2018. "Rovní v příjmech, nerovní v majetku? Nerovnosti ve vlastnickém bydlení v ČR." ("Equal in incomes, unequal in wealth? Inequalities in residential wealth in the CR.") *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 54 (5): 749–780.
- Lux, M., T. Samec, V. Bartos, P. Sunega, J. Palguta, I. Boumová, L. Kážmér. 2018. "Who actually decides? Parental influence on the housing tenure choice of their children." *Urban Studies* 55 (2): 406–426.
- Samec, T. 2018. "Performing Housing Debt Attachments: Forming Semi-Financialized Subjects." *Journal of Cultural Economy* 11 (6): 549–564.
- Šimon, M., P. Vašát, M. Poláková, P. Gibas, H. Daňková. 2019. "Activity Spaces of Homeless Men and Women Measured by GPS Tracking Data: A Comparative Analysis of Prague and Pilsen." *Cities* 86: 145–53.

Online First articles:

- Samec, T., P. Gibas. 2018. "Urban Political Ecology of Worth and Value: Enacting Allotments in Media Discourse." *Space and Culture*, published online 20 Oct 2018. doi.org/10.1177/1206331218806169
- Lux, M., P. Sunega, L. Kázmér. 2018. "Intergenerational financial transfers and indirect reciprocity: determinants of the reproduction of homeownership in the post-socialist Czech Republic." *Housing Studies*, published online 20 Dec 2018. doi.org/10.1080/02673037.2018.1541441
- Gibas, P., I. Boumová. 2019. "The Urbanization of Nature in a (Post)Socialist Metropolis: An Urban Political Ecology of Allotment Gardening." *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, published online 4 Aug 2019. doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.12800
- Gibas, P., B. Nyklová. 2019. "Staying in a Fallout Shelter: Exploring Ostalgia through Post-Socialist Heterotopia." *Cultural Geographies*, published online 22 Jan 2019. doi.org/10.1177/1474474018824086
- Gibas, P. 2019. Between roots and rhizomes: Towards a post-phenomenology of home. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, published online 27 March 2019. doi.org/10.1111/tran.12304
- Lux, M., P. Sunega, J. Jakubek. 2019. Impact of weak substitution between owning and renting a dwelling on housing market. *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*, published online 4 April 2019. doi.org/10.1007/s10901-019-09661-3
- Mikeszová, M., M. Lux. 2019. "Dilemmas of housing-asset-based welfare in the post-socialist context: the case of the Czech Republic." *International Journal of Housing Policy*, published online 9 Dec 2019. doi.org/10.1080/19491247.2019.1669425

Books

- Lux, M. (ed.) 2015. *Standardy bydlení 2014/2015. Sociální normy a rozhodování na trhu bydlení (Housing Standards 2014/2015. Social Norms and Decision-Making in the Housing Market)*. Prague: Institute of Sociology CAS.
- Hegedüs, J., M. Lux, V. Horváth (eds.) 2018. *Private rental housing in transition countries: an alternative to owner occupation?* London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Mikeszová, M. (ed.) 2018. *Vlastní bydlení jako finanční bonus k důchodu. (Homeownership as a financial supplement to the retirement pension)*. Prague: SLON.

Book chapters (other than in the three books listed above)

- Sunega, P., M. Lux. 2016. "Milestones in Housing Finance in the Czech Republic since 1990." Pp. 93–108 in Lunde, J., Ch. Whitehead (eds.). *Milestones in European Housing Finance*. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Gibas, P., Nyklová, B. 2017. "Socialistické průmyslové město ve fotografii: dva pohledy na proměny ideologické konstrukce." Pp. 171–182 in Bártlová, M. et al. *Co bylo Československo? Kulturní konstrukce státní identity*. Praha: UMPRUM.

Applied research – certified methodology

- Mikeszová, M., M. Lux, P. Sunega, I. Boumová, D. Tichý, M. Kohout. 2017. *Certifikovaná metodika: Metodika identifikace tržního selhání v oblasti bydlení (Certified methodology: Methodology for identification of market failure in housing)*. Certifikační orgán: Ministerstvo pro místní rozvoj (Certification body: Ministry for Regional Development).

Working papers and others

- Lux, M., P. Gibas, I. Boumová, M. Hájek. 2015. "Reasoning Behind Choices: Rationality and Social Norms in Housing Market Behaviour." Pp. 69–98 in *Recent Trends in the real estate market and its analysis – 2015 edition*. NBP Working Paper No. 243. Warsaw: Polish National Bank.
- Kázmér, L., I. Boumová. 2016. "Spokojenost s bydlením v České republice - výsledky šetření 2001 a 2013." ("Housing satisfaction in the Czech Republic – results of surveys in 2001 and 2013.") *Naše společnost* 14 (1): 23–37.
- Mikeszová, M., I. Boumová. 2017. "Identifikace potřebnosti sociálního bydlení v jednotlivých obcích ČR." ("Identification of Social Housing Needs in Czech Municipalities.") *Urbanismus a územní rozvoj* 20 (1): 6–12.
- Samec, T. 2019. "Moc soukromého vlastnictví." ("Power of Private Property Ownership.") *Era* 21 (3): 28–30.

Research activity and characterization of the main scientific results

The main research activities of the team were linked to the European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ESS ERIC) and were supported by the following research projects:

Creation of the Czech node of the pan-European project of the large research infrastructure European Social Survey (ESS – survey) (K. Plecíta, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, 2010-2015), and **Czech National Node of the ESS** (K. Plecíta, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, 2016 - 2019).

These projects allowed the ESS Round 7 survey to be conducted with the rotating modules “Immigration” and “Social Inequalities in Health”, ESS Round 8 survey with the rotating modules “Attitudes to Climate Change and Energy” and “Welfare Attitudes”, and ESS Round 9 survey with the rotating modules “Justice and Fairness” and “Timing of Life”.

The team also participated in the interdisciplinary research project **QUALITAS – Wellbeing in health and disease** (2015–2021) supported by the research programme Strategy of Czech Academy of Sciences AV21: "Top research in the public interest". Research supported by this project was developed in the inter-disciplinary project **Cumulative effects of social disadvantage on health and quality of life** (D. Hamplová, Technology Agency of the Czech Republic, 2019–2021, cooperation between the Institute of Sociology CAS, Institute of Physiology of the CAS, and IKEM). The team also worked on an original project, **Changing the ratio of men and women in higher education and transforming the marriage market and family relations** (D. Hamplová, Czech Science Foundation, 2017-2019) based mainly on the analysis of data from Czech online dating sites.

Key research themes of the department were:

Understandings and Evaluations of Democracy

For decades, research on democracy has produced evidence that the peoples of countries in Central Europe are less satisfied with the way democracy works in their countries than people in Western Europe. Using the data from the European Social Survey (ESS) we explored how satisfaction with the way democracy works changed in these countries between 2004 and 2014 and tested the impact of satisfaction with the present state of the economy and trust in parliament on satisfaction with the way democracy works. The results of the analysis revealed that people in Central Europe continue to be less satisfied with the democratic performance on average than people in Western Europe, but their satisfaction is on the rise, especially in countries where the economy is performing well, economic performance brings a better standard of living, and people share a sense of economic optimism. The results also suggest that in countries where economic optimism is low, political evaluations of “crises in democracy” may play a larger role in explaining satisfaction with democratic performance. Main result:

Vlachová, K. 2019. “Lost in transition, found in recession? Satisfaction with democracy in Central Europe before and after economic crises.” *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*. 52 (3): 227–234.

We also turned our attention to how democracy is understood in Poland and in the Czech Republic. The most interesting issue was the differences in how democracy is defined in the two countries and the outcomes that these differences produce in terms of the perceived legitimacy of the system, as well as demographic factors that correlate with differences in the understanding of democracy in both groups surveyed. Statistical analyses carried out in the paper indicated that different definitions of democracy were formulated in Poland and in the Czech Republic (the Czechs put a stronger emphasis on the liberal aspect of democracy, whereas Poles stressed its social aspects more). Nevertheless, the relationship between the

definition of democracy and the perceived level of legitimacy of the democratic system (for dispersed and specific legitimacy alike) were found to be relatively weak, as was the case with the relationship between the understanding of democracy, system legitimacy and socio-demographic factors. The only factor found to be significant for the perceived level of legitimacy of the democratic system concerned the level of satisfaction with one's own material situation. Main result:

Pajak-Patkowska, B., J. Pospíšilová. 2018. "Czech and Polish understanding of democracy." *Central European Political Studies* 4: 95–112. (The article originated from collaboration with Beata Pajak-Patkowska from the Faculty of Political Science and Journalism, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland.)

National Identity

Our research on national identity focused on the importance of ancestry. Nations are viewed as metaphorical families having common ancestors. Czechs, for example, share the legend of Forefather Čech who brought his people into the Czech lands. Analyses showed how the importance of having Czech descent relates to Christian denomination, openness towards immigration, perceived commonality with "significant Others", having foreign-born parents, and socio-demographics. Results of the analysis suggest that Czech ancestry is a less important part of national identity among younger cohorts, people living in big cities and towns, descendants of foreign-born parents, and people who are in favour of immigration from poor countries outside the European Union. Main result:

Vlachová, K. 2019. "Significant others and the importance of ancestry for Czech national identity." *National Identities* 21 (1): 57–72.

A new approach was taken in the study of national pride. National pride is a group-based and sometimes collective emotion people feel towards their nation-state. It is often measured by the general national pride item in cross-national surveys, and Czechs are among the nations that express low levels of general national pride in comparison with other nations. It is currently a matter of discussion how much general national pride is influenced by social desirability and how much by specific reasons. The goal of this article is to show specific reasons influencing general national pride in the Czech Republic. Using data from the October 2015 round of the survey *Naše společnost*, we examine what makes Czechs proud of their country. Among the frequently-mentioned reasons for national pride are the beauty of the country, its nature and cities, history, and family and friends. The results of an ordinal regression analysis based on European Values Study 2008 data confirm that general national pride is significantly influenced by political interest, instrumental political evaluations, happiness, and social trust. Main result:

Vlachová, K. "This Country Is Not for Anyone', Explanations of Low National Pride in the Czech Republic." *Nationalities Papers - The Journal of Nationalism and Ethnicity* 47 (6): 1000–1012.

Attitudes towards Immigration.

Using the European Social Survey data we studied migration attitudes in 19 European countries, including the Czech Republic. We introduced and tested the assumption regarding the bi-dimensional nature of migration attitudes, where personalized attitudes towards immigrants as individuals might differ from generalized attitudes toward immigration as a phenomenon. The results of our analysis suggest that one person may indeed have fairly positive attitudes towards individual immigrants (in terms of willingness to accept them in close contact in everyday life) and at the same time express reservations about immigration as a phenomenon (be more sceptical about the positive outcomes of international migration). The article also contributes to the discussion of the country context, which seems to have an important effect on migration attitudes. People in CEE countries tend to express considerably

greater social distance from individual immigrants than people in European countries with relatively longer immigration experience. But when it comes to attitudes towards immigration as a phenomenon, feelings are fairly reserved all across Europe. Main result:

Čermáková, D., Y. Leontiyeva. 2017. "I do not mind immigrants; it is immigration that bothers me.' The inconsistency of immigration attitudes in Europe." *Geografie* 122 (4): 500–525. (The article was produced in collaboration with Yana Leontiyeva from the Czech Social Science Data Archive, Institute of Sociology CAS.)

Fear of Crime

The aim of the study was to broaden the scope of knowledge regarding fear of crime by examining whether Ferraro's risk interpretation model of fear of crime also holds true for the adolescent population. Using data on approximately 1500 Czech students in middle and grammar school, we tested three different models. First, the classic model of fear of crime, applied originally to adults, is estimated. Second, the role of perceived school disorganization is examined, given that adolescents spend a substantial part of the day at school. Finally, we proposed an extension of Ferraro's model by looking at parental supervision as a factor influencing adolescent fear of crime through risk perception and avoidance behaviour. The results indicated that Ferraro's original model of fear of crime can be appropriately applied to both adults and adolescents. Nevertheless, adolescent risk perception, which remained the most influential determinant of individual fear, seemed to be influenced by stimuli stemming from the school rather than the neighbourhood environment. Furthermore, the relationship between parental supervision and fear of crime was mediated by avoidance behaviour, while no direct effect of parental supervision on risk perception and fear of crime was found in the data. Main result:

Krulichová, E., Z. Podaná. 2019. "Adolescent fear of crime: Testing Ferraro's risk interpretation model." *European Journal of Criminology* 16 (6): 746–766. The article was produced in collaboration with Zuzana Podaná from the Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague.

Cross-national comparisons of fear of crime have been gaining in popularity within the academic community, as they enable the examination of both individual and country-level correlates of this phenomenon. Nevertheless, the role of perceived victimization risk in fostering fear of crime with respect to various country specifics is often neglected. Drawing on data from the European Social Survey Round 5, the aim of this study was to explore the relationship between fear of crime and risk perception in the context of 23 European countries. Risk perception was positively correlated with fear of crime in all of the analysed countries, although the strength of the relationship differs. Contrary to expectations, countries with a higher victimization rate exhibited a weaker relationship between fear of crime and risk perception, while in countries with a lower victimization rate, risk perception played a relatively important role in shaping fear of crime. No effect of unemployment rate, size of migrant population or income inequality was found in the data. Main result:

Krulichová, E. 2019. "The relationship between fear of crime and risk perception across Europe." *Criminology & Criminal Justice* 19 (2): 197–214.

Social order and security depend on cooperation between the police and the public. Since the majority of crime is not detected by the police itself, informal control is needed to ensure order in society. Our research aimed to describe the circumstances under which people's willingness to cooperate with the police is enhanced. Recent studies show that public compliance and cooperation with authorities who carry out criminal proceedings are linked with the extent to which people perceive these authorities as trustworthy and legitimate. Importantly, trust in police procedural fairness leads to the perception that institutions of justice are legitimate, which in turn enhances people's willingness to cooperate with them in order to fight crime and disorder. This normative perspective is supported in many European

countries. However, evidence exists that instrumental judgements focusing on self-interest and on outcomes of the justice system might also be important in some countries. Drawing on procedural justice theory, we examine the importance of normative and instrumental factors in eliciting people's readiness to help the police fight crime in four Central European countries: the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Hungary, and Poland. While the procedural justice pattern, i.e. the normative perspective, holds well in the Czech Republic and Hungary, in other analysed countries trust in police effectiveness or fear of crime, i.e. instrumental judgements, are relevant too. Main result:

Moravcová, E. 2016. "Willingness to Cooperate with the Police in Four Central European Countries." *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 22 (1): 171–187.

Over the years both scientists and scholars have been interested in fear of crime because it ranks among the most important indicators of the effectiveness of the fight against crime. Although this phenomenon is widely studied abroad, there are only a handful of Czech studies that discuss it in depth. The aim of this article is to broaden the scope of research in this area. The article maps the possible causes and consequences of fear of crime with reference to the literature and the specific milieu of the Czech Republic. The author draws on a representative sample of 2836 respondents from the ESS Round 5. Consistent with findings in international research, the data suggest that a perceived risk of victimization is a significant factor influencing respondents' fear. Conversely, indicators of vulnerability, such as gender and satisfaction with family income or victimization, although statistically significant, explain only a small part of the variability of the dependent variable. Rather they act vicariously right through the perceived risk of victimization. Finally, the data suggest that fear of crime can play an important role in shaping attitudes towards different social institutions, in particular the police. A higher fear of crime correlates with/is associated with a worse assessment of police effectiveness. Main result:

Krulichová, E. 2016. "Kdo se obává kriminality a jak tyto obavy ovlivňují důvěru ve vybrané společenské instituce v České republice?" ("Who fears crime and how does this fear influence trust in selected social institutions in the Czech Republic?") *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review*. 52 (2): 131–155.

Corruption

Research on corruption explored the relationships between income inequality and corruption in Europe and looked specifically at post-communist European countries. The scientific community agrees that there is an important relationship between income inequality and corruption, and many authors believe that low income inequality is connected to low levels of corruption. According to empirical papers, this is true not only on the European level, but also on a global scale. We tested this claim by conducting a multilevel analysis on 39 European countries during the period 1995–2014. The model found immense differences between post-communist countries and the rest of Europe. Main result:

Bašná, K. 2019. "Income inequality and level of corruption in post-communist European countries between 1995 and 2014." *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 52 (2): 93–104.

We produced a concise overview of composite indices and public opinion surveys measuring corruption perception and bribery on the European level and ascertained their quality and usefulness based on several criteria. Specifically, we covered measures by the World Bank (Control of Corruption), Transparency International (Corruption Perception Index and Global Corruption Barometer), European Social Survey, International Social Survey Programme, World Values Survey, and Eurobarometer. We discussed the measures from the qualitative point of view, especially from the point of view of country and time coverage and possibility of microanalysis and analysis in time. These measures were then analysed from the quantitative point of view. The study then concludes which measures are best to use for

statistical analyses focusing on corruption perception and experience of bribery. Such an analysis has not been carried out yet on corruption indicators and may prevent errors in future research. Main result:

Chábová, K. 2017. "Measuring corruption in Europe: Public opinion surveys and composite indices". *Quality & Quantity* 51 (4): 1877–1900.

Corruption is perceived as one of the most serious threats to society and to good governance. Corruption decreases the quality of the public sector in many areas and can trigger civic unrest. Corruption distorts the formal system of rules and governance. Moreover, it involves the loss of equal access to public power and position, which leads to a loss of public trust and belief in the political system. Corruption is also dangerous from an economic point of view. It can be a barrier to economic growth (World Bank); it also negatively impacts the ratio of investment to gross domestic product (GDP) and the level of foreign investment. Corruption can also contribute to an uncertain business climate, can hold back state reform and can nourish organized crime. Main result:

Chábová, K. 2017. "Corruption in European Countries: A Cross-national Comparison." Pp. 143–159 in Breen, M. (ed.) *Values and Identities in Europe: Evidence from the European Social Survey*. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.

Family, Health and Well-being.

The research explored the association between housework, earnings, and education. Unlike most existing studies from Western countries, this research tested the bargaining theory in the Czech Republic. Given the high female labour force participation coupled with a tendency for women to drop out of the labour market for several years after childbirth, the country provides an interesting context in which to test the theory. We applied multilevel mixed-effects regressions and analysed the index expressing the relative division of housework between the male and female partners. We demonstrated that in this institutional context, economic factors such as the woman's education and her absolute or relative earning power had little explanatory force for the way housework is shared. Furthermore, we showed that the man's education is a better predictor of the division of housework than the woman's education. Main result:

Hamplová, D., J. Klímová Chaloupková, R., Topinková. 2019. "More money, less housework? Relative resources and housework in the Czech Republic." *Journal of Family Issues* 40 (18): 2823–2848.

Our research also explored the link between employment and subjective well-being among mothers with children under 3 years of age. Using a pooled sample from the ESS 2004–2014 data from 30 European countries we analysed multiple measures of subjective well-being. The paper shows that homemakers were generally happier than full-time workers. No significant differences between homemakers and part-time workers were found. Contrary to our expectations, homemaking was positively associated with happiness, particularly among mothers who left higher-quality employment for childcare. Though some variation across countries exists, it is not linked to the provision of formal childcare, duration of parental leave, or tax system. Main result:

Hamplová, D. 2019. "Does Work Make Mothers Happy?" *Journal of Happiness Studies* 20 (2): 471–497.

We focused on the relationship between young adults' cognitive abilities and individual partner preferences. We worked with the data set collected by the research project *Changing the ratio of men and women in higher education and transforming the marriage market and family relations*, which contains data on partner preferences and the results of the secondary-school National Comparative Exams obtained by Czech high school graduates. Our analyses, using logistic regression, confirmed a tendency towards homophily on the

level of cognitive abilities and university education. Young people with above-average results place more importance on agreement in political opinions, but do not regard the partner's homemaking abilities or financial situation as too important. The results further show that partner preferences differ according to the educational capital of the family of origin, and according to preferred partnership arrangement. We also find significant differences in the partner preferences of men and women that reflect ideas about traditional gender roles. Women favour characteristics that relate to status, and men assign more importance to physical looks. Main result:

Šetinová, M., J. Klímová Chaloupková. 2019. "Role kognitivních schopností ve výběrovém párování: partnerské preference mladých lidí." ("The role of cognitive abilities in assortative mating: partner preferences of young adults.") *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 55 (2): 161–188. (The article is based on collaboration with Markéta Šetinová, PhD. student at the Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague.)

The results of research on domestic labour consistently show that women are responsible for more housework tasks than men. At the same time, there is growing public awareness of gender role equality. However, there is little evidence as to whether there has been any change in the perception of fairness in the division of housework and whether this view differs in different families. Using data from the ISSP 2002 and 2011/2012, this article seeks to explore the relationship between the division of housework and its perceived fairness. Using latent class regression analysis, four distinct types of housework division and perceptions and individual characteristics that predict cluster membership of housework division are identified. The most prevalent type are couples in which there is a traditional division of housework and who divide further into two groups based on whether they view this division as fair or unfair. Cohabiting couples are more likely than married couples to share housework equally and to see this arrangement as fair. Based on a distributive justice perspective, important predictors of cluster membership are found to be relative income, economic activity, gender, and partnership status. However, the findings provide only limited evidence of any change in the division of housework and perceptions about housework in the Czech Republic over the last decade. Main result:

Klímová Chaloupková, J. "Rozdělení domácí práce a hodnocení jeho spravedlnosti v České republice: existují rozdíly mezi manželskými a nesezdanými páry?" ("The division of housework in Czech married and cohabiting couples: Does the type of union have an effect and what's considered fair?") *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 54 (4): 593–623.

The research illuminated the relationship between conflict in the family of origin and an individual's wellbeing in adulthood. We examined to what extent the negative effects of a childhood spent in a conflict-ridden family can be explained by economic deprivation in childhood, a disrupted life course, and a person's socio-demographic situation in adulthood. Empirical analyses were conducted on data from the ESS Round 7. Three indicators of personal wellbeing were used: a depression scale, self-reported happiness, and life satisfaction. The analyses show that spending childhood in a conflict-ridden family affects mainly the emotional side of personal wellbeing (happiness, depressive symptoms). The relationship between the cognitive side of personal wellbeing (satisfaction with life) and a high-conflict environment in childhood can be explained by socio-demographic factors. Main result:

Hamplová, D., R. Trusinová. 2019. "Konflikty v rodině původu, osobní pohoda a duševní zdraví v dospělosti" ("Conflict in the family of origin, subjective wellbeing, and mental health in adulthood"). *Sociologický časopis / Czech Sociological Review* 54 (2): 199–218.

The research revealed cross-national differences in the link between marital status, smoking and binge drinking. Using the ISSP Health and Health Care data from 2011, we tested whether the gap between married and single individuals depends on the prevalence of the vice in the society. This hypothesis was partly corroborated for binge drinking in both male

and female samples, though the link between marriage and alcohol consumption is reversed in the high prevalence context. In case of smoking, the idea of the decreasing role of marriage in countries where tobacco use is widespread was confirmed only among men. The analysis also showed that cohabitation was not as strongly linked to health practices as marriage. Main result:

Hamplová, D. 2018. "Marital Status, Smoking and Binge Drinking in a Comparative Perspective." *Sociológia* 50 (6): 647–671.

Working non-standard hours changes the temporal structure of family life, constraining the time that family members spend with one another and threatening individuals' well-being. However, the empirical research on the link between stress and non-standard schedules has provided mixed results. Some studies have indicated that working non-standard hours is harmful, whereas others have suggested that working atypical hours might facilitate the balance between family and work. Moreover, there is some evidence that the association between stress and non-standard employment has different implications for men and women. Main result:

Lozano, M., D. Hamplová, C. Le Bourdais. 2016. "Non-standard work schedules, gender, and parental stress." *Demographic Research* 34 (9): 259–284. (The study is a collaborative work with Mariona Lozano and Celine Le Bourdais from McGill University, Montreal, Canada.)

Key research themes of the team were presented in the book **How Are Czechs Doing in Contemporary Europe?** (Pospíšilová, J., E. Krulichová (eds.). 2018. *Jak se žije Čechům v současné Evropě?* Praha: Academia). The book is dedicated to research topics based on analyses of the European Social Survey data. It captures the values, attitudes and beliefs of the inhabitants of the Czech Republic in comparison with people living in other European countries. The book offers a truly comprehensive analysis of the attitudes of Europeans in many areas of their lives, whether in terms of their overall value settings, life satisfaction, social capital, fear of crime and migration, or understanding and evaluations of democracy.