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our findings, we argue that remoteness is not just the measure of how distant places are from the primary urban hubs of welfare services and facilities, nor is left-behindness the mere tabulation of the tangible infrastructure that is present or absent in a specific place. We define remoteness as the relational perception of how remote the place is where people live based on the relation and comparison to other peer locations (e.g., similar rural, mountain or valley ones), usually in a context of proximity. Relatedly, we understand left-behindness as the processual evaluation of the intra-place ability to secure the public-social infrastructures that are deemed pivotal for retaining a sense of place (e.g., a school, a cafeteria, a post office, or a grocery shop) beyond the definition of essential services, and the capacity of external actors (especially multilevel institutional ones) to supply the missing tangible and intangible resources needed to salvage (or restore) them.

RC21-330.3

GRAZIOLI, MARGHERITA* (Gran Sasso Science Institute, Italy)

Understanding the Radical Politics of Inhabitation Beyond Dwelling: The Habitability Crisis As Method.

In this presentation, I advance the "habitability crisis" as the method to zoom in on the conflicted intersections of social infrastructures, sociospatial practices, contentious politics, and late-neoliberal capitalist assemblages that further and counter the curated uninhabitability (Simone, 2019) of urban and non-urban spaces within the contemporary context of polycrisis (Morin and Kern, 1999; Toose, 2022). Here, I follow Mezzadra's and Neilson's (2013) understanding of the 'border as method' to conceive habitability as an epistemological device that "is at work whenever a distinction between subject and object is established" (p. 16) and that thus informs conceptual questions and methods as it "deals with such instances of tricky conceptual overlapping and confusion through the punctual analysis of concrete" case studies (p. 15). Speaking of the "habitability crisis" (Grazioli, 2024), the first instance of conceptual fuzziness is the definition (and possibly distinction) of things such as dwelling, home, housing, inhabitation and shelter. Aligning with Lancione's (2023) effort of reading through (and beyond) the bordering entrenched in the politics (and policing) of home/lessness, I conceive the habitability crisis as an instrument to acknowledge both the grand scales of the widespread impossibility to make and inhabit space, and the fine grain of those forms of inhabitation and infrastructure that counter it within and beyond dwelling (and shelter) (Boano and Astolfo, 2021; Lancione and Simone, 2021). In this presentation, I focus on the habitability crisis as a method to understand, and stand with, those grassroots forms of inhabitation, social infrastructures and reproduction, makeshift placemaking, squatting, "bodily precarious politics" (Lancione, 2018) that emerge "in the interstices of home and its foundational lessness" (Lancione, 2023, p.viii), and whose insurgence compose a "liberatory politics of home" (Lancione, 2023) beyond the "binary reading of home and its other" (Lancione, 2023, p. viii), hence beyond the habitability crisis itself.

RC55-838.2

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A Sustainability Propensity Index to Assess a Migrants Integration Policy Programme: An NLP-Based Approach

This paper presents an experimental methodology for measuring the sustainability propensity of 530 National projects funded by a European Programme focused on migrants and refugees integration using a composite indicator. The study proposes a systematic approach for evaluating the achievement of a policy programme and its impact on both society and the beneficiaries over time. To construct the Sustainability Propensity Index (SPI) for each national project, we employed a sociocultural profiling method called Emotional Text Mining (ETM) applied to the contents their final reports. ETM is grounded in a socio-constructivist approach and utilizes natural language processing procedures (NLP), and a non-supervised bottom-up approach to identify the reports content and assess their sustainability propensity. We analyzed six sections from projects' final report to identify prerequisites for sustainability. Even if sustainability can only be assessed post-project, early prerequisites can be included in the project planning phase. Hence, using a bottom-up NLP approach, we have extracted these prerequisites for sustainability identified by the scientific literature as project effectiveness, continuity of activities, and contribution to contextual change. We collected text from 530 project final reports, resulting in a corpus of nearly one million terms and 16,000 comparable chunks of text. We applied ETM procedure to identify 19 clusters of similar text chunks, which were then interpreted and assigned to the above mentioned sustainability dimensions on the basis of four experts' assessments. Subsequently, we calculated indices for effectiveness, continuity, and change, normalizing them between zero and one, while also assessing project criticalities. A SPI was derived by aggregating these indices and subtracting criticalities. The final ranking of the projects was

compared with that resulting from traditional qualitative analysis, revealing strong convergence between the two methods. These findings indicate that semi-automatic text mining techniques can streamline the evaluation process, enhancing efficiency without sacrificing accuracy.

RC11-JS-54.1

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Aging Narratives and Emotions

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the global population of people aged 60 and older is steadily rising, projected to reach 1.4 billion by 2030 and 2 billion by 2050. In response, WHO promotes healthy aging, which is defined as developing and maintaining the functional ability that supports well-being in later life. This functional ability is influenced by an individual's intrinsic capacity, the environment, and the interactions between the two. In particular, societal attitudes and perceptions of aging are crucial in promoting healthy aging.

This study reports the preliminary findings of a larger National Research Project (PRIN 2022, Prot. 2022RAE5J) aimed at gaining deeper insights into elderly Italians' perception of aging, and develop and test a health promotion indicator. We conducted interviews with nearly one hundred individuals, exploring their narratives of daily life. These open-ended interviews were transcribed verbatim, producing a corpus of 150,000 words. Emotional Text Mining (ETM), a socioconstructivist, bottom-up, non-supervised method, was used to identify the cultural, symbolic categories, representations, and sentiments related to aging.

The findings reveal that aging is perceived as a multidimensional process of change, characterized by transitions between past and present, work and retirement, living with others and living alone, and a reduction in social life. These transitions are often driven by losses—such as employment, loved ones, or physical strength—and the ongoing need to adapt to new realities.

The study suggests that aging is not solely defined by disease, but is deeply intertwined with continuous social and personal transformation. As Erikson observed, this stage of life challenges individuals to reorganize their social and relational lives in response to the physical, mental and social changes of aging. Ultimately, the study emphasizes that aging cannot be reduced to biological decline, offering a richer understanding of how elderly people experience and express their daily life.

RC02-46.4

GREENER, JOE* (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom)

Anchoring Values to Value: An Open-Source Investigation of Corporate Social Responsibility Practices in Lululemon

This paper presents findings from an open-source investigation into corporate social responsibility (CSR) in lululemon, a global sportswear brand which claims to be advancing various forms of social justice through its activities. A relatively original methodological approach is advanced here in the use of various deployment of digital techniques emerging from open-source investigation, usually associated with journalism and intelligence services. Open-source techniques meet ethnography to explore the practices and discourses associated with lululemon's branding and corporate governance. Four themes are discussed, including branding as CSR; anchoring values to value; constructing a problem; offering a solution; and managing supply chains. The research uncovers the way various strategies of externalization take place in the formation of CSR agendas, and particularly attempts to distance and obscure harmful aspects of production from the warm and fuzzy feelings crafted through other activities. Some challenges and opportunities in deploying open-source research in social science are also covered. The paper finishes with significance of CSR practices for generating value in contemporary capitalism.