**Alphabetical by presenter name**

**Playgroups for inclusion: a new community service in Portugal?**
Joana Alexandre presenting, V Russo, M Mendes, MC Barata, C Leitão
ISCTE-IUL, Portugal

The project Playgroups for inclusion (GABC – Grupos Aprender Brincar Crescer) was implemented in Portugal, in five districts in different communities, for children aged between 0-4 years old, who have not entered into formal educational responses as well as for their families/caregivers. With the goal to instigate children’s natural learning through play, and promote the interactions of all participants groups attended twice a week two hours each during 10 months. In Portugal the GABC project was run by two monitors and in each district there was a licensed supervisor in child education. In this paper we aim to show 1) the perceptions of supervisors on the quality of implementation of GABC over the implementation of the same period, and their expectations on the project and how they have changed over the implementation period; and 2) the perceptions of caregivers and how do they also change throughout time. To this end, individual interviews were conducted with five supervisors and six focus groups with 13 caregivers were also conducted. In both cases data collection occurred at two different times: one month after the start of GABC (T1; Dec, 2015) and one month before its completion (T2: May / June, 2016). In general, supervisors considered that GABC always took into account the needs and interests of families, promoting their participation from the beginning. Caregivers mentioned attained benefits, such as improvement in the quality of interactions and relationships, and the opportunities to socialize. Despite supervisors considered that GABC can be considered an enabling environment to diverse learning experiences, negative aspects were highlighted (e.g., lack of attendance of families). Results show that GABC can be an appropriate future community response, but clear strategies to promote greater attendance of families are needed.

**Walking alone? Exploring communities today**
Moises Carmona presenting, Ruben David Fernandez
Barcelona University, Spain

**Theme 1**: Community Psychology interventions in Europe - celebrate the diversity and reflect on interventions

"always participate the same people...", "neighbours don't get involved in their neighbourhood ....", "in the past, the whole neighbourhood was involved in front of the problems ...." these and other similar affirmations appear in our work as community workers, in our work as community actions developers in different neighbourhoods of the city. Community actions that are leaded by services providers, ngo and/or citizens associations.

Walking alone? Is a pilot experience, promoted in collaboration between Barcelona city council (Community Action Area and Sant Martí District) and Social Psychology Department at Barcelona University, which is trying to explore how alone we are in the square, Is it more or less than we believe?. In the area of La Verneda Alta (at Barcelona city) we have been developing throughout this course a series of strategies, methodologies and actions aimed at knowing and understanding the experiences of "non-formal" community actions (no linked to official citizens associations and/or services providers).

In this presentation we want to share methodological steps of this pilot experience and the lessons that we are drawing from it. In our aim to try to connect with those who "don’t participate" and we try to answer the question if we are really alone in the square?

**Parenting Aspirations in the LGBT Community**
Pedro Alexandre Costa presenting
ISPA, Portugal

Research has shown that the number of LGBT parented families has been growing. Similarly, parenting aspirations among the LGBT community has also been strengthen, although few studies have addressed the factors associated with wanting to have children. The aim of this study was to examine the parenting aspirations experiences among a sample of lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals (N = 568) from Portugal between the ages of 18 and 76 years. Approximately 7% (n =38) reported having children, with the majority stating a biological kinship with their children primarily from previous heterosexual relationships. The central focus of the current study included participants without children (n = 530), on average 12 years younger than those with children. Among this group, 65% stated a desire to have children and 56% stated the intention to have children in the future. A multiple regression revealed that young age, involvement in the LGBT community, and low religiosity significantly predicted parenting intention. To further explore the effects of age on parenting aspirations, an analysis of variance was conducted. Younger participants reported significantly stronger parenting aspirations, and these differences were detected between each age/developmental group.
**Bridging the gap: Master degree action - research processes addressing social issues**  
Ruben David Fernandez, Moises Carmona presenting  
*Barcelona University, Spain*

**Theme 1:** Community Psychology interventions in Europe - celebrate the diversity and reflect on interventions

This communication aims to introduce a set of action-research processes led by community psychology master degree students in the context of Barcelona City. These processes aim both to address social issues and to give the students the opportunity to experience practicing skills.

Since the last 5 years, in the master degreee studies of psychosocial intervention at the University of Barcelona, a group of teachears, researcheres and students have been working to produce real social change outputs using action-research methodology.

Findings and challenges which emerged from this experience will be shared.

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**The social origins of uncertainty: Portugal's experience under Austerity**  
Mariana Lucas Casanova  
Lara Xavier Pacheco  
Patrício Costa  
Rebecca Lawthom  
Joaquim Luís Coimbra

1 *University of Porto, Portugal,*  
2 *Manchester Metropolitan University, UK*

**Theme 2:** What contribution does European Community Psychology make to issues like - inequality, migration, violence and censure?

**Background:** Traditional forms of uncertainty in contemporary societies (daily-life and existential decisions) have been transformed through new forms of uncertainty resulting from socioeconomic/political changes. Accordingly, there is an unequal distribution of the power to cope with uncertainty (Marris, 1991). Through a conceptualization of uncertainty that considers individuals’ responses, as well as socio-historical processes, we intend to explore the experience of uncertainty in Portugal at the beginning of the crisis.

**Aim(s):** To observe the relationship between psychosocial uncertainty and strategies of coping to assess if there are social origins of uncertainty; to assess whether, self-defeating strategies to cope with uncertainty (e.g. emotional) are not a "symptom" of psychological vulnerabilities but a consequence of social circumstances.

**Method(s):** Quantitative data was collected using an online platform during 2009. Three questionnaires were administered to 1596 students and active professionals (employed/unemployed). These were a sociocultural questionnaire, the Uncertainty Response Scale (adapted to Portuguese from Greco & Roger, 2001), and the Psychosocial Uncertainty Scale, which focuses on the perception and psychological meaning of uncertainty and its consequences within work, communitarian relationships and self-defeating beliefs on uncertainty. Correlation and regression analyses were performed between these scales.

**Results:** Regression results demonstrate that psychosocial uncertainty predicts emotional strategies of coping with uncertainty by 41.8%, to which its consequences at work contribute 45.4% and 28.3%. 28.3% within relationships/communities.

**Conclusion(s):** Results support that the roots of uncertainty and its psychological meaning can be found in the contemporary social context, having severe psychological consequences and so a critical perspective is needed to avoid victim-blaming discourses and practices.

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**Prison vulnerabilities: training interventions and working experiences**  
Anna Cerri Boni presenting, Mario Venturella  
*Università Degli Studi di Firenze, Italy*

**Theme 3:** Protection of the ‘most vulnerable’ - children, young people growing up in ‘austerity’ older people, migrants, etc.

**Background:** During penalties, you can notice a number of cases where inactivity and discouragement are opposed to dynamic activation processes. These processes are conceivable as resilience, a protective buffer against despair, hopelessness and adverse events.

We examined two Institutes, the jail of Prato and the prison of Massa that have contributed to different research hypothesis.

**Aims:** The present study wants to investigate how the different training interventions and work experiences can affect the resilience and the empowerment processes of the inmates. In Prato we wanted to analyse the differences between a group of 18 prisoners, who do not perform any kind of activity and a group of 20 inmates attending university. On the other hand, in Massa we analysed the differences between a group of 7 inmates, who perform treatment activities, compared to a group of 20 inmates who also perform work-related activities.

**Methods:** In both contexts, the tools used are the CD RISC-SCALE (Condor & Davidson, 2003) and the Empowerment Scale (Francescato & Perugini, 1997) with a structured interview. We use both quantitative and qualitative methods to analyse data.

**Results:** The results show the importance of carrying out treatment activities that allow the individuals to regain possession of their potential and the development of new abilities.

**Conclusions:** Working activities contribute to the reconciliation of the prisoner to society and proved to be useful for the construction of a routine similar to the one outside, do not seem to impact on levels of resilience and empowerment more than the other training activities.
What is a safe Community? This question will be investigated by using the case example from the Municipality of Bergen, Norway. From a community psychology perspective, this presentation will describe the local and systematic prevention of harm and accidents that may occur in all communities. Using basic Community psychology Concepts such as participation, I will demonstrate that people’s safety is a concern for all professions involved in prevention. The City of Bergen was given status as a member of the WHO Safe Community(SC) network of cities in 2005. This was after meeting the criteria of WHO, such as; setting up a cross section group in charge of promoting safety in the local community, a work plan with long term goals, prevention in high risk groups and environments, register of accidents and participation in national and international networks of SC. After 10 years of membership a SC member needs to be re-certified, and the first step is to assess the Status according to the criteria. The author set up a working group to perform the assessment in 2017, and initiated a political process to decide if Bergen City is to continue as SC member.

Young people and labour market: explorative analysis on job integration
Cira Ciotola presenting, Fortuna Procentese, Fabrizio De Carlo
University of Naples Federico II, Italy

Theme 1: Community Psychology interventions in Europe - celebrate the diversity and reflect on interventions

Background: In recent years, the economic crisis changed relations between the youth and the labour market, generated their unemployment since rarely their preparation satisfies the request of work. In this scenario the Socio-ecological Model is an approach that offers multiple levels to analyse this phenomenon, including intra- and interpersonal factors, community and organizational factors.

Aims: The aim is to explore how the young precarious people perceive the social relationships in labour context and the role of soft skills and formative dimension to access the labour market.

Method: A sample of 222 young adults was contacted. Interviews were treated as a single textual corpus and analysed with the T-Lab software. Four thematic clusters emerged (social relation in job precariousness, strategies to access the labour market, the role of soft skills, job precariousness and formative dimension).

Results: The analysis revealed that young people believe that precarious contracts do not give any guarantee, limiting the realization of a professional project, the relationships with colleagues who work in the same condition and organizations are characterized by a state of conflict and competition. The academic preparation is often considered inadequate for employment and the soft skills are considered fundamental to usefully face the increasingly rapid changes that are affecting the world of work.

Conclusions: This analysis raises a reflection about the impacts that these conditions have on the well-being and health of young people and can provide useful information for future interventions in organizations.

Western Women Fighting for Isis: Which Fascination?
Giuseppina de Cristofaro presenting
University of Naples Federico II, Italy

Theme 2: What contribution does European Community Psychology make to issues like - inequality, migration, violence and censure?

This paper investigates the propaganda and recruitment strategies of the Isis terrorist group in order to understand how and with what conditions it is possible to enlist Western women. The research carried out from the examination of the existing literature found on the web from January to June 2017, from the analysis of English sites focusing on issues of extremism and from consulting the databases of the most active research bodies in this field, underlines an alarming reality: the growing number of Western women radicalizing via the web. The numerous propaganda documents found allow us to perceive the importance of internet in the radicalization process that enables them to get in contact with the jihadist world by guaranteeing anonymity and confidentiality. Starting from this premise, I questioned the reasons for this fascination and I outlined a paralyzing picture from which an emancipatory basis of interest seems to emerge and attempts to compensate for insecurities and passive roles that see them relegated away from the field of action while the idea of covering significant roles in the rising Caliphate grows. Another aspect to be considered is the sense of exhilarating camaraderie and sisterhood as well as the romantic attachment that many women experience for their recruiters in the wake of Isis propaganda that promotes metaphorical images of lionesses in search of lions, courageous and noble husbands in contrast to the image of a Western man now “emasculated”.

Housing First vs Traditional Services in Europe: organizational features which promote empowerment
Marta Gaboardi1 presenting, Francesca Disperati1, Michela Lenzi1, Alessio Vieno1, Massimo Santinello1
1University of Padova, Italy

Theme 1: Community Psychology interventions in Europe - celebrate the diversity and reflect on interventions

Literature suggests a common set of organizational characteristics, through which each setting empowers its members (e.g: shared vision, relational environment providing significant support and sense of community, opportunity role structure and accessible etc). Nevertheless, there is a lack of studies about which services for housing assistance promote more empowerment in homeless people, so an exit from homelessness.

The main aims of this research are: to understand the perspectives of service providers about the ways that their organizations effectively reverse homelessness, promote capabilities and empowerment; to compare Housing First (HF), a new intervention model for homeless people, with Traditional Services (TS, shelters).

This research is part of the European project HOME_EU: “Homelessness as unfairness”, financed by EU to provide a comprehensive understanding on how the Europeans stakeholders perceive, tolerate and confront the inequality.

32 focus groups (16 in HF and 16 in TS) were conducted in 8 European Countries involved in the project.

The results show the differences between these two types of services in terms of organizational features which promote empowerment.

A collective PARty co-evaluating and creatively documenting lived experience while singing our own songs and dancing to our own tunes
Jacqui Lovell presenting
York St John University, UK

Theme 1: Community Psychology interventions in Europe - celebrate the diversity and reflect on interventions

Background: So many people do not tell their own stories, paint their own pictures, dance or sing to their own tunes, that it can be hard to separate the authentic from empty rhetoric. Authenticity of process and experience was actively sought in this participatory evaluation of a user led organisation using a creative-arts based approach.

Aims: Research questions focused on: the outcomes that mattered most to people when they engaged with the community organisation; and the fit of the participatory process from people’s diverse perspectives.

Methods: Whilst Participatory Video Production (PVP) was the initial choice, collectively becoming stuck resulted in the co-development of a Body-mapping Evaluation Tool (B-mET). This supported co-researchers in documenting their past, present and hoped for future. A transactional analysis developmental theory Cycles of Power (Levin-Landheer, 1982) provided a framework to map the participatory cycles while supporting reflexivity.

Findings: Multi-modal thematic data analysis led to the creation of collective communication collages illustrating the pictures and words that formed the continuums (themes) identified and producing powerful visual representations of co-researchers’ experiences. What mattered most to people were their collective human rights.

In relation to methodological fit PVP worked in group but not individual process; and the use of creative arts supported the provision of a safe space within which to explore lived experience. The adaptation of I poems (Gilligan et al., 2003) and the resulting expanded I poems documented diverse lived experiences while remaining true to the voices of co-researchers whose words formed and shaped them.

Conclusions: PARties need to include US ALL!!
Theme 2: What contribution does European Community Psychology make to issues like - inequality, migration, violence and censure?

Background: Literature on autochthonous youth supports the relevance of engagement for both Individual and Community Well-being. Unfortunately, literature investigating community engagement in young immigrants is poor and has mainly concentrated on antecedents, neglecting outcomes. Our hypothesis of this work is that immigrants' community engagement, in two kinds of associations (social and sports), can support individual and community well-being.

Aims: The first aim is to compare levels of Sense of Community and Self-esteem (DV's) in engaged and unengaged (IV) immigrant youth; the second aim is to compare levels of Sense of Community and Self-Esteem (DV's) in social and sports associations (IV).

Method: 454 Italian immigrant youth (55.3% engaged) complete a self-report questionnaire containing socio-demographic information, Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale (1965) and Sense Of Community Scale. We performed two Analysis of Variance.

Results: ANOVA shows that engaged immigrant youth report higher levels of both Sense of Community and Self-Esteem than unengaged. For engaged youth in particular, sports associations better support these outcomes than social associations. Results suggest that engagement, and specifically sports associations, support Individual and Community Well-being also in immigrant youth.

Community psychology against militarism
Jim Orford presenting
University of Birmingham, UK

Theme 2: What contribution does European Community Psychology make to issues like - inequality, migration, violence and censure?

Background: Psychology has at best been ambivalent about militarism. Peace psychology has not taken an unambiguous position on it, often speaking of the absence of war in the absence of social justice as 'negative peace'.

Aims: To argue for a more clearly identified Psychology Against Militarism (PAM).

Methods: The paper draws on material, much of it from outside psychology, which bears on support for militarism and psychology's failure to oppose it.

Results: Support for militarism permeates civic society. Children, boys especially, learn to value armed conflict. War games are now more realistic and the distinction between gaming and military training has become blurred. War and deadly weapons are portrayed in unrealistic ways that hide their actual effects. Just war theory, widely subscribed to, justifies armed conflict by proposing that under certain conditions war can be just and that there are moral rules that apply to the fighting. Many psychologists have worked for the military in one way or another, implicitly or explicitly promoting militarism, and the changing nature of war and armaments is providing further temptations for psychologists to do so.

Conclusions: Community psychology should take a lead in advocating for PAM since militarism is a good example of how the exercise of power, causing widespread harm for us all but especially for those who are already relatively powerless, is collectively legitimised, and hence how we become complicit in supporting it.

Developing a multi-level approach to working with marginalised women in the UK
Julia Robinson presenting, Rebecca Lawthom
Manchester Metropolitan University, UK

Theme 1: Community Psychology interventions in Europe - celebrate the diversity and reflect on interventions

Drawing on critical community and feminist community psychological theory, research and practice, this paper offers a multi-level approach to working with women and girls at risk, and proposes a multi-level intervention which is characteristically politicised and participatory.

Neoliberalism has set in motion a powerful centrifuge of depoliticised and decontextualised psychological interventions and research practices. Women with multiple and complex needs are a hidden group underrepresented in terms of definitions of 'complex' and 'multiple' and at the sharp end of austerity cuts. Neoliberalism has brought a hardening of privilege and an increase in gender inequality across multiple dimensions including income, mental health, education and safety, leaving many women and girls at increased risk.

A participatory action research project integrating psychology, education and advocacy was undertaken with women signposted to women's services. Data was collected at various time points within the project including a focus group, interviews, ethnographic diary and qualitative questionnaires.

Preliminary findings suggest this innovative approach to psychological distress addresses the needs of those already entrenched and marginalised by mainstream service provision. The paper concludes by considering the actual practices that facilitate a multi-level approach within the current neoliberal context.
Participation for the urban planning: the role of community psychology
Francesca Scauto presenting
University of Naples Federico II, Italy

Theme 1: Community Psychology interventions in Europe - celebrate the diversity and reflect on interventions

Background: The present work is a result of a meta-reflection in the ecological perspective of a several years work as community psychologist for urban planning. It starts from 4 case studies of south Italy municipalities, to set up a model of action research in the context of local urban plan. One of this project was developed for the European programme, Urbact III.

Aims: This work is aimed to disseminate a model of action research, that the author has developed as project designer and coordinator, which includes interdisciplinary approach between community psychologist and the town planner team. It wants to spread tools, but also to power up a reflection about what type of participation a community psychologist promotes and enables for the urban plan, and what type of difficulties has to deal with.

Methods: Focus group, social theatre and other facilitation tools were used to achieve the aims of every action research. The content thematic analysis of data (reports) has been used to fill in a Swot Analysis and a meta-reflection about some process indicators.

Results: Every action research has achieved a double specific aim: collecting citizen’s perception on their city, problems and resources, proposals about the urban design; enhance the sense of community, an actual participation for the community empowerment.

Conclusions: It will be illustrated the key aspects of the project design, the steps of the process, methodology and the role of community psychologist as a process enabler. The critical aspects of working with local administration and future keys to overcome them, will be illustrated.

Atitudes toward refugees in the Italian context
Stefano Tartaglia1 presenting, Chiara Rollero2, Elisa Bergagna1
1Università degli Studi di Torino Italy, 2Università eCampus, Italy

Theme 2: What contribution does European Community Psychology make to issues like - inequality, migration, violence and censure?

Background: There is widespread interest in the Italian context in understanding attitudes toward refugees, because of the concern over the rising xenophobia. Within literature, a considerable amount of research is related to prejudice toward different immigrant groups, but few studies have investigated the predictors of opposition to hospitality of refugees.

Aim: To compare the effects of different predictors on the opposition to hospitality of refugees. The variables investigated were socio-demographic characteristics, political orientation, religiosity, the individual level of Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA), and the TV consumption, differentiating between private channels Mediaset and public channels Rai.

Method: Data were collected by means of a self-report questionnaire on a sample of 266 adults (Female 55.9%; mean age 39.86, SD=17.09). To test the influence of different variables, we performed a hierarchical regression analyses.

Results: Being older and right-hand politically oriented increased significantly the opposition to hospitality of refugees. The relationship with the religiosity was moderated by gender: the importance of religion decreased the opposition to hospitality of refugees only for females. Only one dimension of RWA, i.e. authoritarian aggression, increased the opposition toward refugees, whereas the other one, i.e. conservatism, was not significant. Finally, TV consumption had a positive effect on the opposition to hospitality, but only when considering private channels.

Conclusions: Individual factors have an important role in predicting the opposition to hospitality of refugees, but also environmental factors such as mass media can influence a negative attitude toward this specific social group.

New platforms to support volunteering practices within communities
Lisa Thomas presenting, Pam Briggs
Northumbria University, UK

Theme 2: What contribution does European Community Psychology make to issues like - inequality, migration, violence and censure?

Volunteering can provide both physical and mental health benefits, for volunteers as well as their local communities. Volunteering takes different forms, from tradition dutiful volunteering, to crowdsourcing, micro volunteering, and services such as TimeBanking offering a networked way for community members to help each other. More often, charities or non-profit organisations may utilise digital platforms to recruit their volunteers. However, the terminology used and processes involved are akin to traditional employment ‘schemas’- writing a CV or providing a reference- with very little in the way of digital co-ordination of recruitment and organization of work. Even fewer organisations offer opportunities for community-building or fluid forms of interaction between volunteers. At present, a variety of digital platforms exist to ‘manage’ volunteers- yet in our research we have discovered that these are not uniformly adopted, resulting in volunteer experiences being organisation-bound, thus reducing the likelihood that individuals could volunteer for another organisation at short notice. We report findings from qualitative research which examines the practises of organisations actively engaged in volunteer recruitment, and the experiences of volunteers in relation to their sense of community. We make recommendations for future digital platforms that might be better able to support a meaningful ‘psychological contract’ between the volunteer and the organisation.
Mainstreaming community psychology interventions: reflections on working in partnership with London’s most excluded young people to transform communities and statutory services
Sally Zlotowitz presenting
MAC-UK, UK

**Theme 1:** Community Psychology interventions in Europe - celebrate the diversity and reflect on interventions

**Background:** MAC-UK is a UK based charity founded in 2008 that aims to transform mental health services so that they are fit for society’s most excluded. Our clinical and community psychology intervention draws on a place-based, asset-focused and social justice framework to address health and social inequalities. We co-produce projects with gang-affected and other excluded groups of young people to transform communities and local services, alongside their own and their peers’ lives.

**Aims:** The aims of this presentation will be to outline the key components of our approach, report on some of our evaluation findings and reflect on our wider strategic goal of transforming statutory services by working in partnership with them to implement this approach.

**Methods:** Our evaluations apply quantitative, qualitative and youth-led research methodology.

**Results:** We will report on some of our key evaluation findings which demonstrate positive change at the individual and at wider system levels. We will also discuss some of the challenges of the work and play a film made by young people.

**Conclusions:** We conclude that it is possible to bring community psychology interventions into mainstream statutory services by working in partnership with them, transforming the way they operate and addressing wider health and social conditions. We are hopeful in our mission to change statutory health and social care systems such that community psychology interventions can become increasingly sustainable.

Reflections on the development of the UK ‘Solidarity and Support Network for Refugee Camp Volunteers’ - a community psychology approach to supporting the supporters
Sally Zlotowitz presenting, Franscesca Brady
Solidarity and Support Network, UK

**Theme 2:** What contribution does European Community Psychology make to issues like - inequality, migration, violence and censure?

**Background:** In 2016, a group of psychologists in the UK developed the ‘Solidarity and Support Network for Refugee Camp Volunteers’ (SSuN) in response to individual requests from newly formed groups to support volunteers who were spending time in the ‘Jungle’ camp in Calais and other European refugee camps. Volunteers were regularly witnessing huge injustices, violence towards refugees and other atrocities within the French and UK migration system. Working in partnership with the organisations, we developed some support systems that took an explicitly community psychology orientation.

**Aims:** The aims of the presentation are to reflect on the development of SSuN, the ‘buddying’ system we have implemented and the potential next steps for the group, including building for collective action around the issue of migration in the UK. We invite ‘critical friends’ to help us shape the network and our future activities.

**Methods:** We will outline the simple tools we have used so far to evaluate the network and its activities.

**Results:** We will discuss and reflect on the network, including the barriers to supporting volunteers and the ways in which we have overcome these. The importance of alliances and explicit framing around social justice will be discussed.

**Conclusions:** We hope to demonstrate the potential of an active and ‘non-professionalised’ UK community psychology approach to supporting those who are supporting extremely marginalised people living in European refugee camps. We conclude it is possible to collectively organise as psychologists, therapists, students etc, and in partnership with others, to take action on the injustices of the migration systems.
Alphabetical by presenter name

**EU Competitive Programs For Young Researchers Didactic Workshop**

Patrizia Cozzolino presenting  
*University Federico II, Italy*

**Theme 1:** Community Psychology interventions in Europe - celebrate the diversity and reflect on interventions

The workshop will introduce the audience to EU PROGRAMS specially directed to young researchers. Who can apply? How to apply? When apply? Which program better fit to community psychology expertise? And last but not least: Which criteria for choosing programs and preparing submissions. The workshop is intended to give young students and researchers some preliminary acquirements and knowledge. The workshop is specially directed to ECPA young members serching for post graduate grant. Dr. P. Cozzolino is expert in coordinating, budgeting and programming EU submission in the field of human science and psychology.

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Universal basic income: a policy at the heart of community and social equity?

Carolyn Kagan¹ presenting, Sally Zlotowitz², Rebecca Lawthom³  
¹Manchester Metropolitan University & Steady State Manchester, ²Psychologists for Social Change, ³Manchester Metropolitan University

**Theme 4:** Poverty & Inequality - Feminist responses to ‘austerity’ and neo-liberalism, critiques and interventions

**Background:** Universal Basic Income (UBI) is a policy that is gaining traction worldwide, and experiments in implementation are beginning. The idea behind is that every citizen receives a unconditional basic income in perpetuity, doing away with means tested social welfare where it exists, and introducing social security where it does not. Arguments for UBI are many and complex, but touch on an imagined future where work, gender relationship and community participation are different.

**Aims:** To examine policies for UBI and their impact on gender relationships, work and community.

**Methods:** Various UBI policy proposals and experiments around the world were scrutinised and subjected to a community psychological impact assessment. Alternatives to UBI were considered alongside and their relative merits assessed. Several events were held where members of the public also scrutinised proposals to identify their advantages and limitations. This participative workshop will continue this process of policy analysis.

**Results:** UBI was found to have a number of potential impacts on individuals, households and communities. Alternative social policies, in particular social job guarantees were commensurate with UBI.

**Conclusion:** The process of policy analysis and testing needs to continue to assess the potential merits and reach of UBI.