ECSR, Collegio Carlo Alberto and NASP
Joint Spring School on

The Impact of Covid-19 on

Social Inequality

March 22-26, 2021

In accordance with the pandemic situation the school will be held virtually.

The topic for the eighth edition of the ECSR Spring School is The Impact of Covid-19 on Social Inequality. The School is promoted by the European Consortium of Sociological Research (ECSR), Collegio Carlo Alberto and by the universities of Milan and Turin in the frame of the NASP, Network for the Advancement in Social and Political Studies.

This year’s school will focus on the current Covid-19 pandemic, particularly from the point of view of its impact on different dimensions of social behaviour and inequality. A limited number of doctoral students and young researchers will have the possibility to be provided with high-quality training on current research on the impacts of the pandemic. The school will be at distance, and accepted students will participate to a week-long, half-day course (all mornings, from 9.30 to 13.00), including lectures on the key topics in the field – both conceptual and methodological – and the opportunity to present their work and have it discussed by leading scholars in the field.

Lectures will be given and presentations discussed by Gabriele Ballarino (University of Milan), Stefano Cantalini (University of Milan), Diego Gambetta (Collegio Carlo Alberto), Davide Morisi (Collegio Carlo Alberto), Melinda Mills (University of Oxford), Ariane Pailhé (Institut national d'études démographiques, INED), Nazareno Panichella (University of Milan), Cristiano Vezzoni (University of Milan) and Emilio Zagheni (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, MPIDR).

The School is organized by Nazareno Panichella (University of Milan), Gabriele Ballarino (University of Milan), Filippo Barbera (Collegio Carlo Alberto and University of Turin), Fabrizio Bernardi (European University Institute), Camilla Borgna (Collegio Carlo Alberto) and Tiziana Nazio (Collegio Carlo Alberto and University of Turin).
### Overview and timetable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Monday 22 March</th>
<th>Tuesday 23 March</th>
<th>Wednesday 24 March</th>
<th>Thursday 25 March</th>
<th>Friday 26 March</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.30-11.00</td>
<td>Zagheni</td>
<td>Pailhé</td>
<td>Gambetta &amp; Morisi</td>
<td>Mills</td>
<td>Vezzoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00-11.15</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15-13.00</td>
<td>Presentations 1</td>
<td>Presentations 2</td>
<td>Presentations 3</td>
<td>Presentations 4</td>
<td>Presentations 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Keynote lectures
Emilio Zagheni: to be defined
Cristiano Vezzoni: to be defined

Ariane Pailhé: Has lockdown transformed the gender division of household labour?
The sudden adoption of strict lockdown measures subsequently introduced a shock to professional and domestic time, this could alter the long-term evolution of domestic time. This lecture investigates whether these exceptional circumstances promoted a rebalancing of the gendered division of labour. It presents several studies that examine the effects of the pandemic on the gender division of labour in Europe as well as ongoing personal research. In order to understand how domestic time varies in relation to working time, we use data from the Epidemiology and Living Conditions (EpiCOV) survey. We document the very significant increase in required domestic work, while parental work was especially time-consuming over the period. We show that even though men declared a larger amount of housework than usual, they did less than women, but there is no difference between men and women in the sensitivity of domestic time to working time. Regarding parental time, the increase during lockdown was stronger for women than for men. Therefore, if we consider housework and childcare together, lockdown did not lead to greater equality between partners, but rather reinforced the division of labour already existing in families.

Key references:
Diego Gambetta and Davide Morisi: L’enfer c’est les autres? The effects of COVID-19 virus on interpersonal trust

Does the threat posed by the COVID-19 pandemic affect interpersonal trust? While most evidence shows that natural threats reinforce trust and cooperation, the COVID-19 virus differs from other calamities since it spreads through contact with people, thus potentially increasing mistrust and suspicion towards human beings. We investigate the link between exposure to COVID-19 and trust in strangers by conducting a panel study with an embedded survey experiment with a representative sample of adults in Italy, one the countries that has been worst affected by the outbreak of the virus. Contrary to intuitive expectations, we find that those who report COVID-19 symptoms trust strangers substantially more than their relative counterparts. Panel data analysis shows that trust increases within individuals who catch COVID-19 throughout the panel, although the effect seems to decline once people recover. In addition, our experimental findings reveal that the risk that the COVID-19 pandemic poses to our health in the future leads to a substantial increase in trust in strangers, which lasts over time. The risk that the pandemic poses to our livelihood, in terms of job loss and economic recession, also leads to a smaller increase in trust in strangers, while solidarity appeals and knowledge of people with COVID-19 symptoms within a close circle of relatives, friends and colleagues have no effects on trust. These findings, we suggest, could be explained by adapting the “emancipation theory of trust” to the context of natural disasters, conjecturing that when caught in catastrophes people become more dependent on other people’s support.

Key references:

On covid and trust:


On panel data analysis

On measuring trust:

On the wallet question:

On experiment with heterogenous treatment effects:
Melinda Mills: The contribution of the social sciences to understand COVID-19: inequality, social behaviour and population differences

Research from sociology and demography has been pivotal in helping to understand the COVID-19 pandemic beyond the science of immunity and medical approaches. This talk reflects on contributions ranging from using social network approaches to control infections to how local and national population composition (age, ethnicity, deprivation, density) shaped hospitalisation and mortality. The pandemic also revealed deep structural inequalities in relation to social deprivation, ethnicity, working conditions and occupations, intergenerational households, gender, trust in government and institutions and how and where individuals receive their information.

Key references:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Authors and discussants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Monday, 22/3   | Dederichs K., *Did volunteering flourish or decline in the United Kingdom due to the COVID-19 pandemic?*  
Discussant: E. Zagheni  
Conte Keivabu R., *Inequalities in exposure to air pollution in schools in Italy*  
Discussant: E. Zagheni |
|                | Gallina R., *Health inequalities emerging by daily behaviours during Covid-19 pandemic*  
Discussant: N. Panichella  
Panarello D., *Measuring the effectiveness of COVID-19 containment policies in Italian provinces: are we doing enough?*  
Discussant: G. Ballarino |
| Tuesday, 23/3  | Köksal S., *Labor Market and Household Production during COVID-19 Pandemic in Turkey*  
Discussant: A. Pailhé  
Kolegova I., *How does growing inequality in post-COVID labour market outcomes changes parental behaviour and induces spill-over effects on children’s well-being and educational outcomes*  
Discussant: A. Pailhé |
Discussant: S. Cantalini  
Grindel C., *Learning inequalities during the COVID-19 school closures*  
Discussant: T. Nazio |
| Wednesday, 24/3# | Kweon S., *The Impact of COVID-19 on Skill Differences in UK Gender-Parenthood Hiring Discrimination*  
Discussant: D. Gambetta  
Maldonado J. E., *The Effect of School Closures on Standardised Student Test Outcomes*  
Discussant: D. Gambetta |
|                | Köpping M., *COVID-19 and education: What can be done to ensure that the health crisis does not result in an educational crisis due to social selectivity in the classroom?*  
Discussant: G. Ballarino |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Authors and discussants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dežan L., <em>Distance Learning in Time of COVID-19 Pandemic and Reproduction of Social Inequality in Case of Migrant Children</em> Discussant: M. Mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ghoroubi N., <em>Socio-demographic characteristics of the workers with the highest potential occupational exposure to COVID-19</em> Discussant: S.Cantalini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday, 26/3</td>
<td>Santos Sánchez V., <em>Spatial distribution and social determinants of COVID-19 incidence in the province of Cadiz during the three waves of the pandemic</em> Discussant: C. Vezzoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uccheddu D., <em>The role of family ties on well-being during the pandemic. Evidence for Europe using SHARE data.</em> Discussant: C. Vezzoni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>