

EVERYDAY LIFE ACROSS MULTIPLE PLACES: DYNAMICS AND IMPACTS

10th Annual Meeting of the European Network for
Multi-Locality Studies

ZRC SAZU Institute of Slovenian Ethnology
Ljubljana, 13-14 November 2025



ZRC SAZU



Slovenian Research and Innovation Agency

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International Conference Program and Book of Abstracts

EVERYDAY LIFE ACROSS MULTIPLE PLACES: DYNAMICS AND IMPACTS

10th Annual Meeting of the European Network for Multi-Locality Studies

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This conference is sponsored by the Research Program of the ZRC SAZU Institute for Slovenian Ethnology (Ethnological, Anthropological, and Folklore Studies Research on Everyday Life - P6-0088), which is funded by the Slovenian Research and Innovation Agency (ARIS).

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

13 November 2025, ZRC SAZU – Geographical Museum

- 9:30 - 10:00 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTORY REMARKS**
Saša Babič: Head of the Institute of Slovenian Ethnology, ZRC SAZU
Dan Podjed: Research Program Leader, Institute of Slovenian Ethnology, ZRC SAZU
- 10:00 - 10:45 KEYNOTE LECTURE**
Miha Koderman and Quentin Benoît Guillaume Drouet: Recent Challenges in the Geographical Exploration of Second Homes: A Slovenian Perspective
- 10:45 - 11:05 COFFEE BREAK**
- 11:05 - 12:35 PANEL 1: EVERYDAY LIFE AS A SCALE OF ANALYSIS**
(chair: Marco Alberio)
Petko Hristov: Seasonal Labor Migration and Multi-Local Everyday Life. The Case of Tran
Simone Caiello, Matteo Colleoni, Anastasiya Ramusik: University Students' Daily Mobility and Multilocal Practices: Insights From the Milanese Case Study
Julia Popcheva: Multilocal Living Impact on a Village's Social and Cultural Life
Mila Maeva: Multi-Local Belonging and Strategic Mobility: The Case of the Turkish Minority in Bulgaria
- 12:35 - 14:30 LUNCH**
- 14:30-16:00 PANEL 2: EVERYDAY LIFE AS AN ARENA OF SHIFTING ROUTINES AND PRACTICES**
(chair: Tino Schlinzig)
Marco Alberio: International Retirement Migration and Multi-Local Living
Nuri Korkmaz: Living in Two Different Countries and the Necessity to Contemplate about the Future
Kati Pitkänen, Mari Kattilakoski: Multi-Local Care: An Underexplored Phenomenon in the Depopulating Rural North
Ayşe Yıldırım Gürcüoğlu: Multi-Spatial Mobility and Everyday Practices of Turkish Grandparents to Maintain a Close Relationship with their Grandchildren
- 16:00-16:20 COFFEE BREAK**
- 16:20-17:20 USING AI IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH: REFLEXIVE WORKSHOP**
chair: Lenka Formánková
- 19:00 DINNER**

14 November 2025, ZRC SAZU – Geographical Museum

9:00 - 9:15 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

9:15 - 10:45 PANEL 3: EVERYDAY LIFE AS A SITE OF EMERGENT TRENDS AND EVOLVING POLICIES

(chair: Tatiana Bajuk Senčar)

Lisa Garde: Corporate Ties of Multi-locals – Consequences for the Organisation and Duration of Multi-Local Living Arrangements

Mina Di Marino, Kati Pitkänen: Exploring Multi-Locality through a Conceptual and Policy Framework: Insights from Norway and Finland

Lenka Formánková: Multilocal Everyday Life, Digital Co-Parenting, and the Transformation of Fatherhood

Petya V. Dimitrova: Multi-locality for Sale: The Monetization of Digital Nomad Lifestyles

10:45 - 11:05 COFFEE BREAK

11:05 - 12:35 PANEL 4: EVERYDAY LIFE: METHODOLOGIES AND CHALLENGES

(chair: Simone Caiello)

Mina Di Marino, Tanu Priya Uteng, Hossein Shavoshi: Multi-Locality and GeoAI: Enhancing Spatial Understanding through Geospatial Artificial Intelligence

Tatiana Churchulieva-Knight: The Mobility of Sounds: An Autoethnographic Case Study Between Two Localities

Tino Schlinzig: Qualitative Approaches to Transitional Housing: Methodological Challenges in Studying Multi-local Family Life Post-Separation

Tatiana Bajuk Senčar: The Shifting Rhythms of Multi-Locality

12:35 - 14:30 LUNCH

14:30 - 16:00 NETWORK MEETING

16:00 - 17:30 TOUR

ABSTRACTS

KEYNOTE LECTURE

Miha Koderman

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Recent Challenges in the Geographical Exploration of Second Homes: A Slovenian Perspective

Residing in second homes can be considered one of the most popular forms of leisure activity in Slovenia, and, at the same time, one of the most widespread forms of multi-local living. Even though the locations of second homes are generally dispersed, as they can be found in almost every Slovenian municipality, there are also some areas where they are more prevalent, such as the Alpine and the Mediterranean regions. The first geographical studies on the topic of second homes were made in the late 1960s, while many of them were also published in the 1980s, as well as in the last decade; therefore, the phenomenon appears to be one of the longest continuing research fields within geography in Slovenia.

The paper initially highlights some basic characteristics of the second homes in Slovenia and presents the main types of these dwellings across the four predominant landscape categories of this geographically diverse country. The authors address the problem of defining a second home and then focus on selected challenges in recent geographical research on second homes. Definitions vary across the countries of the European Union, and this fact poses a problem when conducting comparative analysis at the international level. The second challenge is linked to the problem of the methodological framework of registering second homes. The statistical category of seasonal or secondary residences, used for rest and recreation, was formally abolished in 2018 in Slovenia due to "poor maintenance". As a result, Slovenia became one of the few countries in the European Union where data on the number, size, and distribution of second homes are no longer recorded. The third challenge presents a dimension of the second home phenomenon in tourism-oriented municipalities in Slovenia, which was observed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the lack of concrete data on the number of these dwellings in recent years, the temporary restrictions on free movement within the country during the COVID-19 pandemic clearly revealed the scale of the multi-local living patterns, causing important demographic changes. Finally, the paper focuses on discrepancies between national and local data on second homes, which are observed in the case study of the winter ski resort of Kranjska Gora. Here, the analysis shows important inconsistencies between the data of the Statistical Office and municipal data on the number of second homes, even though both databases present the same indicator: the official number of second homes in the debated municipality.

PANEL 1: EVERYDAY LIFE AS A SCALE OF ANALYSIS

Petko Hristov

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Seasonal Labor Migration and Multi-Local Everyday Life: The Case of Tran

The research, conducted over two decades in Central Western Bulgaria (the region of the city of Tran), shows the transformations that occur in everyday life as a whole and in the traditional social organization in the conditions of temporary labor migration of the male population in the decades of early modernization of Bulgarian society. The overall model of such transformations can be outlined based on our own field ethnographic research, archival materials, and existing publications relating to the end of the 19th and the entire 20th centuries. These transformations and the gender specificity of labor migrations (seasonal work of craftsmen and maids) affect the traditional patrilineal family structure; they also change the life cycle (birth, wedding, and funeral) and customs and holidays in the calendar cycle. Tracing the process of changes in the birthplaces and in the city (what labor migrants “bring” to a new place and the different ways of adaptation), “there” and “here”, is a very important issue regarding the proposed course. The turnaround in this traditional pattern of (seasonal) labor migration occurred in the 1950s-60s, when temporary migrants settled in the capital Sofia with their families as a result of the accelerated industrialization and increased urbanization of this part of Bulgaria.

PANEL 1: EVERYDAY LIFE AS A SCALE OF ANALYSIS

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University Students' Daily Mobility and Multilocal Practices: Insights from the Milanese Case Study

Within mobility studies, university students constitute a big share of the traveling metropolitan population (Khattak et al., 2011). As a consequence, their everyday mobility practices deserve increasing attention. Moreover, the specificity of their condition, consisting in having often a double location (one in the place of study and one, at least, at their parents' residence) or characterized by long-distance commuting, makes them potential multilocal subjects.

Their high mobility is a clear product of current societies' mobility patterns and arrangements, characterized by three main features: reversibility, connectivity, and ubiquity (Kaufmann, 2012). Among university students, the temporality of residential practices and of travel is common, making their decisions strongly reversible. Reversibility practices allow for better management of the sense of belonging to multiple places, balancing moments of presence and absence from the various life settings (Vendemmia, 2020). Such a property is strictly linked to a phase of life where personal identity is constantly changing. Moreover, their confidence in digital technology-driven solutions, both for traveling and for communicating, the complexity of their relations (in space and time), enhanced by the higher availability of (fast and long-distance) traveling solutions, represent clear examples of the capacity to leverage nowadays connectivity, enhancing their ubiquity, allowing them to root in different contexts.

This paper offers a theoretical and methodological reflection on the use of university travel surveys to explore the multilocal condition of students, starting from the last survey (2023) on Milan-Bicocca University, a public tertiary education institution in Milan. It emphasizes the significance of everyday mobility patterns in shaping educational experiences and reproducing spatial inequalities in access to tertiary education (Allen & Faber, 2018). The paper also addresses the potential of innovative mobility solutions like MaaS among academic populations, as leverages to access tertiary education for university students, questioning their adoption for multilocal populations.

PANEL 1: EVERYDAY LIFE AS A SCALE OF ANALYSIS

Julia Popcheva

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Multilocal Living Impact on a Village's Social and Cultural Life

Living in a village, but next to a big city, provides people with the opportunity to live in the peacefulness of a small settlement while working and benefiting from the services in an urban environment. During the last decade, such a lifestyle has become very popular among young and middle-aged people in Bulgaria, thus repopulating villages near the country's largest cities. This new trend leads to a significant revival of social life and cultural institutions on the sites. The paper presents and analyzes a case study of a village near the city of Varna and how urban–rural migration and daily mobility impact the development of a sustainable community, strong intergenerational ties, and local cultural heritage safeguarding and promotion. In addition, it is discussed how daily mobility affects individual lifestyles. The research includes participant observation (in the life of the local community center), semi-structured interviews, questionnaires, informal conversations, and virtual anthropology methods. Fieldwork has been conducted in the period 2019 – 2025, during the scientific work upon the PhD thesis “Micro Communities’ Consolidation in the Beginning of 21st Century (According Bulgarian Folklore Groups Case Studies in Bulgaria and Abroad)”, further expanded into the individual project for young scholars “Migration and Cultural Heritage”, funded by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Bulgaria.

PANEL 1: EVERYDAY LIFE AS A SCALE OF ANALYSIS

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Multi-Local Belonging and Strategic Mobility: The Case of the Turkish Minority in Bulgaria

This paper examines the dynamics of multi-locality among the Turkish minority in Bulgaria, highlighting how factors such as circular migration, seasonal mobility, and transnational kinship inform localized practices of belonging and place-making. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Northeast Bulgaria and among migrant communities in Turkey and Western Europe, the study analyses how individuals who identify as Turkish citizens of Bulgaria establish connections to multiple locales – such as their village, town, and diaspora neighborhoods – simultaneously. The analysis underscores the strategic utilization of mobility to navigate various structural constraints, including minority marginalization, economic uncertainty, and complex citizenship issues. Multi-locality is conceptualized not merely as a spatial practice but as a form of resilience and socio-political positioning, intricately linked to affective geographies, infrastructural disparities, and state border regimes. The paper also addresses the significance of understanding minority multi-locality in Bulgaria by considering both the historical legacies of displacement and the contemporary negotiations surrounding mobility rights within and beyond the European Union's border space.

PANEL 2: EVERYDAY LIFE AS AN ARENA OF SHIFTING ROUTINES AND PRACTICES

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International Retirement Migration and Multi-Local Living: Italian Pensioners Moving to Southern Europe and North Africa

In recent decades, international retirement migration (IRM) has grown significantly across Europe (King et al., 2021), with particular scholarly attention being paid to multi-locality as an emerging residential practice (Benson & Osbaldiston, 2016; Alberio & Labarchède, 2022). This article critically explores the multi-local living experiences of Italian retirees in the Mediterranean region – specifically in Spain, Portugal, Albania, and Tunisia – drawing on qualitative research conducted between 2023 and 2025, including in-depth interviews and direct observation.

Multi-locality emerges as an adaptive strategy that enables retirees to enhance their quality of life while maintaining transnational family and social ties. At the same time, they benefit from favorable fiscal, climatic, and social conditions in their countries of residence (King et al., 2017; Fondazione Migrantes, 2023). However, this form of mobility also involves a range of everyday complexities, including challenges in local integration and cultural and linguistic barriers that can affect retirees' sense of belonging, social well-being, and health (Gustafson, 2001; Williams et al., 1997).

Through a multi-sited qualitative approach carried out in Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, and Albania, this article analyzes the everyday practices and adaptive strategies developed by these migrant retirees. It further discusses the broader implications of such transnational retirement lifestyles for European social and urban policy, emphasizing the need for more inclusive and context-sensitive frameworks to support aging populations in cross-border settings.

PANEL 2: EVERYDAY LIFE AS AN ARENA OF SHIFTING ROUTINES AND PRACTICES

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Living in Two Different Countries and the Necessity to Contemplate About the Future

Nowadays, Bulgaria is experiencing a weird situation of returnees in the country on a very different level. The members of the Turkish minority, once expelled from the country, are showing interest in returning to Bulgaria and staying in the country for the long term. In the past, this would be only in the form of short visits between 15-30 days. However, today there are entire villages where people periodically change their location between Bulgaria and Turkey. Eventually, almost half of the year is spent in one country and the rest across the border. There are many people today who follow this tendency, and this makes them eligible to get permanent resident status in both countries, along with house ownership on both sides of the border.

These choices are affected by several motivations. The older generation who obtained pension rights and retirement in Turkey often opts for their old house in Bulgaria and apparently spends half of the year there. Young generations usually stay in Turkey. Nevertheless, recently, there are also young people who move to Bulgaria for work while retaining the presence of family members in Turkey, where they come back and stay for a certain time of the year.

This work aims to examine the relocation practices among the Turks of Bulgaria, who, as dual citizens of Turkey and Bulgaria, are following practices of multi-locality determined by various motivations. Sometimes, state welfare provisions, and sometimes family members' personal status or health conditions, continue to shape this process. By focusing on the empirical case study, this work aims to elaborate new theoretical explanations for the existing phenomena.

PANEL 2: EVERYDAY LIFE AS AN ARENA OF SHIFTING ROUTINES AND PRACTICES

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Multi-Local Care: An Underexplored Phenomenon in the Depopulating Rural North

In the rural context, multi-local living has been examined particularly as a phenomenon related to leisure time and changes in work. Other drivers that reinforce multi-locality, such as care-related reasons for multi-locality, have received less attention. In this paper, we examine how the needs and provisions of care increasingly create a need for a multi-local lifestyle. The research is based on a multi-method case study in the rural areas of North Karelia, a sparsely populated region in Eastern Finland. With the aging of the rural population, the proportion of the population in need of care has increased and will continue to grow in the future. At the same time, the distances between the elderly and their close relatives, such as children, have increased due to the urbanization of society. This has increasingly led to problems in the accessibility of social and health care services in rural areas, or even care poverty. The aging population and their relatives face the challenges of multi-locality in various ways as they organize their lives in different places, through both physical and remote presence, and in the diverse interaction of giving and receiving care.

PANEL 2: EVERYDAY LIFE AS AN ARENA OF SHIFTING ROUTINES AND PRACTICES

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Multi-Spatial Mobility and Everyday Practices of Turkish Grandparents to Maintain a Close Relationship with their Grandchildren

Mobility is recognized as a fundamental concept that enables individuals to establish complex connections across multiple spaces through the uninterrupted flow of physical movement, communication, and social interactions. While aging has traditionally been defined as a static and settled process (Rowles, 1978), current research is reconsidering aging as a dynamic lifestyle characterized by movement across multiple spaces (Sheller & Urry, 2006).

This study employs qualitative methods to investigate the mobility, residential transitions, and home making practices of adults aged 60 and over (n=20) within both individual and collective strategies. The findings reveal that older adults' mobility behaviors reflect a complex balance between continuing family relationships and preserving personal autonomy. The study demonstrates that grandparents make periodic visits not primarily for their children, but specifically to reinforce their bonds with their grandchildren. In their relationships with their children, it was observed that they expected more frequent visits, especially during significant life events such as marriages. This highlights the social priorities and the nature of relationships that older adults establish within the family. Thus, the study offers an important perspective for understanding the spatial mobility practices and familial motivations of older adults. However, despite their wishes, the health status and care needs of older adults limit their spatial mobility and thus hinder the sustainability of intergenerational bonds.

These findings are consistent with Kağıtçıbaşı's (1996) theory of autonomous interdependence and Vertovec's (2009) multi-spatial perspective, demonstrating the simultaneous and dynamic existence of individual autonomy and family interdependence. Consequently, multi-spatial living practices can be considered a social phenomenon that enables older individuals to maintain their autonomy and strengthen intergenerational ties. In this context, strengthening and developing social support mechanisms and expanding programs that promote intergenerational solidarity are crucial.

WORKSHOP

Lenka Formánková

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Using AI in Qualitative Research: Reflexive Workshop

This workshop opens a debate on using AI in research by introducing some hints on responsible ways of incorporating contemporary AI tools into qualitative research. We will learn how to use AI to accelerate routine tasks, including draft coding, clustering, memo seeding, and interview-guide refinement. We begin by situating AI within diverse sociological traditions (interpretivist, grounded, critical, and mixed-methods), emphasizing where automation can provide pragmatic value and where human inference remains non-substitutable. A brief tour clarifies typical workflows, focusing on generalizable prompt patterns. Central techniques include quote-anchored coding, explicit boundary conditions for themes, and reflexive memos that surface the analyst's standpoint. We will also discuss an ethics and governance segment that addresses privacy, consent, data protection, bias and stereotype propagation, disclosure of AI assistance, and criteria for evaluating output quality.

PANEL 3: EVERYDAY LIFE AS A SITE OF EMERGENT TRENDS AND EVOLVING POLICIES

Lisa Garde

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Corporate Ties of Multi-Locals – Consequences for the Organisation and Duration of Multi-Local Living Arrangements

Due to flexible labor markets and the uneven spatial distribution of jobs, an increasing number of employees are living in more than one place, a phenomenon known as work-related multi-local living. Although multi-local living has been the subject of scientific analysis for years (e.g., Di Marino et al., 2024; Hilti, 2009; Tippel et al., 2019), the role of corporate ties in this context has largely been overlooked. The main objective of this paper is therefore to analyze the influence of corporate ties on work-related multi-local living. As this topic is rarely associated with multi-locality, this paper draws on studies in human resources management (e.g., Luthans et al., 2021; Rubenstein et al., 2017) and, in particular, the *organisational commitment* model (Allen & Meyer, 1990).

The research questions are: How are the corporate ties of multi-local employees formed? How do strong corporate ties influence the organisation and duration of multi-local living arrangements? To address these questions, 39 problem-oriented, guideline-based interviews were conducted with multi-local employees from knowledge-based industries in Stuttgart (Germany) and Milan (Italy). The analysis shows that multi-locals can develop strong corporate ties through a combination of *affective organisational commitment* (e.g., stable social relationships with colleagues or identification with the employer's goals) and *continuance organisational commitment* (e.g., salary level or position). The results demonstrate that corporate ties can influence the organisation of everyday life. It is also generally assumed in the literature that employees with strong corporate ties are likely to remain with their employer for a long time (Luthans, 2021; Rubenstein et al., 2017). However, our analysis shows that multi-local employees are more likely to leave their employer, despite having developed strong corporate ties. They subjectively evaluate the maintenance of multi-local living arrangements while staying at their workplace as complex, highlighting that multi-local individuals' decisions depend on factors such as job prospects, future employability, and the personal needs of both partners and all family members.

PANEL 3: EVERYDAY LIFE AS A SITE OF EMERGENT TRENDS AND EVOLVING POLICIES

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Exploring Multi-Locality through a Conceptual and Policy Framework: Insights from Norway and Finland

The concept of multi-locality has been recognized among scholars since the early 2000s. However, the interpretation of multi-locality has acquired various nuances across different disciplines and within specific everyday life contexts that should be further investigated (Di Marino et al., 2023 and 2024). This paper aims to examine the evolving academic notion of multi-locality and contrast it with the recognition of the spectrum of multi-local trends in the urban and rural policies (Di Marino et al., 2022; Pitkänen, K. & Rantanen, 2023). The study presents a conceptual and policy framework for multi-locality. The framework incorporates key outcomes from an integrative literature review that focuses on new conceptual frameworks and perspectives that are emerging, as well as from an analysis of main policies (such as environmental, tourism, second home development, IT, nature and climate adaptation) in the two Nordic countries of Norway and Finland, which can either support or hinder the phenomenon of multi-locality and everyday life. The study contributes both theoretically and empirically to developing a more detailed view of the phenomenon and its implications for urban and rural regions, which can be disseminated among academics, policy makers, and stakeholders.

PANEL 3: EVERYDAY LIFE AS A SITE OF EMERGENT TRENDS AND EVOLVING POLICIES

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Multilocal Everyday Life, Digital Co-Parenting, and the Transformation of Fatherhood

Shared physical custody (SPC), in which children alternately reside with both parents following separation, transforms family life into a multilocal arrangement that stretches routines across two or more households. Research on multilocality emphasizes that such living arrangements require complex “spatio-temporal strategies of organizing everyday life” (Schier et al., 2015, p. 441), including coordination of school, work, and leisure across locations. SPC also challenges the traditional male breadwinner/female caretaker paradigm by “pushing the logic of the dual earner/dual carer model to its limits” (Merla et al., p. 527). In the Czech Republic, however, the discourse around shared custody and paternal involvement reveals a paradox. While the legislators promote equal share of post-separation care regardless of gender, conservative father advocacy organizations demand SPC to protect heteronormative traditional vision of family against feminism, same-sex partnerships, and shifting moral norms.

Co-parenting applications help mediate SPC by centralizing communication, scheduling, and financial tracking. The study explores the potential of using data generated by co-parenting applications for research on shared custody, particularly in high-conflict cases where a) courts may recommend or mandate their use, and b) other research methods—such as interviews or questionnaires—are limited by partners’ low willingness to participate. Furthermore, it examines whether such applications can promote cultural change by embedding fathers more deeply in caregiving routines beyond normative expectations and normalizing male participation in traditionally feminized domains.

PANEL 3: EVERYDAY LIFE AS A SITE OF EMERGENT TRENDS AND EVOLVING POLICIES

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Multi-Locality for Sale: The Monetization of Digital Nomad Lifestyles

“Digital nomadism is a form of lifestyle mobility resulting from mobile subjects (digital nomads) engaging in frequent and multi-transitional crossings of national borders, with varying durations of stay and travelling within different states—and without the eventuality to permanently return to one’s country of birth” (Toivanen 2023: 71). The commodification of the phenomenon is evident in the growing number of services, infrastructures, and events catered to digital nomads since the 2010s. Mancinelli (2020: 427) describes digital nomadism as “a comparative project ... that involves a narrative of escape from the social system and the specific work culture of the respective countries of origin, which are presented in negative terms, while a project of transnational mobility is presented as positive and liberating.” The value of freedom is central when digital nomads describe themselves. However, researchers argue that these individuals cannot be as free-floating as they love to claim and that their trajectories are framed by socio-cultural, economic, historical, and governmental aspects. This paper draws on anthropological research conducted in 2024 and 2025 in Bansko, one of Bulgaria’s most popular mountain resorts that has emerged as a distinguished center for digital nomads globally. How does the flourishing market of coliving and coworking spaces and events targeting digital nomads operate, and why would individuals join such a commodified community?

PANEL 4: EVERYDAY LIFE: METHODOLOGIES AND CHALLENGES

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Multi-Locality and GeoAI: Enhancing Spatial Understanding through Geospatial Artificial Intelligence

Globalization, the rise of the digital and sharing economy, advances in ICT, and the COVID-19 pandemic have reshaped conventional notions of work. Consequently, multi-local work – shifting between primary and secondary residences or operating from diverse spaces such as cafés, libraries, shared workspaces, etc. – is on the rise (Di Marino et al. 2023; 2024). However, the spatial and social dynamics of multi-local working remain underexplored.

This study broaches upon the patterns and preferences in multi-local work across age groups, educational backgrounds, and professional sectors. It urges us to examine the enabling and constraining factors—spatial, infrastructural, and socio-cultural—at both neighborhood and regional levels. The research adopts the “Five A’s” framework—Accessibility, Affordability, Availability, Acceptability, and Accommodation—originally developed by Penchansky and Thomas (1981) and later adapted to various access-related domains such as food environments (Konapur et al., 2022), housing, and transportation. The framework is recontextualized to analyze how spatial and contextual conditions affect the ability of individuals to engage in multi-local work.

The study also promotes using GeoAI – integrating Geographic Information Systems (GIS) with Artificial Intelligence techniques – to collect, analyze, and interpret spatial and non-spatial data. GeoAI enhances the identification and visualization of catchment areas of multi-local workers, maps existing and potential working environments, and uncovers barriers to access, such as limited broadband, transport gaps, etc. GeoAI techniques like machine learning, spatial clustering, and predictive modeling can help detect hidden patterns in mobility behavior, forecast usage of shared spaces, and classify multi-local worker typologies, and can enable the following: i) Scenario planning; ii) Modeling Complex Human Mobility; iii) Predictive Infrastructure Planning; iii) Real-Time Decision Support; iv) Equity and Social Exclusion Analysis. These insights are relevant for planning agencies aiming to adapt policies, design services, and target public and private investments to support multi-local workers and attract remote professionals.

PANEL 4: EVERYDAY LIFE: METHODOLOGIES AND CHALLENGES

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The Mobility of Sounds: An Autoethnographic Case Study Between Two Localities

Human mobility is both a fundamental right and an essential dimension of individual experience. Movement — from village to village, village to town, city to village, or even country to country — has long been a natural and universal phenomenon. We inhabit a world defined by constant motion, where physical relocation often shapes not only our daily routines but also our identities and social relationships.

My work as a musical anthropologist focuses on the sounds of migration, exploring not only how they vary between urban and rural settings but also how these acoustic experiences illuminate the journey itself. I present brief audio samples from my case study to highlight the sonic landscapes of mobility. The aim is to examine how these auditory environments differ across locations and to investigate the ways music contributes to shaping cultural surroundings. This reflection engages broader discussions on mobility, identity, and the role of sound in multi-local life.

This paper presents an autoethnographic case study grounded in my experiences as a migrant. I previously traveled regularly between Bulgaria and Germany, and currently, I live between two contrasting spaces: a bustling city and a quiet village. My temporal frame is structured around working weeks spent in the city and weekends in the village, allowing me to experience firsthand the dynamics of multi-local living.

Furthermore, I will discuss how a mobile lifestyle influences identity, informs personal choices, and engages with ecological awareness, all within the context of contemporary economic, social, and political conditions. By examining the interplay between movement, sound, and lived experience, this study highlights the complex ways in which mobility mediates both our perception of place and our sense of self.

PANEL 4: EVERYDAY LIFE: METHODOLOGIES AND CHALLENGES

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Qualitative Approaches to Transitional Housing: Methodological Challenges in Studying Multi-local Family Life Post-Separation

In contemporary Switzerland, two out of five marriages end in divorce, and almost half involve minor children (Schlinzig et al., 2025; Stutz et al., 2022). The issue of housing becomes particularly pressing during and after parental dissolution, as spatial and architectural transitions must be negotiated. New solutions for “living together apart” in multi-local family arrangements – especially in joint physical custody and bird nesting models – are required. Yet, housing and its architectures remain an underexplored dimension in separation and divorce research.

This contribution draws on a Swiss National Science Foundation-funded project that investigates various post-separation family arrangements, with a particular emphasis on housing and architecture. The study employs a combination of qualitative-ethnographic methods and architectural research techniques, engaging both parents and children.

The paper highlights the productive interplay between sociology and architecture and their respective methods. It also addresses the specific challenges of qualitative data collection and analysis in multi-local living arrangements and, in addition, Switzerland’s multilingual context.

PANEL 4: EVERYDAY LIFE: METHODOLOGIES AND CHALLENGES

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The Shifting Rhythms of Multi-Locality: The Case of Bohinj

The rise and continued prevalence of second home ownership in select regions of Slovenia have significantly shaped local development as well as experiences of place – including understandings of proximity and isolation. This paper presents a discussion on how an analytical emphasis on the rhythms of everyday life can serve as a lens for analyzing the significance of intermittent practices such as those of multi-local actors. Henri Lefebvre's work on rhythmanalysis (Lefebvre 2004), has inspired a rich line of research that explores the distinctiveness of any given place by identifying and analyzing the specificity of its "polyrhythmic chorus of the everyday" (Conlon 2010: 71). This chorus is comprised of a complex array of social, biological, institutional, mechanical, and other rhythmic practices.

This paper presents ethnographic research conducted in Bohinj, a locality in Slovenia's Alps with a high concentration of second or weekend homes as well as a strong history of tourism. Ethnographic interviews with a range of social actors provide the framework for tracing out the trajectories and rhythms of social practice that also have a strong seasonal component. Discussion of the research findings centers on the interplay among rhythms of work, leisure, and mobility of a range of mono-local and multi-local actors throughout the local landscape. These are meant to ground the role of multi-local actors within the sphere of everyday life as well as among the remaining rhythmic practices that shape relative positioning in a broader context (Vannini 2023).

CONFERENCE VENUE

Geographical Museum (Gosposka and Križevniška Halls) Gosposka ulica 16, Ljubljana



