

AUTHORS

Konstantin S. Divisenko received his candidate of sociological sciences degree from the Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences in 2013. Since 2006 he has been a senior researcher in the Department of Sociology of Family, Gender, and Sexual Relations and in the Biographical Fund of the Sociological Institute, Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences. His main research interests include biographical studies and sociology of religion. He has led several research projects: “Religious Knowledge, Beliefs, and Practices in the Lifeworld: Interdenominational Peculiarities (Orthodoxy and Protestantism)” (2011–13, RFH), “Biographical Research of the Lifeworld” (2013–15, RFBR), “Spirituality and Subjective Well-Being: Methodology of Sociological Research” (2016–18, RFBR), and “Religious Culture of the Family: A Sociological Analysis of Intergenerational Transmission in a Confessional Perspective” (2017–18, RFH). He is a contributor to two edited volumes (in Russian) based on the results of Russian-Chinese research projects: *Family in Russia and China: The Process of Modernization* (Nestor-Istoriia, 2015) and *The New Significance of Family and Intergenerational Relations for Russia and China* (Renome, 2018).

Valentina Isaeva received her PhD in sociology of culture from St. Petersburg University (Russia) in 2015. Currently she is an associate researcher at the Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Isaeva’s main research interests are related to the sociological study of religious conversion, sociological theories and methodologies, as well as historical sociology. She is the leader and participant of several research projects and author of articles on the theory of religious conversion, the adaptation of Buddhism in new sociocultural contexts, the biographical method in sociology, and processes of religious conversion in the Russian Empire.

Alexandra Kasatkina defended her candidate of sciences dissertation at the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera) of the Russian Academy of Sciences in 2019. After a one-year postdoc at the University of Zurich, she is now a postdoctoral researcher at HSE University (St. Petersburg), working on a collective project on the social anthropology of late Soviet institutions. In addition, she continues to study the ethnographic aspects of research interviews and everyday conversations within theoretical and methodological frameworks of linguistic anthropology and ethnography of speech. Kasatkina has published several articles on everyday discourse in garden associations. She has coauthored, with her colleagues from the series of the Obninsk projects, articles about ethnographic collaboration in the field and the ethics of a collective research project involving digital archiving.

Oksana Parfenova is a senior researcher at the Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. In 2017 she defended her PhD dissertation on elder care in Russia. Current research interests include social studies of aging, social exclusion, contemporary forms of care, and social service and healthcare systems. Parfenova is the author of more than 20 articles on aging and social policy and a coauthor of the book *No More Aging* (in Russian; Asterion, 2018). In 2020 Parfenova helped establish the Center for Social Research on Aging at the Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences. She is a member of the international and interdisciplinary research network ROSEnet (Reducing Old-Age Social Exclusion COST CA15122).

Anna Petrova is a PhD student and a research assistant at the Laboratory for Environmental and Technological History of the Center for Historical Research at HSE University (Saint Petersburg, Russia). Her research interests include Russian and European technological history, Soviet textile industry, Soviet consumption and materiality, and the Cold War. Currently she is a participant in two research projects: “Material World of Late Soviet Society in the Cold War: Technological Innovations in Production and Representation of Mass Consumer Products” (Russian Science Foundation) and “Industrial Evolution of the Forestry Industry in Old Industrial Regions: The Case of the Urals in the Second Half of the Twentieth Century” (HSE). Previously Petrova participated in the project “Representations of the Natural, Industrial, and Cultural Heritage and Strategies for Actualization the Past” (HSE). She is a member of the group of early career scholars Tensions of Europe.

Aleksandr Shirokov is a PhD student in the School of Communication and Information at Rutgers University (USA). He received a master’s degree in sociology from the joint master’s program of Moscow School of Social and Economic Sciences and the University of Manchester in 2017. Shirokov’s main research interests are conversation analysis and doctor-patient interaction. Currently, his focus is on the topic of epistemics or knowledge-in-interaction, specifically, how patients produce diagnostic assertions and treatment requests. Shirokov is a (co)author of articles on ethnomethodology and conversation analysis, doctor-patient interaction, and science and technology studies published in such Russian-language journals as *Russian Sociological Review*, *Laboratorium: Russian Review of Social Research*, *Monitoring of Public Opinion: Economic and Social Changes Journal*, and *Siberian Historical Research*.

Svetlana Yaroshenko received her candidate of sociological sciences degree from the Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences in 1994. Since 2006 she has been an associate professor in the Department of Comparative Sociology, Faculty of Sociology at St. Petersburg University (Russia). She studies poverty, social exclusion, and new forms of solidarity through the lens of gender and class, analyzing their interaction in the postsocialist context. She has participated in multiple research projects that investigated coping strategies (1998) and employment strategies (1999–

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